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Thursday, December 20, 2018

Agrahayana 29, 1940 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 20, 2018/Agrahayana 29,
1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

At this stage, Shri Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu,
Shri B.N. Chandrappa and some other hon. Members
came and stood on the floor near the Table .

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

HON. SPEAKER : Shri Rahul Shewale - not present.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER : Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab.

...(Interruptions)

Access to Credit

*141. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the MINISTER OF TEXTILES be please to
state:

(a) whether poor access to credit is the main cause
of the hardships being faced by the weavers/workers of
the unorganized powerloom sector in the country, if so,
the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the schemes/programmes being implemented by
the Government to ensure adequate credit and overcome
the hardships being faced by such weavers/workers in
the country;

(c) the funds provided by the Government under
the said schemes/programmes during each of the last
three years and the current year, State/UT and
Scheme/Programme-wise;

(d) the number of complaints received by the
Government regarding irregularities in implementation of
the said schemes/programmes across the country during
the said period along with the present status of such
complaints; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to
ensure adequate credit to the said sector and overcome
their hardships along with the achievements thereof?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI
ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table
of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Madam.

(b) To provide adequate and timely financial
assistance to the Powerloom weavers to meet their credit
requirements, for investment needs (Term Loan) as well
as for working capital, in a flexible and cost effective
manner, the Ministry of Textiles has launched Pradhan
Mantri Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers under
PowerTex India with effect from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020.
There are two components in the Scheme i.e. Prime
Minister MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) and Stand-up India
Scheme. The details are as under:-

Under MUDRA

Eligibility:

- Existing individual powerloom units (or) New
individually group enterprises involved in weaving
activity are eligible.

Financial Assistance:

- Margin money @ 20% of machinery cost with a
ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh and

- Interest Subvention @ 6% per year for 5 years.
- Reimbursement of credit guarantee fee upto 1 % of the loan amount.

Under Stand-up India (SC/ST Woman who are new entrepreneurs)

- New Powerloom units established by a person who belongs to SC/ST Woman Entrepreneur.
- In case of non-individual units at least 51% of the share-holding and controlling stake should be held by either an SC (or) ST (or) Women entrepreneur.

Financial Assistance:

- 25% Margin Money (Max. Rs. 25 lakh) on the machinery cost, the borrower is required to bring in 10% of the Project Cost as his/her own contribution.
- Reimbursement of credit guarantee fee upto 1% of the loan amount.

(c) The new scheme under PowerTex India was launched with an approved outlay of Rs. 20 crores for a period of 3 years from 1.4.2017 to 31.3.2020. The revised scheme guidelines were finalized in January, 2018 and therefore, Rs. 4.00 crores has been allocated for 2018-19. Since the scheme is demand driven and is operated/implemented, on Pan India basis, no specific State/UT wise allocation is made.

(d) No Madam. 0 complaints have been received.

(e) The Ministry through Office of Textile Commissioner has launched a comprehensive software for management of all components of Power Tex India Scheme on dedicated online portal with online application facility and a mobile app for availing the benefits of PowerTex India Scheme. The said software shall provide an online interface to the beneficiaries with the Powerloom Service Centres, Regional Offices of the Textile Commissioner. The software can be accessed from a dedicated website www.ipowertexindia.gov.in. The mobile app can be downloaded from google play store

by typing iPowerTex. A Help-line no. 1800-222017 is also available for seeking any assistance of powerloom sector.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Madam, prior to implementation of the Goods and Services Tax, the weavers used to get yarns on credit basis from the traders. But this credit system has been disrupted due to implementation of GST. The master cooperatives which used to sell their products only on credit basis, need to make their payment immediately as the tax returns have to be filed every 15 days. As a result, the poor weavers who are not in a position to make the down payments are being forced out of their occupation. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to revive the credit system and also to protect the livelihood of poor weavers in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA) : Hon. Speaker, as the hon. member said that information is being provided to people through various portals and other means to solve various problems arose out of implementation of G.S.T. I would like to reply about the question related to Powerloom that problems regarding fabric and yarn are being sorted out by G.S.T. Council after having a discussion with stake holders. He asked for information regarding loan. The Government wants that women and people belonging to S.C. category get loan through 'Mudra' and 'Stand up India' schemes. These facilities are being provided to them by constant efforts by the Government.

The Government is monitoring it from time to time. This is being sorted out through council.

11.04 hrs

At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Madam, the question has remained unanswered. My question was, what steps the Government was taking to revive the credit system(Interruptions) Madam, this is my second question. ...(Interruptions)

As the Prime Minister has said very recently, I think, yesterday or the day before, that he is going to ease the GST component, I want to know whether the Government is considering to free the hand loom sector, specifically the textile sector from GST purview(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY TAMTA : Hon. Speaker, I tried to give reply to the question. The Government has taken some decisions after discussion in the G.S.T. Council about the issues of Ministry of Textiles or Powerloom. For manmade fiber G.S.T. has been reduced from 18% to 12%. The Government tried to do so for various varieties of fabric and fibre and there is no problem. The hon. member said that the Hon. Prime Minister has initiated several important and ambitious schemes since this question is related to powerloom, I would like to tell that Powerloom India Scheme has been launched. Through this general powerloom is governed by *in situ* rule. Assistance is being provided to powerloom through Yarn Bank scheme. Assistance is being provided to weavers of powerloom sector through Common Facility Centres. A scheme has been launched to provide loan to powerloom weavers through Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme as Mudra and Stand up India scheme provide assistance to women, S.C., S.T. persons. A solar scheme has been launched through solar energy to help people engaged in powerloom sector to reduce electricity expenditure. The Government have launched schemes related to I.T. to create awareness, market development, publicity etc. The assistance of Rs. 2 crore is being provided through Tax Venture Capital Fund to provide help to persons who are running groups of powerloom. The assistance is provided through Powerloom Service Centre. I would like to tell the hon. Prime Minister has launched this scheme.

The scheme was started on 1st April, 2017 and it will be implemented till 31st March, 2020. Rs. 487 crore has been provided under this scheme.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rahul Shewaleji, you can ask only one question. You were not there when I called your name.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE: Sorry, Madam. ...(Interruptions) Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me this opportunity(Interruptions)

Madam I want to draw the attention of the Government to the pathetic condition of textile mill workers in Mumbai. Mumbai has a large number of textile mills in which thousands of workers are working. The houses in mill compounds where they live in are in a dilapidated condition, especially in Tata Mills and Kohinoor Mills which are in my constituency. . . . (interruptions) Basic housing amenities have been denied in the chawls they currently live in. The chawls might collapse any time. I have raised this issue with photographs of the worst condition of these chawls several times in the past with the hon. Minister. The Minister has only acknowledged the matter, but nothing has been done so far(Interruptions)

Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, what housing policy the Government is devising for the workers, for redevelopment of these areas and providing pucca houses to safeguard their lives as well as the financial assistance being provided for the same. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY TAMTA : Hon. Speaker, I know about sentiments of the member. The original question is about powerloom and loan. The hon. member has asked about mills, houses in mills compounds and their dilapidated condition. The Ministry is aware of it. Discussion is being done on it from time to time. I would like to tell the hon.

member that he can discuss this issue with me separately....(*Interruptions*)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER : Please go to your seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Functioning of Film Institutes

*142. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

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

(a) whether the Government has reconstituted an expert committee which was set up to review the functioning of film institutes and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of number of film institutes functioning in the country, State/UT-wise,

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more film institutes across the country;

(d) If so, the details thereof and the 'funds likely to be allocated for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COI. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) Ministry has constituted an expert committee to review the functioning of autonomous bodies under film wing of the Ministry which includes film institutes viz. Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, and Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata. This review of film institutes is as per General Financial Rule (GFR,)

2017 Rule 229 (ix) ,which states that Ministry should put in a place of external or internal peer review of autonomous organizations after every three or five year depending on the size and nature of activity. The committee has been reconstituted considering the availability and expertise of committee members in film specific issues in order to review the functioning of autonomous bodies holistically. The details of committee members is gives in the statement in closed.

(b) Currently, there are two Film and Television Institute viz. Film and Television Institute of India (FTII), Pune and Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute (SRFTI), Kolkata under the purview of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(c) to (e) As per Budget Speech 2015-16 Government has proposed to establish a Film and Television Institute in Arunachal Pradesh as an extended campus of SRFTI, Kolkata to cater the need of North Eastern people. A Project Management Consultancy (PMC) is to be appointed for construction of Film and Television Institute at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh. Meanwhile, Ministry of I&B/SRFTI has started temporary campus at Itanagar where short term courses related to film and television sector are being conducted. The Standing Finance Committee (SFC) has approved the project which is estimated to be Rs. 204.32 crores.

Statement

Details of Committee Members

S.No.	Name	
1.	Sh. Bimal Julka (former Secretary (I&B) (from 117/2013 to 31/8/2015)	Chairman
2.	Sh. Ali R. Rizvi, AS & FA	Member
3.	Sh. T.S. Nagabharana, Film Maker	Member
4.	Sh. Shyama Prasad, Film Maker	Member
5.	Sh. A.K. Sir, Film Maker	Member

S.No.	Name	
6.	Sh. Rahul Rawail, Film Maker	Member
7.	Sh. Ashok Parmar, JS(F)	Member-Sect.

Ultra Mega Power Project

*143. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that till date about Rs. 350 crore has been contributed by the State of Odisha for the Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) at Bedabahal and the State Government has submitted its views/feedback on the Standard Bidding Document (SBD), if so, the details thereof and the progress made therein;

(b) the time by which his Ministry will finalize the bidding documents and initiate the bidding process of the said project without any further delay; and

(c) whether the delay in this regard would create difficulties in taking over physical possession of the land and if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) As on date, Government of Odisha has contributed about Rs. 351 Crore towards the Commitment Advance, Cost of land, Charges for keeping safe custody of land and Miscellaneous expenses. Further, Government of Odisha had submitted its views/feedback on Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs).

(b) Ministry of Power had constituted an Expert Committee for revising the Guidelines and SBDs for UMPPs. The views / feedback on SBDs by Orissa Govt as considered appropriate were incorporated in the draft SBDs prepared by the Expert Committee. The combined guidelines for UMPPs based on Domestic coal, Imported coal and Linkage coal is under finalization. The bidding process for Odisha UMPP will be initiated after finalization of Guidelines and SBDs.

(c) The land for the project is being acquired by Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IOCO) on behalf of Orissa Integrated Power Limited, the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for this project. IDCO will provide encumbrance free possession of land at the time of signing of lease.

Compliance of Procedures by Airline Operators

*144. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation has directed all airline operators to ensure that their staff strictly follow the procedures approved by it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the directive comes in the wake of findings on an incident involving a private airline in flight engine failure in February, 2017 where the staff followed an airbus certified method of calculating flight duration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Based on the investigation carried out by DGCA on the incident to M/s Go Air A320 aircraft VT - WGB on 08.02.2P17 safety recommendation was made as:

“DGCA may direct all operators to ensure that their certifying staff needs to follow DGCA approved documents/requirements strictly during certification work”.

In compliance to the recommendation, DGCA has issued instructions to all its regional/sub-regional offices to ensure that all operators certifying staff strictly follow DGCA approved documents during certification work.

(c) and (d) In the instant case, the AME while evaluating the flight hours considered only the time period from take off to touch down instead of the overall time as per the approved Minimum Equipment List (MEL). The

misinterpretation of the MEL by the operator regarding flight hours for the release of aircraft has been considered as one of the contributory factors to the incident.

Participation of Indian Players in International Sports Leagues

*145. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY :
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

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

(a) whether the Government and the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) have any guidelines or norms regarding participation of Indian players in foreign sports leagues, especially in cricket;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the detail of permission given to the cricketers for the same during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has any' guidelines for giving permission to the current players for participating in such sports leagues during the period when there are no international tournaments scheduled and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of norms to recognise new international sports leagues, especially those in which Pakistani players are participating, for allowing participation of Indian cricketers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (d) Sports leagues, including those of cricket, are professionally managed private entities wherein teams of franchisees participate. Since there is no participation of National Team, the Government does not have any direct involvement in such leagues. Therefore, the Government doesn't have any norms/guidelines regarding participation -of Indian players in such leagues, especially in cricket, or recognition of any international sports league.

Insofar as the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) is concerned, they have informed that as per their guidelines, the registered men players of BCCI are allowed to participate only in Multi-day and One- day foreign tournaments and leagues approved by the International Cricket Council (ICC) and not in foreign T20 tournaments. Indian women cricketers are allowed to also participate in foreign T20 leagues in addition to the above tournaments.

BCCI have informed that permission has been granted to Shri Ishant Sharma, Shri Cheteshwar Pujara, Shri R. Ashwin and Shri Murali Vijay for United Kingdom (UK) County Cricket and Ms Harmanpreet Kaur and Ms Smriti Mandhana for Kia League in UK and Big Bash T20 League in Australia.

BCCI have, further informed that recognition and approval of foreign leagues is done by the ICC and BCCI adheres to the guidelines mentioned above.

[Translation]

NH Construction Target

*146. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had fixed a target of construction of 15,000 KM of National Highway (NH) whereas only 60 percent of the work could be done and if so; the details thereof;

(b) whether the reasons for this shortfall is lack of coordination among the Central Ministries and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps the Government has initiated to achieve this target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The Ministry has set a target of construction of 10,000

km of National Highways (NHs) in the country during current financial year 2018-19. As against this target for the full year, the Ministry has achieved construction of National Highways of 5759 km *i.e.* 57.59% as on 30.11.2018. The achievement so far is by and large in consonance with the annual target keeping in view that the period of 3 months from July to September is the rainy season, when the pace of construction considerably slows down. The Ministry is hopeful of exceeding the annual target during the FY 2018-19.

There is no lack of coordination among the Central Ministries. However, challenges are encountered in timely acquisition of land, shifting of utilities (like electrical lines, Water supply lines etc.) coming in the Right of Way of the Highway, time taken in obtaining statutory clearances (such as forest, tree-felling, wildlife clearances etc.) problems encountered in availability of soil/aggregate etc. Most of these challenges relate to the states, which are sorted out through regular monitoring and reviews with the state authorities.

Drinking Water Schemes

*147. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drinking water schemes operational in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether there is any scheme of the Government to ensure provision of safe drinking water and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is preparing any scheme to supply water to Jammu city from Chenab river to address the problem of water scarcity in the city;

(d) if so, the funds allocated for the said purpose; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI) : (a) As reported by State Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir, 5297 Nos. of water supply schemes are operational in the State.

(b) As reported by State Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir, various centrally sponsored schemes like National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Border Areas Development Programme (BADP) and State Sponsored programmes with funding from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Life Insurance Corporation(LIC) and Capex Budget are being implemented in the State to provide safe drinking water. Besides, the State Government, in a major initiative, has approved 594 unfinished water supply projects with a balance cost of Rs. 1056.54 crore. The projects are targeted to be completed within 18 months.

(c) to (e) As reported by State Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir, J & K Economic Reconstruction Agency (J&K ERA) in consultation with Public Health Engineering Department has proposed a drinking water supply scheme for Jammu City namely "Augmentation of water supply to Jammu City from surface water source River Chenab(bulk water supply project)" for an amount of Rs. 624.52 crores. The scheme is proposed to be taken up under funding by Japan International Co-operation Agency(JICA). The proposal has been included in the rolling plan of JICA.

Simplification of Procedure for Approving Irrigation Projects

*148. PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:
SHRI BODHSINGH BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether the Government is formulating any plan to simplify the procedure for according approval to major irrigation projects by his Ministry, the Central Water Commission (CWC) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the condition of obtaining investment approval from CWC and NITI Aayog for getting, Central assistance has been done away with and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the guidelines regarding clearance/approval to irrigation projects have been simplified by CWC after May, 2014; and

(d) the improvements made in the complex procedure for receiving Central assistance for irrigation projects under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme after May, 2014?

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 Guidelines for "Submission, Appraisal and Clearance of Irrigation and Multipurpose Projects, 2010" have been revised/simplified. The main modifications incorporated in the 2017 Guidelines, are given at the statement enclosed.

For Investment Clearance, concerned State Governments submit the proposal to Central Water Commission (CWC) along with all requisite statutory clearances and after examination; CWC recommend the proposal to Investment Clearance Committee of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (Mo WR, RD & GR). Based upon recommendations of the Committee, Mo WR, RD & GR accords Investment Clearance to such projects. Investment clearance is necessary for availing Central Assistance.

(d) Ninety nine (99) ongoing irrigation projects under PMKSY (AIBP) have been identified in consultation with the States for completion in phases up to December, 2019. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share. Central Assistance (CA) is being provided on cumulative expenditure basis.

Further, the procedure for approval of revised cost for providing Central Assistance for these prioritized projects has been simplified as below:

1. No separate Advisory Committee clearance/ Investment Clearance is required for funding of

the projects, which have cost escalation of upto 20% on approved cost (AIBP component) as on 01.04.2012 and no separate investment clearance for the same is required.

2. Fast track proforma clearance from Central Water Commission (CWC) is sufficient for projects where revised cost may be more than 20% over and above the approved cost as on 01.04.2012 and no separate investment clearance for the revised cost is required. The cost escalation over and above 20% on approved cost as on 01.04.2012 is to be borne by the concerned State Government. However, they can avail loan from NABARD under Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) for the same.

Main modifications incorporated in the Guidelines

- Detailed Project Report (DPR) submission and appraisal process are to be done only through web-enabled e-PAMS system to reduce postal or other communication delays.
- DPR preparation by the Project Authority has to be undertaken in a consultative mode with CWC which reduces deficiencies in the DPR before its submission to CWC.
- Project Authority needs to furnish a certificate indicating that the DPR has been prepared in a consultative mode with the specialized Directorates of CWC.
- Project Authorities will get aspects pertaining to CSMRSIMoAG&FW/CGWB examined from the respective agencies before submitting the DPR to CWC leading to fast track examination of the DPR.
- The time line for completion of examination/ appraisal process has been fixed.
- In case the statutory clearances/concurrences such as Environment, Forest clearances from MoEF&CC, clearance of R&R plan of tribal population from MoTA, the State Finance Concurrence (SFC) etc., are pending, the Advisory Committee may accord conditional acceptance to the project.

Air India's Market Share

*149. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

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

(a) whether Air India has been nudged out from top three positions in market share;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the reasons for the decline in the number of passengers regularly; and

(c) the various steps taken by the Government to improve the quality index of Air India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Air India was nudged from top 3 position in Domestic Market Share only for the month of September 2018 and regained its position in Top 3 in October 2018. Air India's domestic capacity declined marginally in September 2018 as compared to September 2017 due to temporary deployment of aircraft for Haj Operations and maintenance constraints, leading to reduced availability of aircraft. There has been no regular decline in number of domestic passengers travelling by Air India. Cumulatively, Air India carried 146.26 lac passengers during April-October 2018 compared to 126.86 lac passengers during April- October 2017, an increase of 15.3%.

(c) Air India Specific Alternative mechanism (AISAM) in its meeting held on 27.11.2018 has decided that Core Group of Secretaries on Disinvestment (CGD) will review measures being taken for Operational efficiency of Air India Limited on the performance parameters finalized, on quarterly basis.

The various steps taken by the Air India to improve the quality index include:

1. Inflight Passenger Amenities and Services

- (i) Launch of Maharaja Direct - Inflight Product upgrade to enhance the passenger

satisfaction in premium Class on Long Haul flights.

2. Marketing:

- (i) Deployment of brand new A320-Neo aircraft on domestic routes.
- (ii) Promotional fares on Air India website
- (iii) Flash Sale during lean season
- (iv) Upgrade for Sure Scheme Upgrade to Business Class on confirmed basis within 24 hrs on payment of applicable charge.
- (v) Get Upfront Scheme-Upgrade to First and Business class, subject to availability at the airport at a modest charge.
- (vi) Preferred Seat selection Scheme in economy class selection of preferred seats for a nominal fee.
- (vii) Upgrade Lite Scheme launched at Delhi Airport:- option for passenger to bid online for an upgrade with a preset reserve price.

3. Ground Handling:

- (i) Rigorous Monitoring of One Time Performance (OTP) by top management and Ministry of Civil Aviation.
- (ii) Improved flight safety in Ground Handling - Safety Assessment of Foreign Aircraft (SAFA) Ground Handling related findings brought down from 35% in 2015 to 7% in 2016 and 0% in 2017.
- (iii) Improved Baggage Handling -, The mishandling of baggage due to various reasons brought down to 3/1000 pax from as high as 7/1000 pax in 2015 as against Industry avg. of 6/1000 pax.

4. Traffic Services:

- (i) Successful IATA Operational Safety Audit (IOSA) Aug 2017.

- (ii) Successful STAR Alliance ASV (Assisted Self Verification) Audit by Shenzhen Airlines at Delhi Airport - May 2018.

[English]

Regional Connectivity

*150. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken concrete steps for stimulating regional connectivity by making flying accessible and affordable for the masses;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken/ being taken to ensure the annual growth in the domestic passengers;

(c) whether the Government has also been attempting to accentuate the regional connectivity by setting up new airports in various parts of the country and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Government of India has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) version 1.0 on 21 October, 2016 and version 2.0 on 24 August, 2017 for stimulating regional connectivity by making flying accessible and affordable for the masses. The bidding process under RCS - UDAN version 3.0 commenced on 2nd November, 2018.

(c) and (d) Under RCS-UDAN, the focus of the Government is on revival of Unserved airports in various parts of the country. Government has sanctioned INR 4500 crore for Revival of Airport scheme linked to the demand received under RCS - UDAN bidding process. A list of 56 Unserved airports included in RCS-UDAN so far is attached as statement.

Statement

List of R.C.S. Airports under UDAN-1 & UDAN-2

Sr.No.	State	Airport	Owner
1.	Chattisgarh	Ambikapur	State Government
2.		Bilaspur	AAI
3.		Jagdalpur	State Government
4		Raigarh (Jindal)	JSPL (Private)
5	Gujarat	Kanola	AAI
6.		Mithapur (Dwarka)	Private
7.		Mundra	Private
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	AAI
9.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	TATA Steel
10	Karnataka	Mysore	AAI
11.		Vidyanagar	JPSL (Private)
12.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	AAI

Sr.No.	State	Airport	Owner
13.		Kolhapur	AAI
14.		Nanded	MIDC
15.		Ozar (Nasik)	HAL
16.		Sholapur	AAI
17.	Odisha	Jeypore	State Government
18.		Jharsuguda	AAI
19.		Rourkela	SAIL (PSU)
20.		Utkela	State Government
21.	Punjab	Adampur	Civil Enclave-AAI
22.		Bhatinda	Civil Enclave-AAI
23.		Ludhiana	AAI
24.		Pathankot	Civil Enclave-AAI
25.	Rajasthan	Bikaner (NAL)	Civil Enclave-AAI
26.		Jaisalmer	Civil Enclave-AAI
27.	Tamil Nadu	Neyveli	Neyveli Lignite Corporation (PSU)
28.		Salem	AAI
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur-(Chakeri)	Civil Enclave-AAI
30.	West Bengal	Burnpur	I.S.S.C.O.
31.		Cooch Behar	A.A.I.

UDAN-2

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Passighat	I.A.F.
2.		Tezu	A.A.I.
3.	Assam	Rupsi	A.A.I.
4.	Bihar	Darbhanga	I.A.F.
5.	Gujarat	Keshod	A.A.I.
6.	Haryana	Hissar	State Government

Sr.No.	State	Airport	Owner
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kargil	IAF
8.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	SAIL
9.		Dumka	State Government
10.	Karnataka	Baldota/Koppal	ASPL Ltd.
11.	Kerala	Kannur	KIAL
12.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	AAI
13.		Uterlai	IAF
14.	Sikkim	Pakyong	AAI
15.	Tamil Nadu	Tanjore	IAF
16.		Vellore	AAI
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	State Government
18.		Azamgarh	State Government
19.	Bareilly	IAF	
20.		Chitrakoot	State Government
21.		Jhansi	AAI
22.		Moradabad	State Government
23.		Muirpur (Korba)	State Government
24.		Shravasti	State Government
25.	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	State Government

Note: Total 56(31+25) Unserved airports

[Translation]

Sustainable Development Goals

*151. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

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

(a) the salient features of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG);

(b) the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under these Goals during the last three years and the current year across the country, State-wise including the Gujarat, West Bengal and Maharashtra;

(c) the details of the targets fixed and achievements made thereunder so far;

(d) whether the achievements are upto the set targets, if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government has joined or proposes to join SDG Media Compact initiative with other organizations from across the world; and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (d) The resolution, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", establishing 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 related targets, was adopted by 193 countries including India in the UN General Assembly in September 2015. The 17 SDGs and 169 related targets cover social, economic and environmental dimensions of development and are to be achieved by 2030. The SDGs in India came into effect on 1st January 2016.

India's national development goals are mirrored in the SDGs as such India has been effectively committed to achieving the SDGs even before they were fully crystallized. NITI Aayog has carried out a detailed mapping of the 17 Goals and 169 related targets to Nodal Central Ministries, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and major government initiatives. State Governments have carried out a similar mapping of the SDGs and targets to the departments and programmes in their respective States.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) is entrusted with: (i) developing National Indicator Framework in consultation with concerned Central Ministries/Departments to monitor the progress of SDGs; (ii) establish coordination mechanism among line Ministries/Departments and other data source agencies relating to National as well as Global SDG indicators; (iii) to act as a SOG Focal Point of the Country for coordination of data related activities SDGs global monitoring; (iv) assisting States & UTs in establishment of monitoring framework at State level; and (v) capacity development of various statistical institutions at Union and State level. Statistical indicators of National Indicator

Framework would form the backbone for monitoring the SDGs at the national and state level and will scientifically measure the outcomes of the policies to achieve the targets under different SDGs.

(e) The SOG Media Compact is an initiative of United Nations (UN) and the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has accepted the invitation of United Nations received through Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD), Malaysia as it provides a mechanism for media organizations to work together with the UN to scale up the activities related to advancing awareness on the SDGs. Content partnerships, increased editorial consideration, corporate initiatives and increased efforts to source and share high-value media content relating to the Goals are some of the areas on which Member Nations under SDG Media Compact of UN shall act.

[English]

Cotton Production

*152. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cotton production for this season IS less as compared to the previous season, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the domestic cotton prices are low as compared to the international prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. For the cotton season 2017-18 (1st October 2017 to 30th September 2018), the cotton production in the country is estimated at 361 lakh bales which is less by 2.43% as compared to the previous season production of 370 lakh bales. In particular Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, the production estimate of cotton for the current cotton season 2018-19 is lower by 2.44%

and 3.64% respectively as compared to the previous cotton season on account of decline in area for cotton. The data on cotton production as assessed by the Cotton Advisory

Board for the current cotton season 2018-19 (1st October 2018 to 30th September 2019) as against previous cotton season 2017-18 is given below.-

State	Area under cotton (in lakh hectares)			Production in lakh bales)		
	2017-18	2018-19	% Decrease	2017-18	2018-19	% Decrease
Andhra Pradesh	6.44	5.51	14.44%	20.50	20	2.44%
Telangana	18.97	17.94	5.43%	55	53	3.64%
India	124.29	122.38	1.54%	370	361	2.43%

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The domestic prices are low as compared to the International prices by 2% to 5% Statement showing comparison of fortnightly domestic

cotton prices of Shankar-6 variety (28 mm) and International prices is as under:

Date	Domestic cotton prices			Difference		
	Spot Rates Rs./candy as per CCI	Average Cost (Rs./candy)	Total Domestic Rates Rs./candy	International Rates	Rs./candy	% increase/ decrease
01/10/18	46050	2000	48050	49098	-1048	-2.13%
15/10/18	46550	2000	48550	50741	-2191	-4.32%
30/10/18	46750	2000	48750	50325	-1575	-3.13%
01/11/18	46450	2000	48450	50024	-1574	-3.15%
15/11/18	46150	2000	48150	48782	-632	-1.30%
03/12/18	44650	2000	46650	47663	-1013	-2.13%
10/12/18	44350	2000	46350	49499	-3149	-6.36%

Source: Domestic Prices: CCI Branches & Trade; International Prices: Cotlook 'A' Index (1 Candy= 355.62 kgs)

National Film Heritage Mission

*153. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Film Heritage Mission

has taken a decision to revive the Rs. 590 crore film preservation project and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the project was put on freeze after poor archival conditions at the National Film Archive of India came to the fore in September last year and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether hiring professional service providers for proper maintenance of celluloid vaults was high on agenda; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has launched Central Sector Scheme namely 'National Film Heritage Mission (NFHM)' in the year 2014 to restore, digitize and archive films and filmic material through National Film Archive of India (NFAI), with a total approved outlay of Rs. 597.41 crore.

The scheme is continuing since its launch in November, 2014. However, there were reports in the media in September, 2017 regarding decaying of film reels in the NFAI, Pune. Following the reports, it was decided not to process any further RFPs until the activities under the NFHM are reviewed and a way forward is finalized. In this regard, a Committee of Technical Experts consisting of eminent film personalities namely Shri Shaji N Karun, Shri Ponnaya, Shri Piyush Shah, Shri K S Sasidharan and Shri Ketan Mehta, was constituted on 26.04.2018 to look into the condition of the films and related material at NFAI and to suggest ways and means of restoring them. The committee submitted its detailed report on preservation practices of NFHM in NFAI and suggested measures to be taken on technical and general aspects of film preservation.

(c) and (d) the present, the maintenance of celluloid vaults is being done through Civil Construction Wing (CCW) of All India Radio.

[Translation]

Water Management

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

(a) whether water management has a special role in the economic development of the nation;

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

(c) whether re-cycling of water is necessary for increasing the availability of water and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the percentage of polluted water that can be recycled for use out of the total quantum of polluted water being generated 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) and (b) Development and management of water plays a vital role in economic development of the Nation. The National Water Policy (2012) states that water needs to be managed as a common pool community resource, held by the State, under public trust doctrine to achieve food security, support livelihood, and ensure equitable and sustainable development for all. Water being a State subject, measures for management of water resources are primarily taken by respective State Governments. The Union Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing technical and financial assistance through various centrally funded programmes. The ongoing key programmes, whereby management and distribution of river waters is sought to be continuously improved, include Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Flood Management & Border Area Programme (FMBAP). Further, aiming for nation-wide water reforms, the Union Ministry is also striving for bringing consensus on certain key initiatives including National Water Framework, River Basin Management, Inter-basin Transfer of River Water and Improving Water-use Efficiency.

(c) Yes, recycling of water is necessary for increasing the availability of water. The availability of water is limited but the demand of water is increasing rapidly due to growing population, rapid urbanization, rapid industrialization and economic development. Therefore, availability of water for utilization needs to be augmented to meet increasing demands of water. The National Water Policy (2012) accordingly recommends that recycle and reuse of water should become the general norm. Recycling of canal irrigation water is often achieved through conjunctive ground water use. Most of the industries are directed to reuse the treated water for the washing and cleaning of the processing unit floors, containers, reuse for gardening purpose etc. The capacities of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) are also being continuously augmented for treating urban waste water for its possible reuse.

(d) Some of the States have also formulated/are formulating State policy for recycle and reuse of treated water. Polluted water, after treatment, can be recycled and reused for various purposes including irrigation, industrial processes, toilet flushing, ground water recharge etc. The extent up to which treated water can be reused will depend on various factors including quantum of treated water available, the location of Sewage Treatment Plant and its proximity to the user agency, economics of such reuse etc.

[English]

Removal of Silt from DAMS/Reservoirs/Lakes

*155. SHRI BHAGWANTH KHUBA:

SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any survey/study about the silt accumulation in the dams/reservoirs/lakes across the country and if so, the details thereof along with the dams which have reduced the water holding capacity more than 50 per cent;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to remove silt therefrom and received any proposals from certain States for adopting new technology for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof, Statewise and the action taken on the said proposals;

(d) whether the Government is establishing any new mechanism using modern technology to remove silt from such dams/reservoirs to bring them back to their full water holding capacity and if so, the details thereof including the details of such technology; and

(e) whether the Government has planned any silt-removal programme in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Central Water Commission (CWC) has carried out sedimentation assessment studies of 243 reservoirs through Hydro graphic survey which assesses current gross capacity and live storage capacity assessment studies of 124 reservoirs through remote sensing technique. As per the study, the reservoirs have experienced annual rate of siltation in live storage zone in the range of 0-1% normally. Six reservoirs viz. Sanandro, Gujarat (57.33% in 30 years), Baira, HP (84.27% in 30 years), Mhaswad, Maharashtra (52.04% in 102 years), Kundah, Tamil Nadu (63.07% in 22 years), Nizamsagar, Telangana (60.47% in 62 years), Chandan, Bihar (52.24% in 37 years) have experienced a loss of more than 50% of gross storage capacity.

(b) to (e) While designing a storage project, provision for the Dead Storage is kept to accommodate the silt coming from upstream catchment. The dead storage is so kept as to accommodate the silt for 100 years of project life assuming a certain design rate of siltation which is based on certain factors. Any deposition of silt in the Dead Storage Zone does not affect the performance of the reservoir. Desiltation of dams to

increase its storage” capacity is primarily the responsibility of dam owners who are generally State Govts. or Central/State PSUs. Usually de-silting of large dams is not techno-economically feasible. However, desiltation work has been taken up at limited scale by some of the dam owners. Under World Bank assisted Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP), provision has been kept for need-based desiltation of dams.

World Press Freedom Index

*156. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is cognizant of the world press freedom index report by ‘Reporters Without Borders’ which ranks India at 138 and if so; the details thereof;

(b) whether the Press Council of India (PCI) has conducted any study to find out the reasons for the deteriorating press freedom index and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of journalists, who have been attacked and murdered during the period of 2014-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) The Government has come across media reports carrying the results of survey ‘World Press Freedom Index 2018’ by ‘Reporters Without Borders’ (RWB). Press Council of India (PCI) has raised its concern about the authenticity and credibility of the reports and the basis on which the ranking is done and also the methodology used to rank the nations. PCI in this regard has been communicating with the South Asian Office of the organization several times to learn about their methodology to arrive at the ranking and had expressed its willingness to share how Press Council of India is working to preserve the freedom of press. No

response was received from “Reporters Without Borders”. However, PCI has at UNESCO conference in Jakarta Indonesia in May, 2017 stated that the RWB report does not present all sides of the matter and most importantly when India does have an autonomous body for the protection and preservation of freedom of press, then at least Reporters Without Borders should have consulted such an organization as part of good research. The PCI has prepared a report on ‘Safety of Journalists’ and ‘Report to examine the killing of Shahjahanpur based journalist Shri Jagendra Singh’.

(c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has not published data on attacks in respect of separate categories of professionals, including journalists. However, information is being compiled.

[Translation]

Payments under MGNREGS

*157. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether payments to the workers deployed in construction projects under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Bihar for the period 2016-17, 2017-2018 and 2018-19 are still pending and if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which these dues will be cleared;

(b) whether the dues of the suppliers for the materials thereto are also pending for the said period;

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

(d) the time by which payments for the said period are likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per the Government of Bihar, status of pending wage amount (as on date) is as under:

Financial Year	Amount pending due to rejected fund Transfer Orders (FTOs) (Rs. in crore)	Amount pending due to error in MIS (Rs. in crore)	Total pending wage amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4=(2+3)
2016-17	18.38	21.14	39.52
2017-18	23.47	6.96	30.43

The reasons for rejection of Fund Transfer Orders (FTOs) are incomplete or wrong details of bank account, dormant accounts etc. of the workers. Error in MIS is mainly due to wrong entry of attendance on Management Information System (MIS). For the current FY 2018-19, Rs.1552.27 crore has been released for payment of wages of MGNREGA workers. Fund release to State is a continuous process and the Ministry releases funds to the States based on the basis of the agreed to Labour Budget, opening balance, pending liabilities of the previous year for the financial year, if any, and overall performance.

(b) to (d): As per the Government of Bihar, amount pending towards material component is as under:

Financial Year	Pending amount for material component (Rs, in crore)
2016-17	41.81
2017-18	49.13
2018-19 (as on 18.12.2018)	580.14

The pending amount for FY 2016-17 & 2017-18 is mainly due to wrong entry of vouchers in MIS. These vouchers are required to be edited in some cases or to be deleted from MIS. After editing/deleting, the actual pending amount will be less. For the current FY 2018-19, Rs. 562.43 crore has been released under material & admin component. Fund release to State is a continuous process and liabilities are paid by the State

Government on the basis of fund availability.

[English]

Mekedatu Balancing Reservoir Project

*158. SHRI D.K. SURESH:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) the current status of the Mekedatu Balancing Reservoir Project of Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government has given its approval for construction of the said project for proper utilization of water for both drinking and electricity generation in the State and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to expedite the project by providing funds for construction of the reservoir; 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 Feasibility Report (FR) of Mekedatu Balancing Reservoir cum Drinking Water Project was submitted to Central Water Commission (CWC) by Government of Karnataka for according "In-Principle" clearance for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the project. Screening

Committee of Central Water Commission (CWC) in its meeting held on 24.10.2018 has accorded "In-Principle" clearance for preparation of DPR by project authority (Government of Karnataka) subject to certain conditions which are reproduced below:

- (i) Government of Karnataka would take into consideration the views of other co-basin States while preparing the DPR so that inter-state issues can be resolved amicably
- (ii) As the main objective of this scheme as stated in the FR is to implement the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal (CWDT) Award as modified by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, acceptance of Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) would be a pre-requisite for consideration of DPR by the Advisory Committee of Mo WR, RD & GR.
- (c) and (d) Does not arise at present.

List of Government Entities

*159. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI : Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to maintain up-to-date list of revenue entities, local Government bodies, wards, organisational structure of Central, State and Local Government, reporting hierarchy within the Government organisations, Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR) : (a) and (b) In order to maintain up-to-date list of various administrative units, Ministry of Panchayati Raj with the help of National Informatics Centre (NIC) has developed the Local Government Directory (LGD) under e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project, The LGD aims at keeping all information about the list, structure of Local Governments (Rural and Urban) and revenue entities online. LGD acts as a

standard digital repository of unique location codes of all administrative units e.g. revenue entities (districts, sub-districts and villages), Local Government Bodies (Panchayats, Municipalities and traditional bodies), blocks, reporting hierarchy within the Governments organisations, territorial units etc. Necessary provisions for updation of these entities by the States/Union Territories have been provided in the LGD application.

The issues of interoperability and standardization of location codes have been resolved by using LGD codes in schemes/e-Governance application. Local Government Directory application (<http://lgdirectory.gov.in>) is acting as the standard location code directory across databases/applications of Ministries/Departments and States/UTs and used as the single standard window to update and manage unique codes of various administrative units, both rural and urban units. Thus, LGD is great help for standardisation of location codes, providing locational administrative hierarchy details, interoperability of data between two or more governance applications, transparency through cross verification and enhancing accountability. Some of the salient features of the LGD Application are as follows:

- Unique Code to each administrative entity
- Customizable Local Government/Panchayat Setup
- Generating! uploading the Government Orders/ Notifications by the user
- Maintenance of local government bodies and its mapping with constituting land region entities e.g. villages mapping with Gram Panchayat and Blocks
- Capturing and maintaining cross-mapping of various hierarchies of the administrative units
 - State—District—Sub-District—Village
 - State—District—Block—Gram Panchayat—Village,
 - State—District Panchayat—Intermediate Panchayat Gram Panchayat—Village

- Maintaining versioning of the entities (any change in the attributes are recorded)
- Managing conversion of Local Bodies
- Customizable department organization hierarchy
- Availability of location code search facility based on name and code of the entity
- Data sharing through web-services with other e-Governance applications
- Data can be downloaded in multiple (HTML, PDF, spread sheet, CSY and XML) formats

Performance of National Projects

*160. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether only 5 projects out of the 16 sanctioned national projects are being implemented and the rest are yet to commence, resulting in nil supply of water, especially for drinking purpose;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding works as well as performance of national projects during the last four years and recently developed a Central monitoring, system to implement the projects properly and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the percentage of water resources budget spent on augmenting drinking water from water resource development projects along with the steps taken, being taken for enhancing availability of safe drinking water therefrom during each of the last four years since 2014, State-wise, and

(e) the time frame fixed for supply of drinking water from each such project along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to enhance efficiency and

reduce the cost of projects undertaken in the country since 2014, State/year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):(a) and (b) Out of 16 National Projects, five projects namely Polavaram, Irrigation Project (Andhra Pradesh), Saryu Nahar Pariyojana (Uttar Pradesh), Gosikhurd Irrigation Project (Maharashtra), Teesta Barrage Project (West Bengal) & Shahpurkandi Dam Project (Punjab) have been taken up for execution after the concerned State Governments obtained the necessary approvals as per guidelines of the scheme. Details are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) High Power Steering Committee (HPSC) has been constituted for overall monitoring of National Projects. Eleven (11) meetings of HPSC have been held till now.

An online MIS has been developed for updation of the physical/financial progress of all the projects getting Central Assistance (CA). Further, Committees have been constituted to overview the implementation of Shahpurkandi Dam Project and Polavaram Irrigation Project.

(d) and (e) Water Resources development projects are planned and implemented by the State Governments from their own resources. In order to supplement their efforts, Government of India (GoI) 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). Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects generally have provisions for drinking water depending upon requirements.

Ninety nine (99) ongoing MMI projects of various states under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (PMKSY -AIBP)

have been prioritized during 2016-17 for completion by Dec, 2019. Funding arrangement for the central and state share of these projects has been made through NABARD. Further, CA is also being provided for Polavaram Project (National Project) of Andhra Pradesh and special package for Maharashtra which also includes 8 Major-Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects. The Polavaram project and schemes under special package are planned to be completed by Dec. 2019 and 2022-23 respectively. State-wise details of Central Assistance (CA) released for these projects is in the enclosed statement-II.

Further, GoI also provides assistance under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) which aims

to provide adequate and safe drinking water to rural population of the country. State-wise details of Central Assistance (CA) released for these projects is given in the enclosed statement-III.

Further, Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works are being implemented in the 99 prioritized projects as per requirements to improve and enhance irrigation efficiency through (a) construction of lined field channels to reduce water losses (b) development of atleast 10% area through micro irrigation infrastructure (c) people's participation by way of constitution of Water Users Association (WUA).

Statement-I
Details of the performance of the National Projects

Sl.No.	Name of the National Project/ State	Benefits :	Central Assistance Released, so far (Rs. in Cr.)	Status	Target Date of Completion
1	Gosikhurd Irrigation Project / Maharashtra	1) 2.50 lakh 2) 3MW 3) 0.93 MAF	3211.85	Ongoing	December, 2021
2.	Saryu Nahar Pariyojana/ Uttar Pradesh	1) 14.04 (NP Component : 4.73) 2) NIL 3) NIL	1435.03 1435.03	Ongoing	June, 2020
3.	Polavaram Irrigation Project/Andhra Pradesh	1) 2.91 Lakh 2) 960 MW 3) 23.44 TMC of water to Vizag city for drinking and industrial purpose and diversion of 84.70 TMC to Krishna basin.	Under AIBP 562.47 Under NP- 6764.46	Ongoing	December, 2019
4.	Shahpurkandi Dam project/Punjab	1) 0.37 lakh 2) 206 MW 3) 0.012 MAF	Under AIBP 29.85 Under NP	Ongoing	June, 2022
5.	Teesta Barrage Project/ West Bengal	1) 9.23 lakh (NP component 5.27) 2) 67.5 MW in 03 Nos canal fall power houses @ 22.5 MW each) 3) Barrage	178.20 26.04	Irrigation Potential of 1.97 l.Ha. created. Project is at standstill since 2014-15 due to land acquisition issues. State Govt. has constituted a high level task-force in November, 2015 to suggest the appropriate course of action for the execution of balance work of Teesta Barrage Project. However, the state govt. has not submitted any proposal in this regard.	
6.	Lakhwar multipurpose project/Uttarakhand	1) 33,780 2) 300 MW	-	Appraisal Stage	

7.	Renukaji Dam Project/ H.P.	3) 0.267 MAF 1) Drinking water 2) 40 MW 3) 0.404 MAF	446.96 (One-time special grant)	Appraisal Stage
8.	Kishau multipurpose Project/ H.P. & Uttarakhnad	1) 0.97 lakh 2) 660 MW 3) 1.04 MAF	-	Appraisal Stage
9.	Ujh Multipurpose Project/J. & K.	1) 0.32 lakh 2) 212 MW 3) 0.82 MAF	-	Appraisal Stage
10.	Ken-Betwa Link Project/ Madhya & Uttar Pradesh	1) 6.35 lakh 2) 78 MW 3) 2.18 MAF	-	Appraisal Stage
11.	Kulsi Dam Project/ Assam	1) 20,500 ha. 2) 55 MW 3) 0.28 MAF	-	Appraisal Stage
12.	Noa Dihing Dam Project/ Arunachal	1) 3605 ha. 2) 72 MW 3) 0.26 MAF	-	Appraisal Completed
13.	Bursar HE Project/ J&K	1) 1.74 lakh 2) 800 MW 3) 0.5 MAF	-	Appraisal Stage
14.	Gypsa HE Project/ Himachal Pradesh	1) 0.50 lakh ha. 2) 300 MW 3) 0.74 MAF	-	DPR Stage
15.	2nd Ravi Vyas Link Project/Punjab	Harness water flowing across border (about 0.58 MAF in non-monsoon period)	-	PFR Stage
16.	Upper Siang Project/ Arunachal Pradesh	1) Indirect 2) 9750 MW 3) 1.44 MAF 4) Flood moderation	-	PFR Stage

Statement-II*State-wise details of the Central Assistance released for the projects under P.M.K.S.Y.-A.I.B.P.*

Sl.No.	State	CA Released (Rs. Crore)		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (till date)
(A) 99 Prioritised Projects				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.40	15.23	
2.	Assam			
3.	Bihar		46.32	37.82
4.	Chhattisgarh	13.29	17.25	
5.	Goa			
6.	Gujarat	961.88	1410.49	730.90
7.	Jammu & Kashmir		9.57	6.23
8.	Jharkhand	145.75	305.10	
9.	Karnataka	135.46	459.52	
10.	Kerala			
11.	Madhya Pradesh	300.13	181.27	49.33
12.	Maharashtra	379.86	363.02	210.02
13.	Manipur	126.99	25.42	21.93
14.	Odisha	457.74	464.71	72.88
15.	Punjab	52.42		
16.	Rajasthan	45.89	216.87	
17.	Telangana	545.44	13.24	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	135.63	65.60	261.15
	Total (A)	3307.89	3593.60	1390.26
(B)	Polavaram Project	2514.0	2000.00	1400.00
(C)	Spl. Package to Maharashtra			353.02
Grand Total (A+B+C)		5821.89	5593.60	3143.28

Statement-III*State-wise details of Central Assistance released for N.R.D.W.P.*

Sl.No.	State	Release (Rs. Crore)			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.16	0.22	0	0.31
2.	Andhra Pradesh	170.05	204	233.09	139.01
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.4	92.84	63.08	66.65
4.	Assam	277.58	348.06	474.8	202.01
5.	Bihar	202.73	373.81	355.6	234.84
6.	Chhattisgarh	60.83	84.28	49.84	48.19
7.	Goa	1.66	1.19	0	1.67
8.	Gujarat	229.46	278.5	290.86	163
9.	Haryana	122.65	111.53	88.82	76.76
10.	Himachal Pradesh	58.77	83.31	101.85	85.43
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	192.12	225.14	325.33	154.53
12.	Jharkhand	132.09	131.74	209.09	66.48
13.	Karnataka	278.08	343.72	365.81	174.87
14.	Kerala	48.05	75.22	95.16	84.86
15.	Madhya Pradesh	193.73	232.26	135.51	175.41
16.	Maharashtra	330.88	404.45	282.47	239.06
17.	Manipur	27.92	39.38	66.25	37.73
18.	Meghalaya	31.24	40.42	85.91	36.05
19.	Mizoram	17.32	24.49	46.1	26.25
20.	Nagaland	34.53	36.84	17.88	17.36
21.	Odisha	103.19	134.96	83.59	77.5
22.	Puducherry	0	0.29	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Punjab	42.79	51.89	173.29	73.51
24.	Rajasthan	526.75	1,072.92	714.24	508.52
25.	Sikkim	12.05	19.42	17.51	10.89
26.	Tamil Nadu	150.35	174.68	185.1	90.5
27.	Telangana	97.71	133.09	843.56	90.34
28.	Tripura	31.68	43.73	83.93	27.59
29.	Uttar Pradesh	490.31	621.95	472.52	499.59
30.	Uttarakhand	60.06	71.86	110.28	49.58
31.	West Bengal	216.85	418.97	996.68	788.29
Total		4,206.99	5,875.16	6,968.15	4,246.78

[Translation]

Tackling of Flood like Situation

1611. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is flood like situation due to the excessive rainfall in certain States of the country because of changing pattern of monsoon during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is preparing/proposes to prepare a concrete plan to tackle flood like situation in States like Gujarat and Rajasthan; 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) India Meteorological Department (IMD) has informed that

repeatedly occurring floods and flood like situation in the country as a result of extreme rainfall variability at the State/District level have been experienced over India with increased frequency and intensity of heavy rainfall events in the global warming scenario for the last 30 years.

(c) and (d) The subject of flood management falls within the purview of the States. The flood management measures are planned, investigated and implemented by the State Governments with their own resources as per priority within the State. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by way of technical guidance and promotional financial assistance to the States in critical areas. A combination of structural as well as non-structural measures is adopted for flood management.

Flood forecasting and warning system has been planned as a non-structural measure, as advance knowledge of incoming floods plays an important role in reducing flood damage as also better planning of rescue/relief operations. The inflow forecast helps in optimum regulation of reservoirs. Central Water Commission

(CWC) is working in close association with IMD and State Governments for timely flood forecast whenever the river water level rises above warning level.

With respect to Rajasthan & Gujarat, CWC has been issuing Flood Forecast for 10 (Level forecast stations= 0+ Inflow forecast stations = 10) & 12 (Level forecast stations= 6 + Inflow forecast stations = 6) site respectively.

In order to meet specific requirements of flood forecasting, India Meteorological Department (IMD) operates Flood Meteorological Offices (FMOs) at thirteen locations *viz.*, Agra, Ahmedabad, Asansol, Bhubaneshwar, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jalpaiguri, Lucknow, New Delhi, Patna, Srinagar, Bengaluru and Chennai. Apart from this, IMD also supports Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) by providing Quantitative Precipitation Forecast (QPF) for Damodar river basin areas for their flood forecasting activities.

CWC at present is issuing flood forecast for 249 flood forecasting stations, of which 174 are level forecasting and 75 are inflow forecasting stations on major dams/barrages. It covers all major river systems in the country covering 22 States and one Union Territory- Daman & Diu and the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

[English]

Mid Sea Collision

1612. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the incident of mid sea collision of commercial ships and boats are increasing day by day;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the preventive measures the Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The number of incidents or collision between merchant

ships and fishing boats beyond 12 Nautical Miles (territorial waters) *i.e.* mid sea during each of the last three years and the current year are as follows :-

Year	No. of Collision incidents
2015	Nil
2016	Nil
2017	06
2018 (till Dec. 13)	05

(c) The following preventive measures have been taken/proposed:-

- (i) Each incident is investigated under the provisions of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and corrective actions are taken by the merchant ships. Safety advisories are being promulgated frequently through satellite and terrestrial methods to all vessels. The Directorate General of Shipping has issued Advisory Navigational Warning on 25.08.2018 in the matter for maintaining sharp lookout.
- (ii) Ships routing system [(TSS) , Safety Fairways, etc.] exist in certain areas of Indian waters. The Directorate General of Shipping in consultation with the stakeholders has also proposed establishment of a Traffic Separation Scheme (TSS) off the South-West Coast of India.

[Translation]

Conversion of Waste into Compost

1613. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major achievements in the projects of converting waste to compost and generating energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the cities where the work of converting waste to compost and generating energy is going on including the list thereof;

(d) the total amount spent on both the above projects and the proposed future plans in this regard; and

(e) whether the private companies have shown any interest in these projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) The details of the major achievements in the projects of converting waste to ,compost and generating energy are as under:

- The Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban(SBM-U) provides Central share funds for State High Power Committee (SHPC) approved proposals for establishment of Waste to Compost (WtC) and Waste to Energy (WtE) plants from State Governments/UTs. There are 635 numbers of WtC plants functioning with the actual output of 17.58 lakhs tons per annum of compost.
- Power generation capacity of 249.73 MW, biogas generation capacity 6,65,606 m³/day 55.46 MW equivalent (MWeq) and BioCNG generation capacity of 50428kg/day (10.5 MWeq) with cumulative achievement of 315.24 MWeq have been achieved till 30.11.2018. The details of the plants are given at the ststement enclosed
- As per Ministry of Agriculture, the Government has taken steps to produce/promote the use of manures

from organic waste. Under National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) assistance is provided for setting up of mechanized Fruit/ Vegetable market waste/ Agro waste compost production' unit 100% financial assistance to State Government/ Government Agencies upto a maximum limit of Rs.190.00 lakh per unit and 33% of project cost maximum limited to Rs. 63 lakh per unit for individuals/private agencies through NABARD as capital investment for establishment of agro/vegetable waste compost production units of 3000 Tonnes Per Annum (TPA) production. Under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), assistance is provided for organic conversion, organic inputs, on-farm input infrastructure @ Rs. 31,000/hectare for 3 years and under Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCD-NER), assistance is provided for on-farm and off-farm inputs production infrastructure @ Rs 3750/hectare for 3 years.

(d) and (e) The waste to energy projects are set up by private developers and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) provides central financial assistance under Waste to Energy Scheme. The total amount spent is not known/monitored. However, during the last 3 years an amount of Rs. 44.95 Crores has been provided by MNRE to various Waste to Energy projects as central financial assistance.

Statement

Details of the Plants

Sr.No.	Project	Project Developer	Location of Plant	Capacity (MWeq.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	14040 m ³ /day Biogas plant from starch Industry waste	M/s Vijaynagar Bio Tech Ltd.	Kotha Kopperla Viii. Usapatiregu-Mandal, Vizianagarm District, A.P	1.17

1	2	3	4	5
2.	12000 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Oil Extraction Industry	M/s Radhika Vegetable Oils Pvt. Ltd.	Shreeramnagar Vizlanagaram Dist., A.P-5351 01,	1.00
3.	24000 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Oil Extraction Industry	M/s NavaBharat Ltd (formely Nava Bharat Agro Products Ltd)	Uppalametta, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari Distt. A. P.	2.00
4.	8000 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Starch Industry Effluent	M/s Vensa Biotek Ltd	Vensa Biotek, Samalkot, A.P.	0.70
5.	9000 m ³ /day Biogas plant. 0.26 MW biogas based power plant from Decanter cake, Poultry litter, Cattle dung and Agricultural residue.	M/s Synergy Biorefineries Pvt. Ltd.	Samalkot, East Godavari Dist., A.P.	1.01
6.	MW power plant based on palm fruit empty bunches and other industrial wastes- combination of boiler and turbine	M/s Food Fats and Fertilizer Ltd.	Tadepalligudem, West Godavari Dist.	6.00
7.	0.95 MW Power plant based on direct combustion of palm fruit waste from Palm Oil Extraction Plant	M/s Nava Bharat Agro Products Ltd.	Uppalmetta, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari Dist., A.P.	0.95
8.	1.0 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Palm Oil Extraction Plant	M/s Nava Bharat Agro Products Ltd.	Uppalametta, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari Distt. A. P.	1.00
9.	1.2MW Power plant based on Biogas from Distillery Effluent	M/s Vijaynagar Bio Tech Ltd.	Pusapatiregu, Mandai, Vizianagram, A.P.	1.20
10.	7.5MW Poultry litter based Power Project	M/s Redan Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Kallupalli Village, Gangavaram Mandai, Chittoor Dist., A.P.	7.50
11.	2.75MW Power plant based on Biogas from Oil Industry Effluent	M/s Gowthami Oil Solvents Ltd.	Gowthami Oil Solvents Ltd., Tanuku, A.P.	2.75
12.	4.0 MW Power plant from direct combustion of Starch Industry Solid waste	M/s Vensa Biotek Ltd	Vensa Biotek Ltd., East Godavari District, Samalkot, A.P.	4.00

1	2	3	4	5
13.	6.0 MW Power plant based on MSW	M/s Sri ram Energy Systems Ltd.	Vijaywada, A.P.	6.00
14.	3.0 MW Power plant based on Blogas from Palm Oil Industry Effluent	M/s Sai Renewables (P) Ltd.	Kamavarakupota, West Godavari District. A.P.	3.00
15.	0.15 MW Power generation from vegetable market wastes, sewage sludge and slaughter house wastes.	Municipal Corporation	Vijaywada , AP	0.15
16.	1.0 MW Power plant based on Blogas from Sugar Industry Effluent	M/s Sri Survaraya Sugars Ltd.	Chelluru Village, East Godavari Distt., A.P.	1.00
17.	1.0 MW Power plant based on Bioga8 from Sugar Industry Effluent	M/s Jeypore Sugar Company Ltd.,	Chagallu Village, West Godavari Distt.	1.00
18.	0.75 MW Power plant based on Bloga8 from Distillery Effluent	M/s Tern Distilleries (P) Ltd.	Tallapalam Village, Visakhapatanam, A.P.	0.75
19.	3.66 MW Power plant based on Poultry Litter-Boiler and Steam Turbine	M/s Raus Power Ltd.,	Dupalapudl, East Godavari Distt., A.P.	3.66
20.	1.6 MW Power plant based on Blogas from Palm Oil Industry Effluent	M/s Goderj Oil Palm Limited	Ch. Pothepalli dawarka, Tirumala Mandai, West, Godawari Dist. A.P.	1.60
21.	12000 m3/day Blogas Generation Plant from Strach Industry effluent	M/s Auro Sundram International Pvt. Ltd.	Biada Industrial Area, Forbesganj, Dist. Ararlya, Bihar	1.000
22.	0.33 MW Power plant based on Blogas from Strach Industry effluent	M/s Rajaram Maize Products	Viii. Mohad, Distt. Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh	0.330
23.	16 MW MSW based Power Project	M/s Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Company Ltd. (TOWMCL)	Old NDMC Compost Plant, Okhla, New Delhi	16.00

1	2	3	4	5
24.	12MW MSW based power Plant	M/s East Deihl Waste processing, Bar-akhamba, New Deihl	Ghazipur, New Delhi	12.00
25.	24MW MSW-RDF based power plant at Narela, Deihl	M/s Delhi MSW Solutions Ltd. (Ramky Group)	Narela , Delhi	24.00
26.	6538 kg/day Bio-CNG from 14000 m ³ /day Biogas generation plant from Urban (153TPD) & Industrial Waste (38TPD) -total 191 TPD(Cattle dung, Banana stem, Poultry litter, Napier grass and Caster deoiled cake)	M/s Bharat Biogas Energy Ltd.	R.S. No. 806, Palki Road side, Sundalpura, Tal. & Dist. Anand, GUjrat	1.16
27.	6000kg/day Bio-CNG from 14000 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Urban waste-163TPD (Cow Dung, Potatoes, Sugar Cane Waste, Groundnut Shells and Castor & Cotton Stalks)	M/s Greenearth Blogas Pvt Ltd.	Survey No. 442, Kukuda Village, Muli Taluka, Dist. Surendranagar Ahmedabad-Rajkot Highway No17,Gujarat	1.16
28.	12000 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Strach Industry effluent	M/s Riddhi Siddhi Gluco Biols Ltd.	Ridhi Sidhi Nagar, Village Juna Paddar, Viramgam, Dist. Ahmedabad.	1.00
29.	4800 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Strach Industry effluent	M/s Anil Starch,	Ahmedabad, Gujarat.	0.40
30.	5500 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Strach Industry effluent	M/s Riddhi Siddhi Gluco Biols Ltd.	Riddhi Siddhi Nagar, Village - Juna Paddaar, Becharjee Road, Virmgam, Distt. Ahmedabad, Gujarat	0.46
31.	2500 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Gelatine Industry effluent	M/s India Gelatine and Chemicals Ltd.	Vapl, Valsad, Gujarat	0.21
32.	0.95 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Strach Industry effluent	M/s Gujarat Ambuja Exports Ltd.	Vrindawan Rd., Dalpur, Prantij, Dist. Sabarkantha, Gujarat	0.95

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Power Generation Plant of 1.067 MW capacity using Biogas produced from maize effluent waste	M/s Everest Starch India Pvt. Ltd.	Samrat Industrial Area, Road no. 29, Plot 23, Gondal Road, Rajkot, Gujarat	1.067
34.	40 kW biogas based power plant Industrial waste	M/s Vadilal Industries Ltd.	Vadilal House, 53, Shrimali Society, Nr. Navrangpura Railway Crossing, Navangapura, Ahmedabad - 380009	0.04
35.	2.0 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Industrial Effluent	M/s Kanorla Chemicals & Industries Ltd.,	Ankleshwar, Gujarat	2.00
36.	0.5 MW Power plant based on Biogas generated at Sewage Treatment Plant	Surat Municipal Corporation	Sewage Treatment Plant, Surat	0.50
37.	3.0 MW Power plant based on Biogas generated at Sewage Treatment Plant	Surat Municipal Corporation	Sewage Treatment Plant, Surat, Gujarat	3.00
38.	1.0 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Starch Industry Effluent	M/s Sayaj/Industry Ltd.	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	1.00
39.	0.945 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Starch Industry Effluent	M/s Gujarat Ambuja Exports Ltd.	Vrindavan Road, Viii. Dalpur, Tal: Prantij, Dist. Sabarkantha., Gujarat	0.945
40.	0.833 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Starch Industry Effluent	M/s Sayaji Industry Ltd.	P.O. Kathwada, Maize Products, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	0.833
41.	0.945 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Starch Industry Effluent	Mis Santosh Starch Products	Village Morgar, Santoshdham, Sukhpar Road, Post Sukhpar, Tal. Bhachau, Dist. Kutch, Gujarat	0.945
42.	600kg/day Bio-CNG from 1500 m ³ l/day Biogas generation plant from Poultry Litter	M/s Sarovar Agro Farms & Biogas Pvt. Ltd.	Village - Jatwar, Tehsil:- Naraingarh, Dist. Ambala (Haryana)	0.13

1	2	3	4	5
43.	1.0 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Distillery Effluent	M/s Ashoka Distillers & Chemicals (P) Ltd.	Gehlab Road, Hathin, Distt. Palwal, Haryana	1.00
44.	3.0 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Distillery Effluent	M/s Globus Spirits Ltd.	Samalkha, Distt. Panipat, Haryana	3.00
45.	1450kg/day Bio-CNG from 4000 m ³ /day Biogas generation plant from Poultry Litter	M/s Panch kula Farms Pvt. Ltd.	Village Jaspur, Distt. Panch kula, Chandigarh	0.33
46.	12000 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant	M/s Sukhjit Agro Industries	VPO Gurplah (Bathu), The. Haroli, Dist. Una, H.P.	1.00
47.	1800kg/day Bio-CNG from 5000 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Urban waste	M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	Survey No.71/3, Santhehalli Village, Malur Taluk, Kolar District, Near Bengaluru, Karnataka	0.42
48.	29,260 m ³ /day Biomethanation plant from starch Industry waste	M/s Gujarat Ambuja Exports Ltd.	Village Hulasogi, Tal. Shilgaon, Dist. Haveri, Karnataka	2.438
49.	4800 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Starch Industry effluent	M/s Millennium Starch India Pvt. Ltd.	KSIDC Area, Village Satti, Tal. Atthani Dist. Bilgaum, Karnataka	0.40
50.	24000 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Starch Industry effluent	M/s Riddhi Siddhi Gluco Biols Ltd.	Gokak, Karnataka	2.00
51.	2.4 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Starch Industry Effluent	M/s Gujarat Ambuja Exports Ltd.	Village Hulasogi, Tal., Shilgaon, Dist. Haveri, Karnataka	2.40
52.	1.0 MW Grid Connected Power plant based on Biogas from Sugar Industry Effluent	M/s Ugar Sugar Works,	Belgaum, Karnataka	1.00
53.	1.0 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Starch Industry Effluent	M/s Riddhi Siddhi Gluco Biols Ltd.	Belgaum, Karnataka	1.00
54.	1.4 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Sugar Industry Effluent	M/s NSL Sugars Ltd.	Koppa village, Maddur Taluk, Mandya distt., Karnataka	1.40

1	2	3	4	5
55.	2760 m ³ /day Biomethanation plant from Gelatin Industry Waste	M/s Nitta Gelatin India Ltd.	Kathikudam, Thrissur Dist., Kerala	0.23
56.	1200kg/day BioCNG from 3000 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Cattle Dung	M/s Shri Dayoday Urja Evam Jaivik Khaad	village-Dob Barkhedl Sukhi Sevanla, Tehsil-Huzur, Distt. Bhopal (MP).	0.25
57.	4400 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Starch Industry effluent	M/s Siddi Vinayak Agro Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Chand Road, Vill Saliya, Chhindwara, M.P.	0.366
58.	Biogas generation project for leather solid waste (chrome shavings)	M/s Tata International Ltd.	Dewas, M. P.	0.025
59.	Tannery liquid waste based biomethanation project	M/s Bhopal Gelatines Pvt. Ltd.	Jinsi, Bhopal, M.P.	0.08
60.	11.5 MW MSW based grid connected Power project-9MW exportable	M/s Essel Infraprojects Ltd.	Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	11.50
61.	Biogas based power project	M/s Som Distilleries Ltd.	Ralsen, M.P.	2.70
62.	Biogas based power project	M/s DOM Care Pvt. Ltd.	Parlyat, Jabalpur, M.P.	1.20
63.	3613kg/day BioCNG from 7200 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Cattle Dung	M/s Clarus Bioenergy Pvt. Ltd.	Plot No. 0-5, Shirala Industrial Growth Center, MIDC, Shirala, Dist. angrli, Maharashtra.	0.600
64.	7920 kg/day Bio-CNG from 19200 m ³ /day Biogas generation plant from distillery waste	M/s Green Elephant India Pvt. Ltd.	Kisanveernagar, Bhuinj, Tal. Wai, Dist. Satara, Maharashtra	1.600
65.	8000kg/day BioCNG from 20000 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Press Mud, fruit waste, spent wash from Distillery	M/s Spectrum Renewable Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Warana nagar, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	1.66
66.	3430 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Yeast Industry Effluent	M/s SAF Yeast Company Pvt. Ltd.	Chiplun, District Ratnagiri, Maharashtra	0.29
67.	12096 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Pharma Industry Effluent	M/s Embio Ltd.	E-21, MIDC Industr. Area Mahad, Dist. Raigad, M.S.	1.008

1	2	3	4	5
68.	11000 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Starch Industry effluent	M/s Shri Tradco Deesan Pvt. Ltd.	93, 94 & 80, Mumbai Agra Road, Biladi Phata, Deopur, Dhule, Maharashtra	0.916
69.	7200 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Dairy Industry Effluent	M/s Schreiber Dynamix Dairies Ltd	MIDC, Bhigwan Rd., Basamatl, Pune, Maharashtra	0.600
70.	14,000 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Starch Industry Effluent	M/s Universal Starch-Chem Allied Ltd.	Rawal Industrial Estate, Dadanagar, Dondaicha, Distt. Dule Maharashtra	1.160
71.	10,000 cum. biogas per day Biomethanation project based on Starch industry waste	M/s Universal Starch-Chem Allied Ltd.	Rawal Industrial Estate, Dadanagar, Dondaicha, Distt. Dule Maharashtra	0.90
72.	10000m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Seafood Industry waste	M/s Gadre Marine Export Pvt. Ltd.	Ratnagiri, Maharashtra	0.86
73.	4410m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Yeast Industry Effluent	M/s SAF Yeast Company Pvt. Ltd.	Ratnagiri, Maharashtra	0.36
74.	4.925 MW power generation project using non-conventional material i.e. biogas being produced from distillery liquid waste (industrial waste) through 100% biogas engines	M/s Pioneer Distilleries Ltd.	District-Nanded, Maharashtra	4.725
75.	3.0 MW power plant based on Biogas from Distillery Effluent	M/s Radico NV Distilleries Maharashtra Ltd.	D-192 to D-195, MIDC Shendra, Five Star Industrial Area, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	3.00
76.	1.2 MW Power plant based on 14000cum Biogas from Starch Industry Effluent	M/s Sahyadri Starch & Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Plot No. A/6-7-8, MIDC, 416410, Distt. Sangli, Maharashtra	1.200
77.	1.668 MW Power plant based on Mixed Urban (10%) and Industrial (90%) waste	M/s Jain Irrigation System Ltd.	Jalgaon, Maharashtra	1.668
78.	3.0MW Grid Connected Power plant based on Biogas from Distillery Effluent	M/s Lokmangal Agro Industries Ltd.	Subhashnagar, A/p Bibi darphal, Tal. North Solapur, Maharashtra	3.860

1	2	3	4	5
79.	1.063 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Starch Industry Effluent	M/s Shri Tradco Deesan Pvt. Ltd.	93, 94 & 80, Mumbai Agra Road, Biladi Phata, Deopur, Dhule, Maharashtra	1.063
80.	1.063 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Starch Industry Effluent	M/s Honest Derivatives Pvt. Ltd.	Maldabhadri, Tal Jamner, Distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra	1.063
81.	1.475 MW Biogas based Power Project from distillery waste	M/s Loknete Baarao Patil Agro Industries Ltd.	Laxminagar. Tal. Mohol, Distt. Solapur, Maharashtra	1.475
82.	1.063 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Starch Industry Effluent	M/s Yashwant Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Alppadali, Tal. Shirala Dist. Sangli, Maharashtra	1.063
83.	Power Generation Plant of 1.406 MW capacity using Biogas Produced from Distillery effluent waste	M/s Vitthal Corporation Ltd.	Vitthal Rao Shinde Nagar, Post-Mhaisgaon, Tal. Madha Dist. Solapur, Maharashtra	1.406
84.	1.0 MW Grid connected Power plant based on Biogas from Industry Effluent	M/s Brihan Sugar Syndicate Ltd.	Sheerpur, Dist. Solapur, Maharashtra	1.00
85.	0.69 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Distillery Effluent	M/s Tilak Nagar Distilleries	Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	0.69
86.	2.0 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Industry Effluent	M/s Sanjivani Sah. Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	Sahajanand Nagar, P.O. Shingnapur, Tal Kopargaon Distt. Ahmed Nagar	2.00
87.	3.0 MW Power plant based on Biomethanation of organic part of MSW through Technology DRYADTM which is based on Thermophilic Process	M/s Solapur Bio-energy Systems Pvt. Ltd.	Kachra Depo, Tuljapur Road, Solapur, Maharashtra	3.00
88.	1847kg/day BioCNG from 5000 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Cattle Dung	M/s Arc Biofuel Pvt. Ltd.	Village Khotasaran, Handiaya, Marisa Rd. Barnala, Punjab	0.416
89.	12000 m ³ /day Biogas plant from Starch Industry Effluent	M/s Pioneer Industries Ltd.	Plot No. A-3, A-4, IGL, Defence Rd., V.P.O. Ranpur, Pathankot, Punjab	0

1	2	3	4	5
90.	Biogas generation project for Paper Mill Black Liquor	M/s Satla Paper Mills	Satia Paper Mills, Muktsar, Punjab	0.75
91.	4500 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Paper Industry Effluent	M/s Shreyans Industry Ltd.	Sangrur, Punjab	0.37
92.	5500 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Starch Industry effluent	M/s Sukhjit Starch & Chemicals Ltd.	Phagwara, Punjab	0.46
93.	2800 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Paper Industry Effluent	M/s Shreyans Industry Ltd.	Village Banah, Distt. S.B.S. Nagar, Punjab.	0.233
94.	2.6 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Distillery Effluent	M/s Patiala DISTILLERIES & Manufacturing Ltd.	Vill Main Dist. Patlala, Punjab	2.60
95.	0.37 MW Power plant based on 4500cum/day Biogas from Paper Industry Effluent	M/s Satia Industries Ltd.	Vill Rupana, Dist. Muktsar, Punjab	0.37
96.	1.2MW Power plant based on Biogas from Distillery Effluent	M/s Pioneer Industries Ltd.	Plot No. A-3, A-4, IGL, Defence Rd., V.P.O. Ranlpur, Pathankot, Punjab	1.20
97.	Power generation through bi-methanation from Cattle dung	Haebowal, Ludhiana, Punjab	Haebowal, Ludhiana, Punjab	1.00
98.	8.25 MW grid connected Power plant Based on Biogas from Distillery Effluent	M/s Chandigarh Distillers and Bottlers Ltd.	Banur, Dist. Patiala, Punjab	8.25
99.	3000kg/day BioCNG from 8400 m ³ /day Biogas generated at STP	M/s Brajdhham Power Pvt. Ltd.	Sewage Treatment Plant, Delawas, Jaipur, Rajasthan	0.70
100.	1000 kg/day BioCNG from 2500 m ³ lday Biogas generation plant from Cattle dung	M/s NRB Bio-Energy,	2 PBN, Dabli Rathana, Teh. & Distt. Hanumangarh, Rajasthan -335 512	0.21
101.	3.0 MW Power plant based on 36000cum/day Biogas from Distillery Effluent	M/s Globus Spirits Ltd.	Village Shyampur, Tehsil Behror, Distt. Alwar, Rajasthan	3.000

1	2	3	4	5
102.	2600 m3/day Biogas plant from Tapioca starch Industry, waste	M/s Sri Velmuragan Sago Factory,	Malaiyalapatty, Peraenbalur, T.N.	0.22
103.	3177 m3/day Biogas plant from Tapioca starch Industry waste	M/s Palanlandavar Sago Factory,	Paithur, Attur Tk, Salem, T.N.	0.26
104.	5068 m3/day Biogas plant from Tapioca starch Industry waste	M/s Sri Krishna Industrial Starch Factory,	Gangavalley, TK, Salem, T.N.	0.42
105.	3755 m3/day Biogas plant from Tapioca starch industry waste	M/s R.S. Sago Factory R. Selraj & Co.	Siteri, Attur, TK, Salem, T.N.	0.31
106.	2020 m3/day Biogas plant from Tapioca starch Industry waste	M/s Mappilai Sago Factory,	Siteri, Attur, TK, Salem, T.N.	0.17
107.	20,160 m3/day Biogas plant from sago starch industry waste	M/s Varalakshmi Company	No.3, Kommapalayam, Rasipuram, Namakkad, T.N.	1.68
108.	7200 m3/day Biogas Generation Plant from Starch Industry Effluent	M/s SPAC Starch Products (India) Ltd	Poonachi Village, Anthlyur Tk, Erode District, Tamil Nadu	0.60
109.	300 m3/day Biogas generation project using tannery fleshings and sludge.	Biogas generation project using tannery fleshings and sludge	Melvisaram, Tamilnadu.	0.03
110.	6000 m3/day Biogas generation project for tapioca processing industry waste water	M/s Varalakshmi Starch Industries Ltd.	Varalaxmi Starch Industry Ltd, Salem, TN.	0.50
111.	15000 m3/day Biogas generation project for paper mill effluents.	M/s Tamil Nadu Newsprints and Papers Ltd.	Karur, T N	1.25
112.	12000 m3/day Biogas plant from starch Industry waste	M/s Varalakshmi Starch Industries Ltd.	Salem, T.N.	1.00
113.	9000 m3/day Biogas plant from starch Industry waste	M/s Varalakshmi Company	Mallur, Salem, Distt. Namakkal, T.N.	0.75
114.	12000 m3/day Biogas plant from tapioca starch industry waste	M/s Spac Tapioca Products (India) Ltd.	Poonach/Bhavan/TK, Erode, Tamilnadu	1.00
115.	2890 M3 biogas per day Tapioca starch industry waste based Biomethanation plant.	M/s Anbu Rice, Oil & Sago Factory	Ammampalayam P.O., Attur Tk., Salem.	0.24

1	2	3	4	5
116.	2890 M3 biogas per day Tapioca starch industry waste based Biomethanation plant.	M/s Sri Velmurugan Sago Factory	Oduvankurichi Post, Rasipuram Taluk, Namakkal Dist. T.N.	0.24
117.	2890 M3 biogas per day Tapioca starch industry waste based Biomethanation plant.	M/s Sri Senthil Kumar Sago Factory	Thimmanaickenpatty, Rasipuram Taluk, Namakkal. T.N.	0.24
118.	2890 M3 biogas per day Tapioca starch industry waste based Biomethanation plant.	M/s Vetrivel Sago Products	Vellakkalpatti Post, Rasipuram Taluk, Namakkal. T.N.	0.24
119.	2890 M3 biogas per day Tapioca starch Industry waste based Blomethanation plant.	M/s Sri Thirumalaivasan Sago & Starch Products	Toppapatty, Rasipuram Taluk, Namakkal T.N.	0.24
120.	2890 M3 biogas per day Tapioca starch Industry waste based Biomethanation plant.	M/s Sri Venkateswara Sago & Starch Products	O. Jedarpalayam Post, Rasipuram Taluk, Namakkal T.N.	0.24
121.	2890 M3 biogas per day starch industry waste based Biomethanation plant.	M/s M.R. Samy Sago Factory	Tammappatty Gangavalli Tk., Salem T.N. Tammappatty Gangavalli Tk., Salem T.N.	0.24
122.	3396 M3 biogas per day starch industry waste based Biomethanation plant.	M/s Murugan Sago Factory,	K. Palanivel Gounder & ce., Ullpuram, Gangavalli Tk., Salem, T.N.	0.283
123.	1992 M3 biogas per day starch industry waste based Biomethanation plant.	M/s Vetrivel Sago Factory,	Ullpuram Pudur, Gangavalli Tk., Salem T.N.	0.166
124.	1992 M3 biogas per day starch industry waste based Biomethanation plant.	M/s Annai Sago Factory	Ullpuram, Gangavalli Tk., Salem T.N.	0.166
125.	1992 M3 biogas per day starch industry waste based Biomethanation plant.	M/s Sri Soorya Sago Factory	Echampatty, Attur Tk., Salem T.N.	0.166
126.	2880M3 biogas per day starch Industry waste based Biomethanation plant.	M/s Jayamurugan Sago Factory,	Kopampatty, Thuraiyur Tk., Namakkal, T.N.	0.24

1	2	3	4	5
127.	3960 M3 biogas per day starch industry waste based Biomethanation plant.	M/s Ganesa Samy Sago Factory,	Arlyagoundampatty Namgiripet, Rasipuram Tk., Namakkal, T.N.	0.33
128.	2496 M3 biogas per day starch industry waste based Biomethanation plant.	M/s Sri Venkateswara Sago Factory	Namgiripet, Rasipuram Tk Namakkal T.N.	0.208
129.	13000 m3/day industrial waste based Biogas plant. And 2.2 MW biogas based power plant	M/s Varalakshmi Starch Industries Ltd.	Salem. T.N.	3.28
130.	0.20 MW Power project based on Biomethanation of waste water treatment plant at Sago manufacturing	M/s Varalakshmi Starch industries Ltd.	Varalakshmi Starch industry Ltd., Mallur, Salem, Tamilnadu	0.20
131.	2.4MW Power generation project based on biogas from Poultry Sago, Press Mud industry Waste	M/s IOT Mabasgas Ltd.,	Puduchatram Namakkal Dist., T.N.	2.40
132.	1.5MW Power generation from poultry droppings.	M/s G.K. Bio-energy Pvt. Ltd.	Namakkal, T.N.	1.50
133.	0.25 MW Power generation from vegetable market wastes.	CMDA, Chennai	Koyembadu Market Yard, Chennai	0.25
134.	2.5MW Poultry litter based power generation project.	M/s Subhashri, Bio-energies Pvt. Ltd.	Namakkal, T.N.	2.50
135.	Biogas based 1.4MW power project with 100% biogas engine.	M/s Trichi Distillers & Chemicals Ltd.	Senthannipuram, Tiruchirappalli, T.N.	1.40
136.	12000 m3/day Biogas Generation Plant from Starch industry effluent	M/s SNS Starch Ltd.	Konderra Vill. Idikyala Mandai, Mehboob Nagar, Telangana	1.00
137.	12000 m3/day Biogas plant from Starch industry Waste Nizamabad, Telangana	M/s Sukhjit Starch Mills	P.B. 321, Mubarak Nagar,	1.00
138.	2600 m3/day Biogas Generation Plant from Slaughter house waste	M/s Alkabeer Exports Ltd.	Alkabeer Exports Ltd., Maharashtra, Telangana	0.25

1	2	3	4	5
139.	2500 m ³ /day Biogas ~eneration Plant from Slaughter house waste	M/s Alkabeer Exports Ltd.	Alkabeer Exports Ltd., Maharashtrak, Telangana	0.25
140.	3.5 MW grid connected Power plant based on Biogas from Poultry Litter	M/s SL T Power & Infrastructure Projects Pvt. Ltd.,	Pocham Pally Village & Mandai, Nalgonda Dist., Telangana	3.50
141.	1.0 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Sugar Industry Effluent	M/s Gayatri Sugars Ltd.	Dlst. Nizamabad, Telangana.	1.00
142.	7.5 MW grid connected Power Plant	M/s Shravana Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Takkalapalli Vill. Yacharam Mandal Ranga Reddy District, Telangana.	7.50
143.	7.5 MW grid connected Power plant	M/s PSR Green Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Marikal Village, Danwada Mandai, Mahabubnagar Dist., Telangana.	7.50
144.	2000kg/day Bio-CNG from 5000 m ³ /day Biogas generation Plant from Urban Waste (Fruit & Vegetable Market waste and cattle dung, poultry litter, etc.)	M/s Samagra Agro	Vill. Phuphwar Sui Thok, Sarsaul Kanpur Sadar	0.42
145	6000 m ³ /day Biomethanation plant from Paper Industry waste	M/s Mohit Paper Mills Ltd.	9 Km Stone, Nagina Road, Bijnor-246701 (U.P.)	0.50
146.	18,200 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Yeast Industrial Waste	M/s Kothari Fermentation and Biochem Ltd.	D6-12, Rajarampur, UPSIDC Industrial Area, Sikandrabad, Dlst. Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh	1.51
147.	13,300 m ³ /day Blogas Generation Plant from Paper Mill Effluent	M/s K R Pulp & Papers Ltd.	Jalalabad Road, Shahjahanpur- 242001 U.P.	1.11
148.	11,000 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Starch Industry Effluent	M/s H.L. Agro Products Pvt. Ltd.	Akbarpur, Kanpur(Dehat), U.P.	0.92
149.	Food industry waste based blomethanation project.	M/s SAF Yeast Co. Pvt. Ltd.	101, UPSIDe, Industrial Area, Sandila, Distt. Hardoi, U.P.	0.73

1	2	3	4	5
150.	0.4 MW Power plant based on 4800cum/day Biogas from Distillery Effluent	M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd.	Vill. Athadama, The Rudauli, Dist. Basti, U.P.	0.400
151.	1.25 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Sugar Industry Effluent	M/s Simbhaoli Sugar Ltd	Brijnathpur Dist.Ghaziabad, U.P.	1.25
152.	2.0 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Distillery Effluent	M/s Radico Khaitan Limited	Bareilly Road, Rampur, U.P.	2.00
153.	1.2 MW Power plant based on Biogas from Distillery Effluent	M/s Simbhaoli Sugar Ltd	Brijnathpur Dist.Ghaziabad, U.P.	1.20
154.	1.415 MW biogas based power generation project from distillery waste through 100% biogas engine	M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd.	Golagokar~nath, Dist. Lakhimpur Kheri, U.P.	1.415
155.	4.00 MW biogas based power generation project from distillery, waste through 100% biogas engine	M/s Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd.	Asmoli The. Sambhal Dist. Moradabad, U.P.	4.00
156.	67 kg/cm ² Pressure Boiler and TG Set of 2.77 MW capacity boiler & steam turbine route	M/s SVP Industries Ltd.	Mansurpur,Pargana Tehsil Khatauli,Muzaffarnagar-251203- U.P.	2.77
157.	Biogas based power project.	M/s K.M. Sugar Mills	Falzabad, U.P.	1.00
158.	Biogas based power generation project.	M/s Saraya Distilleries	Gorakhpur, U.P.	2.00
159.	Biogas based power generation project.	M/s Pilkhani Distillery & Chemical Works,	Pilkhani, Saharanpur Distt., U.P.	1.00
160.	Biogas based power generation project.	M/s Shamli Distillery & Chemical Works.	Shamli, Muzaffarnagar Distt., U.P.	1.00
161.	Captive power project using biogas produced from distillery waste.	M/s Jain distillery Ltd.	Naglna Rd, Bijnor, U.P.	1.00
162.	Installation of biogas based power plant.	M/s Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd.	Distt. Balrampur (U.P.)	1.09

1	2	3	4	5
163.	Captive power project using biogas from distillery waste.	M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd.	Rudauli Distillery, Distt. Basti, U.P.	3.00
164.	Captive power project using biogas produced from distillery waste.	M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd.	BHL Gangauli Distillery, Saharanpur	3.00
165.	Captive power project using biogas produced from distillery waste.	M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd.	Kinaunl, Saharanpur, U.P.	3.00
166.	Captive power project using biogas produced from distillery waste.	M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd.	BHL Khambarkheda Distillery, Lakhimpur Kheri, U.P.	3.00
167.	Captive power project using biogas produced from distillery waste.	M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd.	Gola distillery, Lakhimpur Kheri, U.P.	2.50
168.	Captive power project using biogas produced from distillery waste.	M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd.	Palia distillery, Lakhimpur Kheri, U.P.	1.50
169.	2.5 MW Power plant based on 30000cum/day Biogas from Distillery Effluent	M/s Radico Khaltan Limited	Bareilly Road, Rampur, U.P.	2.50
170.	3.0 MW Power plant based on 36000cum/day Biogas from Sugar Industry Effluent	M/s The Oudh Sugar Mill Ltd.	Hargaon Dist. Sitapur, U.P.	3.00
171.	3.0 MW Power plant based on 36000cum/day Biogas from Industry Effluent	M/s Triveni Engineering & Industries Ltd.	Bhikki Bilaspur, Dist. Muzaffarnagar, U.P.	3.000
172.	5460kg/day Bio-CNG from 12000 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Paper Mill Effluent	M/s Century Pulp & Paper	Lalkuan, Nainital, Uttarakhand.	1.00
173.	Installation of 1.08 MWeq. (12,960 m ³ biogas per day) starch industry liquid waste based biomethanation project	M/s Gujarat Ambuja Exports Ltd.	Plot No. C-50, ELDECO SIDCUL Industrial Park, Sitarganj 262405, Distt. Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand.	1.080

1	2	3	4	5
174.	6000 m3/day Biomethanation plant from Paper Industry Waste	M/s Nainl Papers Ltd.	Station Road, Kashipur, Dist. Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	0.50
175.	18,000 m3/day Biogas Generation Plant from Paper mill Effluent	M/s Nainl Tissues Pvt. Ltd.	Kashipur, Uttrakhand	1.50
176.	Starch Industry liquid waste based blomethanation project	M/s Riddhi Siddhi Gluco Biols Ltd.	Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	1.520
177.	12000 m3/day Blogas Generation Plant from Starch Industry effluent	M/s Riddhi Siddhi Gluco Blois Ltd.	Plot no. 12, Sector-9 liE Pantnanagar, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	1.000
178.	0.95 MW Power plant based on 11999cum/day Biogas from Starch Industry Effluent	M/s Gujarat Ambuja Exports Ltd.	C-50, Eldeco Sidul Park, Sltarganj, Uttarakhnad	0.95
179.	Installation of biogas based power plant	M/s Gujarat Ambuja Exports Ltd.	Udhamsingh Nagar, Uttarakhand	0.945
180.	2000 m3/day Biogas Generation Plant from Starch Industry effluent	M/s Saroda Starch & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd	Kutub Sahar, P.O. Pandua, P.S. Gazol, Dist. Maida, W.B.	0.17
181.	12000 m3/day Biogas plant from Starch Industry Effluent	M/s Sukhjit Starch Industries.	WBIIDC Growth Centre, NH-34, Narayanpur, Maida, W.B.	1.00
182.	19,926 m3/day Biogas Generation Plant from Maize Processing Effluent	M/s Tirupati Starch and Chemicals Ltd.	Village Sejwaya, Ghatabillod, Dist. Dhar, M.P.	1.66
183.	13500 m3/day Biogas Generation Plant from Starch Processing Effluent	M/s Sanstar Ltd.	Village-Karvand, Tal. Shirpur, Dist. Dhule, Maharashtra	1.125
184.	Generation of Biogas on waste from Starch and allied Manufacturing Unit	M/s Gujarat Ambuja Exports Ltd.	Plot No 4, Chalisgaon, Industrial Area, MIDC, Jalgoan, Maharashtra	2.00

*[English]***S.V.E.P.**

1614. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural enterprises established and the number of youth skilled under the Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of extent to which the said programme has supported newly emerging enterprise opportunities such as IT/Infotainment; and

(c) the break-up of number of projects implemented through National Resource Organization (NRO) and Project Implementation Agency (PIA) modes?

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

(a) Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), the sub-scheme under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) has the objective of helping rural households including women to set-up enterprises.

The scheme was approved during 2015-16 and the enterprise formation started in 2017-18. As on

30 November 2018, a total of 30,352 enterprises were formed across 20 States where the scheme is operational the details of enterprise formed during the last two years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Skill building support is provided to all the entrepreneurs supported under Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme through Community Resource Persons for Enterprise Promotion (CRP-EP).

(b) SVEP process mandates the preparation of a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for each block. The DPR provides estimates of the potential of enterprises in various sectors in the block, The entrepreneurs have the freedom to identify the sectors in which they want to start businesses based on assessment of market potential.

The details of the major ten types of enterprises selected by the entrepreneurs under the scheme in manufacturing, trading and services sector are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(c) The total SVEP proposals approved till 30th November 2018 is 131. Of these Kudumbashree NRO, Kerala is supporting implementation of 69 projects, Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (ED II) NRO, Ahmedabad is supporting implementation of 42 projects and other Project Implementing Agencies (PIA) are supporting implementation of 20 projects.

Statement-I*State-wise and year-wise details of enterprises formed*

No.	State	No. of Blocks where AAP approved (till 30th Nov. 2018)	No. of Blocks where DPR approved (till 30th Nov. 2018)	No. of enterprises formed (2017-18)	No. of enterprises formed (2018-19) as on 30th Nov. 2018	Total No. of enterprises formed as on 30th Nov. 2018
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	8	3,084	933	4,017
2	Bihar	12	12	3,889	102	3,991
3	Chhattisgarh	7	7	1,758	1,034	2,792

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Gujarat	3	3	268	185	453
5	Haryana	6	6	857	316	1,173
6	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2	296	299	595
7	Jharkhand	15	12	673	626	1,299
8	Kerala	14	14	799	772	1,571
9	Madhya Pradesh	14	8	2,177	923	3,100
10	Maharashtra	8	2	1,818	1,134	2,952
11	Meghalaya	1	1	0	0	0
12	Mizoram	2	0	0	0	0
13	Nagaland	2	2	1,109	921	2,030
14	Odisha	8	8	1,096	30	1,126
15	Punjab	1	1	0	30	30
16	Rajasthan	5	5	864	512	1,376
17	Tamil Nadu	2	2	0	0	0
18	Telangana	8	2	257	287	544
19	Uttar Pradesh	6	6	957	770	1,727
20	West Bengal	7	7	1,168	408	1,576
Total		131	108	21,070	9,282	30,352

Statement-II

Under the Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) scheme

Major ten types of enterprises formed in manufacturing:

S.No.	Types of Enterprises
1	Handicraft
2	Bricks and tiles making
3	Mat making

S.No.	Types of Enterprises
4	Agarbatti making
5	Rice mill
6	Local food products
7	Bamboo Products Making
8	Paper Plates and other products
9	Bakery
10	Bag Making

S.No.	Types of Enterprises
Major ten types of enterprises formed Trading sector:	
1	Kirana/ grocery
2	Readymade/cloth shop
3	Vegetable trading
4	Chicken shop
5	Fish trading
6	Bangle trading
7	Gift shop
8	Shoes trading
9	Egg trading
10	Mobile shop
Major ten types of enterprises formed In Services sector:	
1	Tailoring
2	Hotel (restaurant)
3	Flour mill
4	Construction
5	Beauty parlour/ salons
6	Cycle repair shop
7	Interne; Xerox/Printer
8	Two-wheeler repair
9	Tent house
10	Electronic repair

Thermal Power Plants

1615. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the value of power-equipment including boilers imported from China for the thermal power plants of the

country during the last five years along with the reasons for import;

(b) the reasons for import of boilers from China;

(c) the steps taken/being taken to increase domestic production/availability; and

(d) the details of progress made in the R&D projects undertaken/supported by the Government for the development of indigenous supercritical technology for the thermal power plants of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per Section 7 of the Electricity Act 2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license/permission under this Act, if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. Decision to import boilers is therefore taken by the developer. As per the information available in Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Chinese make import of total 50597 MW capacity has been commissioned and 18335 MW is under Construction.

(c) Govt. of India had initiated action for induction of supercritical technology in the country with approval of two bulk orders for supercritical thermal units through Bulk tender I in Sept. 2009 (11 x 660MW Supercritical Units) and Bulk tender II in Jan. 2011 (9 x 800 MW Supercritical Units) with stipulation for setting up of manufacturing facilities for power equipment as per Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP).

Several Joint Ventures (JVs) have set up manufacturing facilities for supercritical boilers and supercritical turbine generators in the country. The manufacturing capacity available from them amounts to about 9200 MW per year for Supercritical boilers and 11000 MW per year for Supercritical steam Turbines and Generators. BHEL have also augmented their manufacturing capacity for power equipment to about 20,000 MW per year including for around 13,500 MW per year for large thermal power projects. Thus, there is

adequate domestic power equipment manufacturing capacity to meet mandatory domestic sourcing requirements for capacity addition.

In January 2017, CEA issued a modified advisory on 'Sourcing of super-critical units from indigenous manufacturers' with modifications in order to qualify Indian manufacturers on their own.

(d) A capacity of 46210 MW based on supercritical technology has already been set up in the country.

BS-VI Emission Norms

1616. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government will be ready with Bharat Stage (BS)-VI emission norms for petrol and diesel vehicles by the end of 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any schedule to make available BS-VI compliant vehicles in NCR and other metropolitan cities of the country suffering from the problem of pollution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The Government vide G.S.R. 889(E), dated 16.09.2016 has mandated mass emission standard for BS-VI throughout the country with effect from 1st April 2020. Further, Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 24th October, 2018 has directed that no new motor vehicle conforming to the emission standard Bharat Stage-IV shall be sold or registered in the entire country with effect from 01.04.2020.

Compensation to Project Affected Families

1617. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 12,000 families of Mahbubnagar of Telangana have been waiting for the last 35 years for compensation from the Government for loss of their land due to the Srisaillam reservoir in Kolapur where thousands of acres were submerged in the back waters of the project and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether immediate action is to be taken by the Government to release the compensation amount to the affected families as per its earlier orders and in view of Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement during January 06, 2017 in all such similar cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) For Water Resources Projects, land acquisitions are planned and carried out by the respective State Governments. Land acquisition and compensation to Project Affected Families are done by the State Governments as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act. Information regarding compensation to Project Affected Families due to land acquisition for the construction of Srisaillam reservoir Should be available with the State Government.

ISA Membership

1618. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has given ex-post-facto approval for opening up International Solar Alliance (ISA) membership to all countries that are members of the United Nations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it will put solar energy in global agenda with universal appeal for developing and deploying solar energy;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether expanding membership will lead to ISA initiative benefitting the world at large; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (e) The Government accorded ex-post facto approval on 1 November 2018 for moving a Resolution in the first Assembly of the International Solar Alliance (ISA) for amending the Framework Agreement of ISA for opening up the ISA membership to all countries that are members of United Nations.

The Resolution was moved by the Indian delegation to the ISA, in the First Assembly of the ISA held on 3 October 2018. The Assembly considered and adopted the Resolution.

Recognizing that solar energy has a major role in achieving energy security, opening up ISA membership will help in putting solar energy on the global agenda for ensuring access to sustainable green energy for all at affordable rates.

Bridge Across Shravasthi Backwaters

1619. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status in respect of sanction of bridge across Sharavasthi Backwaters between Sigandur and Kalasavalli in Sagara Taluk of Shimoga Parliamentary Constituency;

(b) whether the National Highway authorities have submitted final DPR to the Ministry for sanction; and

(c) the details of the estimated cost of the bridge and the time by which the construction work will commence?

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

FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The construction of bridge across Sharavasthi Backwaters between Sigandur and Kalasavalli was included in the annual plan 2018-19 for the State of Karnataka with an estimated cost of Rs. 530 crore. However, the work was substituted by another works on the request of State Government of Karnataka as the project involves wild life clearance as it falls der Eco-Sensitive zone around Sharavasthi wild life sanctuary, Karnataka.

Power Demand

1620. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a 12.6. percent year-on-year rise in power demand during the first fifteen days of the third quarter of financial year (2018-19);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as on October 16, 2018 as many as 33 power plants, had fuel stock to last for less than seven days, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether at the end of September, 22 generating stations were running with such critical stock; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The energy availability in the electricity grid during the first fifteen days of the third quarter of the current financial year 2018-19 was 56,419 Million Units (MU) as against 50,113 MU during the same period of 2017-18 showing a growth of 12.6%.

(c) to (e) The number of coal based power plants having coal stock less than seven days were 33 and 22 as on 16.10.2018 and 30.09.2018 respectively. With the Improvement and coal supply from domestic coal companies, the number of coal based power plants having coal stock less than 7 days have further reduced to 14 as on 13.12.2018. The coal stock in power plants

have also increased from 10.2 Million Tonne (MT) sufficient for 6 days as on 16.10.2018 to 14.718 MT sufficient for 9 days as on 13.12.2018.

[Translation]

Pending Projects in Maharashtra

1621. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pending irrigation projects in the country especially in Maharashtra including Padalsare region of Jalgaon, Varkhede Londe, Girna river and the construction of rubbaardamover Girna river;

(b) the number of years since when these projects are under construction and the expenditure incurred thereon till date along with the time by which these are likely to be completed particularly in Maharashtra; and

(c) the reasons for delay in such projects and the action plan to expedite their completion particularly the aforesaid four projects in Maharashtra?

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 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, 99 ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects (and 7 phases) under PMKSY-AIBP (including 26 projects in Maharashtra) having ultimate potential of 76.03 lakh hectare and estimated cost of Rs.

77595 crore have been identified for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works. Out of these 99 projects (and 7 phases), 95 projects (and 5 phases) spilled over from eleventh (XI) plan whereas 4 projects (and 2 phases) were included under AIBP during twelfth (XII) plan.

AIBP works of 31 prioritized projects, (including 2 phases) are completed/almost completed. Out of these, 5 projects are from Maharashtra. Further, 62 projects (including 4 phases) are now targeted to be completed by Dec., 2019, out of which 19 are from Maharashtra. The rest of the projects are now targeted for completion in phases by Dec. 2021. An expenditure of Rs. 21872.5 crore has been reported to be incurred by the States for all the prioritized projects during 2016-17 & 2017-18.

In addition to above, special package for completion of 8 MMI & 83 Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) projects of Maharashtra having estimated balance cost of Rs. 13651.61 crore as on 01.04.2018 has been approved during current year. Central Assistance component amounts to Rs. 3831.41 crore. These projects are planned to be completed in phases by 2022-23. VarkhedeLande project has been included in the said package and is planned to be completed by 2020-21.

Lower Tapi project (Padalsare) has been approved by the Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD & GR in August, 2018 for an estimated cost of Rs. 2751 crore. Further, DPR of 7 pneumatically operated weirs on Girna river was examined in CWC and certain observations were sent to Project Authorities during Sep., 2018. They have not submitted compliance on the same.

The delay in completion of irrigation projects occurs due to various reasons such as paucity of funds, inter-state issues, delay in land acquisition and environment & forest clearance, re-habilitation & re-settlement issues, contractual & local disputes etc. To expedite these projects, funding arrangement has been made through NABARD for both central and State share. Further, an online MIS has been developed for updating the progress

and the projects are reviewed at various levels regularly to resolve the pending issues.

[English]

Rural Development Schemes

1622. DR. ANUPAM HAZRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various rural development schemes;

(b) the quantum of funds allocated for the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, State-wise and Scheme-wise; and

(c) the performance of the States during the said period, Scheme-wise?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia* is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay - Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Shyama Prasad Mukherjee National RuRBAN Mission and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. State/UT-wise funds allocated under various rural development programmes of the Ministry are given at the statement

(c) As per the reports/returns received from the state governments/UT Administrations, the implementation of these programmes have been found to be satisfactory. The performance of the States during 2015-16 to 2017-18 are as under:

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
MGNREGA (Persondays Generated in cr.)	235.15	235.64	234.17
Rural Housing (IAY/PMAY-G-Houses completed in no.)	18,22,601	32,13,579	44,54,698
PMGSY (Habitation connected in no.)	10,021	11,904	11,485
PMGSY (Road length completed in Km.)	35,150.95	47,446.83	48,741.96
DAY-NRLM (No. of SHGs mobilized)	3,29,391	5,38,756	7,91,850
NSAP (Beneficiaries covered- in lakh)	272	290	289

Statement

State/UT-wise funds released under MGNREGA

(Rs. In lakh)

S.No	States	2015-16	2016-17 *	2017-18**
1	Andhra Pradesh	307380.33	394021.19	513947.92
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4395.10	15675.99	20717.18

S.No	States	2015-16	2016-17 *	2017-18**
3	Assam	87830.06	125459.79	112734.56
4	Bihar	102412.26	166740.56	247432.12
5	Chhattisgarh	106341.30	223193.55	291154.33
6	Gujarat	30598.72	64323.81	82688.22
7	Haryana	12470.72	28771.33	30140.64
8	Himachal Pradesh	39610.32	38860.83	58824.48
9	Jammu and Kashmir	55801.83	80408.52	125417.69
10	Jharkhand	97879.90	167914.17	136076.31
11	Karnataka	99155.27	225864.88	296448.54
12	Kerala	152633.88	158248.96	185824.77
13	Madhya Pradesh	236732.20	344891.62	377770.49
14	Maharashtra	123834.73	165708.93	186350.34
15	Manipur	25532.29	34370.41	15853.20
16	Meghalaya	22182.56	86069.23	87424.89
17	Mizoram	28517.36	14451.26	20155.36
18	Nagaland	26665.95	50152.80	110738.62
19	Odisha	147941.05	189526.84	220366.86
20	Punjab	24533.37	49073.46	62141.23
21	Rajasthan	269583.23	481816.86	472828.41
22	Sikkim	8623.44	13262.56	10636.13
23	Tamil Nadu	547037.47	455277.91	585644.33
24	Telangana	182484.92	180684.74	254806.87
25	Tripura	135894.19	101629.14	40740.93
26	Uttar Pradesh	269569.44	391584.94	370223.71
27	Uttarakhand	45076.65	51435.08	71865.11
28	West Bengal	471174.20	537722.79	596035.58

S.No	States	2015-16	2016-17 *	2017-18**
29	Andaman and Nicobar	1035.72	801.40	966.07
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	11.85	0.00	26.71
33	Puducherry	1292.57	346.92	1569.03
34	Goa	246.82	425.85	56.05
Total		3664479.70	4838716.30	5587606.67

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

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

State/UT-wise funds allocated/released under PMGSY

S.No.	State	2015-16 (Rs in Crore)	2016-17 (Rs in Crore)	2017-18 (Rs in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	379.20	197.59	92.37
2	Arunachal Pradesh	375.00	205.92	700.00
3	Assam	347.82	475.76	575.58
4	Bihar	2781.00	2958.34	1349.31
5	Chattisgarh	498.00	449.81	338.96
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	474.10	31.04	0.00
8	Haryana	304.69	44.01	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	268.40	396.61	399.56
10	Jammu & Kashmir	488.00	755.61	1400.00
11	Jharkhand	864.99	819.59	1122.26
12	Karnataka	140.80	331.95	5.00
13	Kerala	151.00	179.45	169.13

1	2	3	4	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	1122.00	1979.48	1294.63
15	Maharashtra	553.30	606.00	270.59
16	Manipur	299.80	412.19	231.50
17	Meghalaya	150.70	211.99	50.04
18	Mizoram	50.90	93.36	200.00
19	Nagaland	4.00	8.05	8.80
20	Odisha	1382.70	1925.67	2147.80
21	Punjab	221.10	275.66	339.15
22	Rajasthan	559.90	559.41	1120.26
23	Sikkim	68.60	138.16	337.00
24	Tamil Nadu	205.00	309.58	636.39
25	Telangana	273.73	146.03	99.22
26	Tripura	274.83	392.27	135.38
27	Uttar Pradesh	1110.35	1234.87	866.81
28	Uttarakhand	409.19	550.20	702.21
29	West Bengal	1427.58	819.18	1058.35
Total		15186.68	16507.75	15650.29

State/UT-wise funds allocated under DAY-NRLM

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2015-16 Total Central Allocation (Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II)	2016-17 Total Central Allocation (Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II)	2017-18 Total Central Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	20301.00	1185.81	6214.57
2	Bihar	10142.00	4835.89	25343.75
3	Chhattisgarh	2208.00	1074.08	5629.01

1	2	3	4	5
4	Goa		150.00	300.00
5	Gujarat	1652.00	765.19	4010.20
6	Haryana	1009.00	450.18	2359.27
7	Himachal Pradesh	466.00	189.59	993.58
8	Jammu & Kashmir	4871.00	2500.00	1227.80
9	Jharkhand	3692.00	1823.41	9556.09
10	Karnataka	5606.00	940.06	8044.95
11	Kerala	2396.00	511.88	3609.74
12	Madhya Pradesh	4719.00	3097.82	12058.92
13	Maharashtra	6732.00	3034.46	15902.89
14	Odisha	5730.00	2325.14	12185.48
15	Punjab	484.00	143.57	1146.58
16	Rajasthan	2754.00	1165.64	6108.79
17	Tamil Nadu	7329.00	1797.46	9420.09
18	Telangana		423.51	4438.98
19	Uttar Pradesh	14223.00	5163.55	36486.54
20	Uttarakhand	772.00	366.56	1921.04
21	West Bengal	7028.00	3490.93	13541.73
22	A & N Islands		25.00	100.00
23	Daman & Diu		0.00	100.00
24	D & N Haveli		12.50	100.00
25	Lakshadweep		12.50	100.00
26	Pondicherry	350.00	250.00	400.00
TOTAL		102464.00	34194.53	181300.00
NORTH EASTERN STATES				
1	Arunachal Pradesh	226.00	576.51	920.00

1	2	3	4	5
2	Assam	7103.00	5884.57	9885.00
3	Manipur	467.00	782.18	920.00
4	Meghalaya	467.00	400.00	1380.00
5	Mizoram	207.00	1600.00	1840.00
6	Nagaland	318.00	2400.00	2760.00
7	Sikkim	146.00	564.66	690.00
8	Tripura	866.00	2373.53	3105.00
	TOTAL	9800.00	14581.45	21500.00
	GRAND TOTAL	112264.00	48775.98	202800.00

State/UT-wise funds Allocated/ Released under NSAP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Release / Allocation		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	24912.08	46226.17	30664.44
2	Bihar	149965.37	78156.74	106376.58
3	Chhattisgarh	21502.74	30369.25	24252.91
4	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	11032.34	18622.91	14661.17
6	Haryana	6329.55	13141.65	10493.10
7	Himachal Pradesh	2858.49	4161.19	6433.40
8	J & K	3435.46	4568.62	4666.53
9	Jharkhand	38883.88	34438.70	35305.31
10	Karnataka	38233.55	65061.43	51897.94
11	Kerala	15205.19	11548.91	21751.21
12	Madhya Pradesh	83699.44	77286.20	75424.06

1	2	3	4	5
13	Maharashtra	29266.57	14926.87	41998.92
14	Odisha	74634.84	66059.46	68156.30
15	Punjab	5308.96	3062.85	0.00
16	Rajasthan	23996.44	17594.63	41765.77
17	Tamil Nadu	73018.07	48672.96	63219.31
18	Telangana	17468.16	31411.93	21915.14
19	Uttar Pradesh	112759.81	174069.69	151906.43
20	Uttarakhand	7126.00	8099.25	6594.16
21	West Bengal	70709.83	100129.34	57939.11
22	Arunachal Pradesh	205.02	546.97	0.00
23	Assam	32736.60	17333.97	14273.72
24	Manipur	882.78	929.82	2575.14
29	Meghalaya	2409.99	1849.99	1669.50
26	Mizoram	1264.12	1106.37	1010.11
27	Nagaland	1445.70	2057.72	1107.60
28	Sikkim	269.23	533.64	788.66
29	Tripura	5445.95	5016.75	4717.26
30	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Chandigarh	201.97	0.00	0.00
32	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	NCT Delhi	5429.89	5458.50	5458.50
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	893.73	893.73	893.73
GRAND TOTAL		861531.75	883336.21	867916.00

Funds Allocated under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	28818.242	56200.250	35985.830
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	952.509	10993.120	2661.140
3	ASSAM	8648.1.143	267324.750	48816.800
4	BIHAR	103203.063	477477.970	403572.500
5	CHATTISGARH	17990.121	181109.270	158566.700
6	GOA	216.009	569.570	0.000
7	GUJARAT	12559.255	85059.620	68221.670
8	HARYANA	12804.383	8913.720	7186.980
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1849.666	5931.190	3055.380
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	5320.273	20709.690	26467.830
11	JHARKHAND	18302.402	182584.200	124547.280
12	KARNATAKA	34981.856	69686.760	39150.260
13	KERALA	21748.954	24380.430	7392.150
14	MADHYA PRADESH	42417.048	342581.690	296389.410
15	MAHARASHTRA	69347.868	174074.410	113019.380
16	MANIPUR	2199.489	11851.130	0.000
17	MEGHALAYA	3981.945	20722.040	4520.410
18	MIZORAM	610.803	5847.660	2182.940
19	NAGALAND	698.885	10319.530	0.000
20	ODISHA	70154.488	311871.530	269164.030
21	PUNJAB	20898.262	7488.000	2995.200
22	RAJASTHAN	37198.563	187393.360	167453.390
23	SIKKIM	866.33-2	2381.210	0.000
24	TAMIL NADU	23069.206	132041.910	97504.240
25	TELANGANA	24787.640	0.000	0.000

S.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
26	TRIPURA	6640.164	28875.110	1531.950
27	UTTAR PRADESH	156614.954	432890.690	298544.560
28	UTTARAKHAND	4514.971	13216.020	5980.570
29	WEST BENGAL	159378.367	331772.000	280522.190
30	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	443.290	262.510	326.980
31	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	113.945	378.930	999.650
32	DAMAN & DIU	31.077	67.350	33.700
33	LAKSHADWEEP	11.689	70.920	0.000
34	PUDUCHERRY	400.000	0.000	0.000
Total		969606.860	3405046.540	2466793.120

* This is Allocation under IAY

Safety of Women in Public Transport

1623. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated preventive and protective measures in favour of adolescent girls and women to eradicate incidences of molestation and harassment in public transportation services;

(b) if so, the steps undertaken by the Government to protect women from abuse in public transport;

(c) whether the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is coordinating with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to implement measures towards protecting women from all kinds of harassment and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of women who have been harassed in public transport during each of the last five years, year-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) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued notification under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 mandating the provision of Vehicle Location Tracking (VLT) device and emergency buttons in all Public Service Vehicles registered on or after 1st January, 2019. States may decide timelines for implementation of VLT and emergency buttons in vehicles registered upto 31st December, 2018. Two-wheelers, E-rickshaw, three wheelers and any transport vehicles for which no permit is required under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 are exempted from this requirement.

(c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has sanctioned proposals under Nirbhaya Fund after recommendation by Empowered Committee of Ministry of Women and Child Development. Proposals of the Transport Department of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC) and Bengaluru Metropolitan Transportation Corporation

(BMTc) has been sanctioned to improve safety of women in public transportation services.

(d) National Crime Records Bureau collects data on insult to Modesty of Women (Sec. 509 IPC) in public

transport etc since 2014. A total no. of 121,315 and 147 cases were registered under this category during 2014, 2015, and 2016 respectively. State wise data is enclosed as statement

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR) for Insult to Modesty of Women in Public Transport System During 2014-2016

Sl.	State/U.T.	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	65	24	15
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	14	0
4	Bihar	0	0	14
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1
6	Goa	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	2	2
8	Haryana	2	1	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6	10	0
11	Jharkhand	0	1	2
12	Karnataka	1	7	1
13	Kerala	11	8	25
14	Madhya Pradesh	3	1	26
15	Maharashtra	8	28	14
16	Manipur	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	1	1
19	Nagaland	0	0	0
20	Odisha	1	8	1
21	Punjab	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
22	Rajasthan	2	6	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
25	Telangana	3	179	38
26	Tripura	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	3	1	1
28	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	8	4	3
	TOTAL STATE(S)	113	295	144
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	1	0
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
34	Delhi UT	8	19	3
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	8	20	3
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	121	315	147

Source: Crime in India.

Young Sports Talent

1624. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL : Will the Minister of, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce new policy/measures for identifying and developing new and young sports talents In the country;

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

(c) whether the existing policy/measures have been helpful in finding the sports talents hidden in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)] : (a) and (b) Identifying and developing new and young sports talent in the country is a continuous process being undertaken by this Ministry through relevant sports promotional schemes.

(c) and (d) The following initiatives have been taken by this Ministry for identification and nurturing of sporting talents including those from rural areas:

- i. The revamped “Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports” has a dedicated vertical ‘Talent Identification and Development’. The relevant provisions of the Scheme are given in the enclosed statement
- ii. A National Sports Talent Search Portal (NSTSP) has been launched by the Sports Authority of India (SAI), where players, both boys and girls belonging to various sports disciplines can register themselves and upload their performance achievements in different sports events through an online application process.
- iii. The SAI has been implementing a number of sports promotional schemes across the country to identify talented sports persons in the age group of 8-25 years including those from rural areas and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions.

Presently, under SAI Sports Promotional Schemes 14143 talented sportspersons (9843 boys and 4300 girls) are being provided with regular sports training in 27 sports disciplines.

Further, under Khelo India Scheme vertical ‘Talent Identification and Development’, 1518 sportspersons have been identified (upto 07.12.2018) for support under the Scheme.

Statement

Relevant provisions for ‘Talent Identification and Development’ under the Khelo India Scheme

The National competitions involving schools, colleges, Universities and NSFs under Khelo India Scheme, National Championships, and National Sports Talent Search Portal of SAI, will provide a platform for identification of talented sports persons in priority Sports disciplines in which the country has potential/advantage. In addition to selection of prize-winners, the duly constituted talent identification committee may also adopt globally accepted scientific methods to spot and identify talent in various sports disciplines. The identification of talented sportspersons will be done in a transparent

manner through competitive performance and assessment made through scientifically designed battery of tests. Further, a National Talent Search Portal has been launched recently which will provide seamless access to upload individual achievements. In addition, the Gujarat model of mobile van will be adopted for carrying out scientific evaluation at remote places for better identification of the talented sportspersons. During the talent identification drive sporting talent hubs, discipline wise, including indigenous games, shall be identified and duly mapped. Efforts will be made through sports academies to conduct special programmes to encourage such specific sport/game in that area.

Out of the talented players identified in priority sports disciplines at various levels through different avenues, best talents in those sports discipline will be identified by the High Powered Committee and provided annual financial assistance, at the rate of Rs. 5.00 lakh per annum, for a period of 8 years under a Long Term Athlete Development Programme. Continuation of support to an individual athlete will be subject to his/her progress/performance in the identified sports discipline concerned, ensuring the best performers, having potential to excel at the highest level, are given continuous support and non-performers/ non achievers can be taken out of the system. This will ensure a sizable bench strength that the country is lacking at present. Additional funding requirement, if any, shall be met through mobilizing CSR support.

An amount of Rs. 10 crore annually will be earmarked for maintenance of the Online Portal, identification of sporting talents through different avenues, including through advanced scientific profiling, short listing of talents and recommending the best talents for providing support. Identification of sporting talent will involve conduct of pan-India trials involving about 50,000 to 1,00,000 children by Talent SCOUTS (to be engaged for the purpose), in association with States/UTs. An amount of Rs.50 crore will be earmarked annually for providing annual financial assistance, at the rate of Rs. 5.00 lakh per annum for 1000 athletes, for a period of 8 years, to identified athletes, under a Long Term Athlete

Development Programme. Thus, Rs. 60 crore (Rs. 60 crore for talent nurturing towards

Training/Coaching, Consumables & Equipment, Sports Nutrition support, Sports Science Support etc., and Rs. 10 crore for maintenance of online portal, Identification of Talent through trials, shortlisting of identified talents through Scientific profiling etc.). In the second year, when additional 1000 athletes are added, Rs. 110 crore (Rs. 50 crore each for first year and second year athletes for their talent nurturing and Rs. 10 crore for talent search and development) and so on. The expenditure will be incurred on various components mentioned above and no fee/scholarship will be paid to the athlete.

Department of Sports will provide financial assistance as well as overall guidance, supervision and monitoring. Implementation will be through SAI and involve State Governments as well as reputed athletes and private bodies. International experts shall also be engaged for project implementation.

[Translation]

Fuel for Power Generation

1625. SHRIMATI RANJAN BEN BHATT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state: (a) whether out of the total, the 90% of electricity is generated from coal in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether use of electricity generated from coal increases pollution, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to take any step to minimize pollution; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) The quantum of electricity generated from coal based power stations is about 70.12% of total electricity generated in the country during the current year 2018-19 (April-November, 2018).

(b) to (d) The coal based generation does emit some pollutants. The emissions are regulated by the environmental pollution norms specified by the Ministry of Environment & Forest and Climate Change (MOEF & CC) from time to time. Based on the latest stipulation on pollution norms, the Government has prepared a plan for installation of additional pollution control equipment in a phased manner during 2018-22 in existing and new coal based generating stations to control pollution. In order to reduce the reliance on fossil fuel, the Government has also planned to add 175 GW generation capacity by 2022 from renewable energy source.

[English]

Financial Assistance to Silk Weavers

1626. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides the financial assistance to silk weavers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give them incentive and subsidy on yarn; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILE (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles provides financial assistance under following handloom schemes to the handloom agencies/weavers including silk weavers for development of handlooms and welfare of weavers across the country:

- (i) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
- (ii) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)
- (iii) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
- (iv) Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is

provided for raw materials, purchase of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, marketing of handloom products, loan at concessional rates etc.

State-wise financial assistance provided to handloom agencies in the last three years and the current year (till date) under National Handloom Development Programme and Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme are given in statement Funds under handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme and Yarn Supply Scheme are released to the implementing agencies viz. LIC of India and National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) respectively.

(c) and (d) Under Handloom Marketing Assistance (HMA), a component of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), Marketing Incentive, which is 10% of the average sales turnover for the last three years, is provided to the eligible handloom agencies to promote sales of handloom products. details of Marketing Incentive provided in the last three years and the current year (till date) are given in statement-II

Under the Yarn Supply Scheme, freight subsidy is available to the handloom weavers on all type of yarn, including silk yarn. 10% price subsidy is also available on cotton, domestic silk, woollen and linen yarn with quantity restrictions. the details of 10% price subsidy provided to handloom weavers during last three years and current year (till date) is-are given in statement-II

Statement-I

State-wise financial assistance provided to handloom agencies in the last three years and the current year (till date) under National Handloom Development Programme and Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme

SNo.	State	Amount Released (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.42

1	2	3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.42
3	Assam	39.58
4	Bihar	2.71
5	Chhattisgarh	4.80
6	Delhi	0.38
7	Gujarat	0.60
8	Himachal Pradesh	3.73
9	Jammu and Kashmir	5.93
10	Karnataka	2.19
11	Kerala	4.56
12	Madhya Pradesh	4.74
13	Maharashtra	3.27
14	Manipur	6.06
15	Meghalaya	2.36
16	Mizoram	5.96
17	Nagaland	7.45
18	Odisha	12.54
19	Rajasthan	0.76
20	Sikkim	1.32
21	Tamil Nadu	19.73
22	Telangana	4.15
23	Tripura	3.22
24	Uttar Pradesh	16.76
25	Uttarakhand	1.58
26	West Bengal	2.35
Total		167.57

Funds under Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme and Yarn Supply Scheme are released to the implementing agencies viz. LIC of India and National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) respectively.

Statement-II

Marketing Incentive provided in the last three years and current year (till date) under Handloom Marketing Assistance component of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP):

Year	Marketing Incentive released (Rs. in crore)
2015-16	43.30
2016-17	40.96
2017-18	22.61
2018-19	17.99
Total	147.58

10% price subsidy provided on hank yarn in the last three years and current year (till date) under Yarn Supply Scheme:

Year	10% price subsidy on hank yarn (Rs. In crore)
2015-16	143.66
2016-17	107.01
2017-18	107.80
2018-19 (till date)	23.10
Total	381.57

Safe Drinking Water in Anganwadis and Government Schools

1627. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of government schools and anganwadis that have been provided access to safe drinking water in the country under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) as of December 2018;

(b) the percentage of rural habitations that have been provided access to safe drinking water under NRDWP as of December 2018;

(c) the percentage of rural population that have been provided portable drinking water by piped water supply under NRDWP as of December 2018;

(d) the percentage of rural households that have been provided household connections under NRDWP as of December 2018; and

(e) the number of people in India that do 'not have access to safe drinking water close to their homes as of December 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides technical and financial assistance to States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for supplementing their efforts in providing drinking water supply in rural areas including schools. The assistance under the programme includes provision of drinking water supply in schools which were constructed prior to 2007. Further for schools constructed thereafter under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the facility specific to school is not being funded through NRDWP. However, States are providing facilities to the vicinity of school anganwadi premises while planning/ executing water supply schemes.

(b) to (e) As reported by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, 80.39% of rural habitation are Fully Covered (i.e. getting more than 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) safe drinking water) and 16.03% of rural habitation are Partially Covered (i.e. getting less than 40 lpcd safe drinking water) as on 17.12.2018. As reported by States on IMIS,

54.10% of rural population is getting Piped Water Supply as on 17.12.2018. As reported by States on IMIS, 17.92% of rural household have household connection as on 17.12.2018. The information in respect of number of people who do not have access to safe drinking water close to homes is not maintained by this Ministry.

Basic Facilities under SAGY

1628. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of villages selected by the Members of Parliament under Saansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) , State/UTwise;

(b) whether many of the selected model villages under SAGY were not being provided basic facilities due to practical hurdles and lack of financial involvements; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/ being taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a) The details of the Gram Panchayats identified by the Hon 'ble Members of Parliament (MPs) under SAGY, phase-wise are available on saanjhi.gov.in and can be accessed using the respective logins of Hon'ble MPs.

(b) and (c) Under the Saansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) 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/Departments without allocating additional funds. The Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY through a participatory process under the guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) containing prioritised time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village. So far, 1151 Gram Panchayats have uploaded their Village Development Plans (VDP) 011 the SAGY website (<http://saanjhi.gov.in>) containing 63,517 projects. Out of these, implementation of 32,282 (51%) projects has been

completed as on 14th December 2018. As per the Panchayat Darpan data uploaded by 690 Gram Panchayats on the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana portal, remarkable achievements have taken place in many of them: 427 Gram Panchayats under SAGY have achieved 100% of Children Immunization (0-6 age group), 252 Gram Panchayats have reported 100% Institutional delivery, 526 Gram Panchayats have 100% of Days Mid Day Meal (MDM) coverage to schools. Similarly, 171 Gram Panchayats reported electricity connection to all Households and 91 Gram Panchayats have safe and secure Housing facility to all Households in the SAGY villages. Likewise, 160 Gram Panchayats have now e-Panchayat Service available at Gram Panchayats Office. Many Gram Panchayats have also made efforts in the area of ensuring social and financial security in their respective Gram Panchayats by enrolling every eligible individual to Government programmes like Jan Dhan Yojana (174 Gram Panchayats), Atal Pension Yojana (58 Gram Panchayats), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (85 Gram Panchayats), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (70 Gram Panchayats), Widow Pension (332 Gram Panchayats), Old Age Pension (323 Gram Panchayats). Also, the following initiatives have been *inter alia* taken for better implementation of the Scheme:

- The guidelines of as many as 26 Central Schemes have been amended or enabled to accord priority for the SAGY Gram Panchayats. A compilation of 223 Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored and 1,806 State Schemes for convergence under SAGY for the benefit of Members of Parliament, District and Village level officials has been prepared.
- Ministry has published a document named 'SAHYOG' as an indicative guidance document with the essential information on the existing social security schemes collated from respective Ministries' to enrich the knowledge of villagers and village level functionaries to achieve 100% enrollment into the social financial Security Schemes in SAGY Gram Panchayats.
- The Ministry of Rural Development has coordinated

with other Central Ministries/Departments for ensuring provision of four key basic services viz. power, drinking water, roads and education in all SAGY Gram Panchayats.

- The Ministry organised capacity building exercises for 373 SAGY functionaries from the Phase-2/3 Gram Panchayats during April-June 2018 recognising that the implementation of SAGY requires highly motivated and knowledgeable personnel.
- Further, Ministry has met with the representatives of Industry and Professional Associations linked with Ministry of Corporate Affairs and oriented them on the opportunities presented by SAGY, Mission Antyodaya and other schemes for converging private/corporate investments with the government initiatives for the development of villages.

Widening of NHS

1629. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the statistics on the average construction length of National Highways (NHs) per day in the country;

(b) the manner in which the Government plans to achieve its target of constructing 60 kms of road per day in the next three years;

(c) the details of sanctioned projects in Telangana during the last four years; and

(d) the funds allocated/spent during the said period 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) Ministry has set the target of 10000 km i.e. 27.40

per day for the financial year 2018-19 and 5759 km with a rate of 24 km per day has been achieved as on so" Nov in 2018-19. As the target are set on yearly basis and to make ensure timely completion of the targets, regular meetings are held with project developers, State Governments and contractors. To expedite completion of these projects various steps are also taken which include streamlining of land acquisition & environment clearances, premium re-scheduling, close coordination with other Ministries, revamping of dispute resolution mechanism, frequent reviews at various levels etc.

(c) and (d) The details of the projects sanctioned in Telangana during the last four year and the details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred during the last four year in the development of NHs is annexed. as statement.

Statement

Details of the projects sanctioned in Telangana during the last four year

Year	Sanctioned Projects	
	Nos	Amount (Cr)
2014-15	6	279.71
2015-16	18	203.07
2016-17	11	2077.67
2017-18	11	2993.99

The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred during the last four years the development of NHs

Year	Allocation (Cr)	Expenditure (Cr)
2014-15	32,283.37	27,745.67
2015-16	83,546.50	63,742.99
2016-17	1,00,615.16	73,748.16
2017-18	1,09,437.25	1,00,177.13

Utilisation of Youth Potential

1630. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that nearly 65 percent of country's population is under the age of 35 making it a largely young nation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open platforms for utilizing youth as a potential power to help India advance on the global scale duly backed by substantial policy orientation and support;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is satisfied with the existing schemes for youth empowerment in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) India is among the nations in the world having relatively larger youth population, with about 65% of population under 35 years of age. The youth in the age group of 15-29 years comprise 27.5% of the population.

(b) and (c) National Youth Policy, 2014 (NYP - 2014) has envisioned to empower youth of the country to achieve their full potential. It proposes a holistic 'vision' for the youth of India, which is "To empower youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations". The following are Policy Interventions recommended under NYP-2014 under each of the 11 Identified Priority Areas which are summarized below: -

S.No.	Priority Area	Suggested Interventions
1.	Education	Build system capacity and quality Promote skill development and lifelong learning
2.	Employment and Skill Development	Targeted youth outreach and awareness Build linkages across system and stakeholders Define role of government <i>vis-a-vis</i> other stakeholders
3.	Entrepreneurship	Targeted youth outreach programmes Scale-up effective programmes to build capacity Create customised programmes for youth entrepreneurs Implement wide spread monitoring and evaluation systems.
4.	Health and healthy lifestyle	Improve service delivery. Awareness about health, nutrition and preventive care Targeted disease control programmes for youth.
5.	Sports	Increase access to sports facilities and training Promotion of sports culture among youth Support and development for talented sportspersons
6.	Promotion of social values	Formalise values education system Strengthen engagement programmes for youth Support NGOs and for-profit organisations working towards spreading values and harmony
7.	Community engagement	Leverage existing community development organisations Promote social entrepreneurship

S.No.	Priority Area	Suggested Interventions
8.	Participation in politics and governance	Engage youth that are outside the political system Create governance mechanisms that youth can leverage Promote youth engagement in urban governance
9.	youth	Measure and monitor effectiveness of youth engagement development schemes Create a platform for engagement with youth
10.	Inclusion	Enablement and capacity building for disadvantaged youth Ensuring economic opportunities for youth in conflict affected regions Develop a multi-pronged approach to supporting youth with disability Create awareness and opportunities to prevent youth being put at risk.
11.	Social Justice	Leveraging youth-to eliminate unjust social practices Strengthen access to Justice at all levels

(d) and (e) The Department of Youth Affairs have 3 Schemes (i) Rashtriya Yuva shaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK) which consists of 8 schemes *i.e.* Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), National youth Corps (NYC), National Programme for youth & Adolescent Development (NPYAD), Youth Hostels (YH), Aulstance to Scouting & Guiding Organisations, National Discipline Scheme (NDS), National Young Leaders Programme (HYLP) & International Cooperation (IC); (ii) National Service Scheme (HSS) and (iii) Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD). The above schemes act as programmes for empowerment of the youth to enable them to realize their potential and In the process, contribute to the nation-building process. These programmes were subjected to midterm review recently and their continuation recommended.

[Translation]

U.M.P.P.

1631. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the proposed 4000 megawatts Ultra Mega Power Project at Banka in Bihar;

(b) the estimated cost thereof;

(c) whether there is any possibility of cost escalation in case there is delay in the execution thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) A site at Kakwara in Banka Distt has been identified for setting up of UMPP in Bihar. The current status of project is given in the satement enclosed.

(b) The likely cost of project would be around Rs. 30,000 Crores.

(c) and (d): The cost escalation, if any, would be adjusted payable as per the provision of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).

Statement

*Status of Bihar U.M.P.P.
(District Banka, Bihar)*

Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. "In -principle" approval accorded by Govt. of Bihar near Kakwara village in Banka District on 22.04.2013. ii. Application for acquisition of land for power plant submitted to District Magistrpte (DM) on 29.12.2016. iii. Application for R&R Colony submitted to DM on 23.01.2017. Scrutiny by District Administration is under process. iv. Power Finance Corporation (P.F.C.) has deposited cost for conducting S.I.A. Study to DM, Banka in Dec. 2017 v. District Administration is seeking advice from the State Govt. regarding timeframe for depositing estimated cost of the land to initiate SIA study. 								
Water	<p>"In-principle" approval accorded by Water Resource Deptt., Govt of Bihar on 03.05.2013 allocating 120 cusecs of water from River Ganga.</p> <p>Intake point has been identified in Mahispur in Munger district.</p>								
Fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ministry of coal vide O.M. dated 08.04.2015 tentatively recommended Pirpainti/Barahat coal blocks to this U.M.P.P. Further, MoC vide DO letter dated 17.02.2016 has allotted an additional area of 3.2 km² to coal block of Pitpainti/Barahat for Bihar UMPP to provide an additional reserve of 165 MT(extractable 100 MT) so that copal block is able to meet the coal requirement of UMPP. ii. Ministry of Power has already written to Moc requesting to expedite firm allocation of enlarged Pirpainti/Barahat coal blocks (with an additional area of 3.2 sq. km.) to Bihar Infrapower Ltd., Infra SPV for Bihar UMPP 								
Creation of SPV	<p>Operating SPV - Bihar Mega Power Limited was incorporated on 09.06.2015</p> <p>Infrastructure SPV - Bihar Infra Power Limited was incorporated on 30.06.2015</p>								
Power Allocation	<table border="0" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 20px;">Bihar</td> <td style="padding: 0 20px;">Jharkhand</td> <td style="padding: 0 20px;">Uttar Pradesh</td> <td style="padding: 0 20px;">Karnataka</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 20px;">2000 MW</td> <td style="padding: 0 20px;">1000 MW</td> <td style="padding: 0 20px;">600 MW</td> <td style="padding: 0 20px;">400 MW</td> </tr> </table> <p>Authorization letters have been received and Joint Deed Agreement has been signed on 07.03.2016 by Procurers.</p>	Bihar	Jharkhand	Uttar Pradesh	Karnataka	2000 MW	1000 MW	600 MW	400 MW
Bihar	Jharkhand	Uttar Pradesh	Karnataka						
2000 MW	1000 MW	600 MW	400 MW						
Environmental Clearance	<p>Terms of Reference (ToR) accorded by MoEF&CC on 07.06.2016 Environmental impact assessment (EIA) studies started in October 2016.</p> <p>The work on technical studies etc. has already commenced.</p>								

*[English]***Construction of New Dams**

1632. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for construction of new dams approved during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of pending proposals for new dams and the present status of the same, State-wise; and

(c) the future course of action for clearing the pending proposals?

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) Details of the projects involving the construction of new dams as approved by the Advisory Committee of moWR RD & GR during the last 3 years and current year are given in the enclosed statement-I

(b) and (c) The details/status of Irrigation and Multipurpose project proposals for new dams currently under appraisal in the Central Water Commission (CWC) is given in the statement-II and -III. The clearance of these projects depend on the submission of the requisite information by the State Govt/project authority as per the criterion laid down in the guidelines in this regard.

Statement-I

List of Projects, involving new dam construction, accepted by Advisory Committee of Mo WR, RD & GR in last 4 years

S.No.	Meeting of Advisory Committee	Date of Meeting	Name of the Project	State	Type of Project
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	124th	16.10.2014	Telengiri Irrigation Project	Odisha	Medium- Revised
2.	124th	16.10.2014	Kanhar Irrigation Project	Uttar Pradesh	Major-Revised
3.	128th	29.02.2016	Jigaon Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	New, Major
4.	129th	08.07.2016	Sardar Sarovar Narmada Project	Gujarat	3rd RCE, Major
5.	129th	08.07.2016	Damanganga-Pinjal Link Project	Maharashtra	New, Drinking water
6.	129th	08.07.2016	Ken Betwa Link Project (Phase-I)	Uttar Pradesh	New, Major
7.	129th	08.07.2016	Bhaunrat Dam Project	Uttar Pradesh	New, Medium
8.	130th	30.09.2016	Burhai Reservoir Project	Jharkhand	Major, new
9.	130th	30.09.2016	Pawai Irrigation Project	Madhya Pradesh	New, Medium

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	132nd	06.03.2017	Renukaji Dam Project	Himachal Pradesh	Multipurpose
11.	132nd	06.03.2017	North Koel Reservoir Project	Bihar & Jharkhand	Major, RCE
12.	135th	12.03.2018	Parwan Major Multi-Purpose Irrigation Project	Rajasthan	New, Major, Irrigation
13.	136th	06.06.2018	Revised Cost Estimate of Upper Pravara (Nilwande-II) Project	Maharashtra	RCE, Major Irrigation
14.	137th	28.08.2018	Revised Cost Estimate (RCE) of Jigaon Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	RCE, Major Irrigation
15.	138th	31.10.2018	Revised Cost Estimate (RCE) of Shahpur Kandi Dam Project	Punjab	RCE, Multipurpose, National Project
16.	135th	12.03.2018	Kanhar Barrage Project*	Jharkhand	Major, New Irrigation

* - Lawadoni Dam is proposed to be constructed under this project.

Statement-II

List of Projects Proposals, involving new dam construction, currently under appraisal in ewe

SN	Name of Project	State	Present Status of Project
1	Shiggaon Lift Irrigation Scheme	Karnataka	Latest Cost Chapter not submitted by project authority.
2	Par- Tapi Narmada Link Project	Gujarat	Most of the technical aspects including Hydrology, Cost, Design, Plant Planning etc have been accepted. Compliance on Inter-state and irrigation planning aspects has not been sent by state govt. Formal MoUs reg the cost/benefit/water/power sharing not signed.
3	Bina Complex Irrigation and Multipurpose project	Madhya Pradesh	Various aspects including hydrology, inter-state etc has been accepted. Inter-State aspect acceptable subject to signing of MoU among the State of MP, Uttar Pradesh & Union Govt. for Irrigation and Pradesh implementation of Ken Betwa Link Project. Compliance on other aspects including International Clearance, CMC, irrigation planning etc not provided by state govt.

SN	Name of Project	State	Present Status of Project
4	Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project	Rajasthan	Inter-state, CMDD aspects have been accepted. Compliance on aspects like hydrology, irrigation planning, plant planning, design etc has not been submitted by project authority.
5	Kalisindh Major Multipurpose Irrigation Project-Phase-I	Rajasthan	The hydrology aspect has been finalised. Compliance has not been submitted by state regarding inter-state and plant planning aspects.
6	Jamrani Dam Multipurpose Project	Uttarakhand	Most of the technical aspects have been accepted. State has not submitted Environmental Clearance, stage-II Forest Clearance and NMCG concurrence.
7.	Tel Integrated Multipurpose Project	Odisha	Hydrology aspect has been accepted. Compliance has not been submitted by state on aspects like cost, CMC, Design, CGWB etc.
8.	Middle Kolab Multipurpose Project	Odisha	Compliance has not been sent by state on comments of CWC on aspects like hydrology, irrigation, cost, design, CEA, FE&Sa, Instrumentation etc.
9.	Lower Vansadhara Project (Stage-I)	Odisha	Odisha has submitted the revised DPR in May, 2018.

Statement-III*State & Project-wise Status of the National Projects under Appraisal*

Sl.No.	Name of the National Project/State	Benefits: 1) Irrigation (ha.) 2) Power (MW) 3) Storage (MAF)	Details of Clearances
1	2	3	4
1	Lakhwar multipurpose project / Uttarakhand	1) 33,780 2) 300 MW 3) 0.267 MAF	Comments communicated to Project Authority on 27.11.2018. Compliance not submitted.
2	Renukaji Dam project / HP	1) Drinking Water 2) 40 MW 3) 0.404 MAF	Revised cost Estimate received on 11.12.2018.

1	2	3	4
3	Kishau Multipurpose project / HP & Uttarakhand	1) 0.97 Lakh 2) 660 MW 3) 1.04 MAF	Observations/Comments (2011) on DPR were communicated to UJVNL. Compliances not sent.
4	Ujh Multipurpose Project / J&K	1) 0.32 Lakh 2) 212 MW 3) 0.82 MAF	Appraisal of the project except B. C. Ratio has been completed. Project Authority has not submitted the details regarding benefits for clearance of BC Ratio aspect and Statutory Clearances.
5	Ken-Betwa Link Project / Madhya & Uttar Pradesh	1) 6.35 lakh 2) 78 MW 3) 2.18 MAF	Phase-I of the Ken Betwa Link Project has already been cleared by CWC. Compliances/Reply on Cost Appraisal, Irrigation Planning, Plant Planning Aspects has not been sent by Project Authority regarding phase-II
6	Kulsi dam Project / Assam	1) 20,500 ha. 2) 55 MW 3) 0.28 MAF	Ownership and funding of the Project has not been decided by Govt. of Assam.
7	Bursar HE Project / J&K	1) 1.74 lakh 2) 800 MW 3) 0.5 MAF	Hydrology, Inter State Aspects, Hydel Civil Design, Concrete Masonry Dam Design, Barrage and Canal Design, Instrumentation, Power Potential Study, E&M Aspects have been cleared. Compliances/reply on Cost Appraisal, Irrigation Planning, Financial & Commercial & Power System Planning Aspects has not been submitted by the Project Authority.

Status, Allocations and Utilisations under SBM-G

1633. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) - Grameen and utilisation of the funds allocated/released, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government has urged the States to fully utilized the funds released and if so, the details thereof and response from States, especially Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to monitor the effective implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to attain Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households in the country. Sanitation coverage in the country as on 2.10.2014 was 38.7%. This has now increased to 97.11%. State/UT-wise sanitation coverage, the number of individual household latrines (IHHLs)

constructed, and the number of ODF declared villages, as reported by the States/U'Ts on the Integrated Management (iv) Information System of SBM(G) as on 17.12.2018, in the enclosed statement-I SBM(G) is a demand driven scheme, hence fixed State-wise allocation of funds is not made. However, details of State/UT-wise Centre share released and utilized during the last 4 years and the current year are given in the enclosed statement-II

(b) As per SBM (G) guidelines, the unspent balance available with the States are adjusted while considering subsequent releases. The utilization of funds under the programme is also monitored through Integrated Management Information System. Regular review meetings/video conferences are also held with the States to review the effective utilization of funds. In case of Uttar Pradesh, a total of Rs. 6592.64 crore have been released in the current financial year 2018-19 and the State has

reported an expenditure of Rs. 5335.40 crore.

(c) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring of implementation of the programme through field visits by the Ministry's officials, National Level Monitors, various reports available on online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), review meetings and Video conferencing with the States/UTs, multi-level decentralized verification process by the districts and States, and third party surveys. On-line monitoring has been strengthened and transparency increased in the implementation of the programme by making all the data including the names and addresses of the beneficiaries of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) available in the public domain. A Mobile application has also been developed for uploading photographs of toilets. A mobile application called Swachh app also allows any citizen to view the progress made under SBM(G).

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Sanitation Coverage, no. of IHHLs constructed and no. of ODF declared villages as on 17.12.2018

S.N.	State/UT	Sanitation Coverage as on 17.12.2018	IHHLs constructed from 2.10.2014 to 17.12.2018	ODF declared villages as on 17.12.2018
1	2	3	4	5
1	A & N ISLANDS	100.00	18535	192
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	100.00	3807367	18841
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	100.00.	114808	5389
4	ASSAM	99.09	3171106	22127
5	BIHAR	90.75	9572210	16695
6	CHANDIGARH	100.00	0	13
7	CHHATTISGARH	100.00	3307460	18769
8	D & N HAVELI	100.00	18758	69
9	DAMAN & DIU	100.00	1600	26
10	GOA	76.22	28637	22

1	2	3	4	5
11	GUJARAT	100.00	3175863	18261
12	HARYANA	100.00	633610	6908
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	100.00	172734	15921
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	100.00	1077044	7565
15	JHARKHAND	100.00	3344371	29564
16	KARNATAKA	100.00	4191232	26931
17	KERALA	100.00	226602	2027
18	LAKSHADWEEP	100.00	0	9
19	MADHYA PRADESH	100.00	6288078	50228
20	MAHARASHTRA	100.00	5535021	40500
21	MANIPUR	100.00	243133	2556
22	MEGHALAYA	100.00	209357	6028
23	MIZORAM	100.00	33988	695
24	NAGALAND	100.00	130781	1451
25	ODISHA	75.33	5071913	17793
26	PUDUCHERRY	100.00	28002	265
27	PUNJAB	100.00	299645	13726
28	RAJASTHAN	100.00	7642968	42869
29	SIKKIM	100.00	4514	441
30	TAMIL NADU	100.00	4717339	12524
31	TELANGANA	94.47	2800890	6885
32	TRIPURA	96.22	279882	693
33	UTTAR PRADESH	100.00	17075393	97468
34	UTTARAKHAND	100.00	478484	15473
35	WEST BENGAL	98.52	6008720	37594
Total		97.47	8,97,10,045	5,36,518

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Centre share released and utilized under SBM(G) during the last 4 years and the current year

(Rs. in Crore)

State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (till 17.12.2018)	
	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A & N ISLANDS	0.00	0.00	3.40	0.00	3.00	0.20	30.72	5.92	0.00	11.85
ANDHRA PRADESH	116.10	93.96	234.17	292.09	342.21	415.07	1219.88	1255.91	562.99	450.74
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	14.61	14.26	38.71	29.40	65.09	65.05	137.30	57.09	25.66	27.40
ASSAM	185.78	120.44	474.27	484.35	747.58	568.23	1171.95	721.63	280.60	729.66
BIHAR	0.00	104.59	211.55	326.40	131.86	148.69	875.92	153.80	2088.18	1594.89
CHHATTISGARH	28.12	17.72	144.72	263.24	584.46	408.88	677.83	570.47	224.25	234.61
D & N HAVELI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.68	0.00	0.00	16.59
DAMAN & DIU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.99
GOA	0.00	0.00	1.05	4.83	0.00	0.00	0.52	5.77	0.00	15.15
GUJARAT	156.07	154.17	478.22	575.90	751.23	626.48	466.04	395.60	0.00	73.45
HARYANA	5.93	61.52	32.76	73.80	68.79	34.20	39.66	34.43	70.24	4.62
HIMACHAL PRADESH	130.17	30.12	4.37	71.42	117.30	81.37	20.68	24.44	0.00	15.76
JAMMU & KASHMIR	103.08	4.66	4.05	67.45	59.51	53.19	202.38	164.53	278.37	115.47
JHARKHAND	23.05	75.48	97.32	266.99	455.46	423.44	698.66	560.57	376.48	421.89
KARNATAKA	312.57	440.87	450.77	444.21	419.56	399.53	983.39	773.39	369.86	457.10
KERALA	33.97	21.97	8.50	17.03	196.28	137.52	59.36	17.92	12.47	11.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MADHYA PRADESH	0.00	222.87	374.33	819.89	1210.77	1121.10	1380.61	757.38	590.94	780.18
MAHARASHTRA	236.11	257.08	567.45	644.50	528.94	616.11	1235.34	839.04	1352.92	289.17
MANIPUR	9.18	19.93	44.19	53.60	27.28	4.54	77.02	6.10	37.53	30.91
MEGHALAYA	0.00	36.67	35.65	56.13	75.70	41.13	153.89	77.06	0.00	45.35
MIZORAM	0.00	2.57	3.32	7.27	10.98	4.31	46.24	31.73	4.98	5.43
NAGALAND	20.87	0.76	10.83	28.10	64.12	44.12	71.41	8.28	0.00	60.31
ODISHA	65.84	107.41	571.50	1197.06	863.65	868.28	457.02	463.61	1052.27	609.57
PUDUCHERRY	2.00	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	2.65	50.25	9.37	0.00	20.24
PUNJAB	0.00	7.66	38.70	59.55	197.02	73.26	283.48	42.99	0.00	23.71
RAJASTHAN	271.57	311.30	938.73	1307.23	777.30	1065.63	981.51	848.21	373.50	283.58
SIKKIM	3.89	5.19	6.12	5.90	6.87	2.85	12.98	1.01	1.96	2.25
TAMILNADU	205.12	138.09	78.94	560.54	537.02	506.17	865.94	784.86	225.65	216.24
TELANGANA	105.62	46.55	128.39	157.53	135.72	173.63	481.94	305.68	515.05	362.50
TRIPURA	50.65	16.81	38.89	52.90	24.98	20.03	24.00	16.32	58.47	79.04
UTTAR PRADESH	237.99	256.83	565.39	571.91	1153.33	1131.74	3155.37	2688.06	6592.64	5335.40
UTTARAKHAND	40.52	43.70	49.37	71.72	348.05	149.55	146.69	175.05	0.00	71.12
WEST BENGAL	371.52	469.16	712.92	911.02	655.50	838.58	583.23	431.46	127.06	143.34
Total	2730.33	3082.32	6362.96	9421.95	10559.58	10025.49	16610.88	12227.70	15222.07	12540.46

Fuel Supply

1634. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether over the past 15 months, a number of thermal power plants across the country have been running with suboptimum level of fuel stock due to inadequate supply of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the shortage has especially affected the plants that are located far from coal mines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The coal stock along with the number of days for which it is insufficient to run as well as the number of power plants having critical/supercritical coal stock during last 15 months in the power plants monitored on daily basis is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) The coal based thermal power plants which are having critical/super-critical coal stock are mainly non-pithead power plants, which are located far from coal mines. As on 12.12.2018, the number of non-pithead plants having critical and super critical coal stock was 7 each, whereas no pithead plant had critical or super critical coal stock.

Statement*Number of Plants having Critical/Super-critical coal stock and Total Stock during last 15 months*

DATE	No. of Pithead Plants having stock			No. of Non-Pithead Plants having stock			Total No. of Plants having Critical/super-critical coal stock	Total Stock (In Million Tonnes)	Stock (in Days)
	Critical	Super-Critical	Total	Critical	Super-Critical	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01.09.2017	1	0	1	3	9	12	13	11.63	8
01.10.2017	0	0	0	9	15	24	24	8.38	6
19.10.2017	0	0	0	4	23	27	27	7.26	5
01.11.2017	0	0	0	8	14	22	22	7.85	6
01.12.2017	0	0	0	7	7	14	14	10.46	7
01.01.2018	0	0	0	7	6	13	13	13.17	9
01.02.2018	0	0	0	4	17	21	21	14.51	9
01.03.2018	0	0	0	11	15	26	26	15.7	10
01.04.2018	0	0	0	13	17	30	30	16.1	10
01.05.2018	1	1	2	12	18	30	32	15.95	10
01.06.2018	0	0	0	4	14	18	18	14.78	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01.07.2018	0	0	0	7	8	15	15	15.45	10
01.08.2018	0	0	0	6	5	11	11	15.95	11
01.09.2018	0	0	0	3	8	11	11	14.58	10
01.10.2018	0	0	0	8	12	20	20	10.85	7
01.11.2018	0	0	0	9	18	27	27	10.14	6
01.12.2018	0	0	0	13	11	24	24	13.08	8
12.12.2018	0	0	0	7	7	14	14	14.61	9

Welfare of Weavers

1635. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:
SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to provide subsidy for education to the weavers enrolled in National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether it is also a fact that adequate publicity of the scheme has been given in weaver clusters in the country; and

(e) if so, the response of the weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTEY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), Noida to impart education and training to the handloom weavers and their children through open schooling. Ministry of Textiles is providing reimbursement of 75% of the course fee to SC, ST, BPL and women learners of handloom weaver's families. Till date, 1034 (465 male and 569 female) handloom weavers have been enrolled through NIOS.

(d) and (e) For adequate publicity of the scheme among the handloom weavers, Hastkala Sahyog Shivirs have been organized in Handloom Clusters across the country. In response, large number of weavers has come forward to avail benefits of the handloom schemes including educational courses of NIOS. States were informed to make the weavers aware about this opportunity. Also, Minister of Textiles requested all Hon'ble Members of Parliament to popularize the learning opportunities available for weavers through NIOS in course of their public interactions.

Beneficiaries under Pension Schemes

1636. SHRI M.B. RAJESH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of beneficiaries including Scheduled Caste people under various pension schemes being run by his Ministry during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to take steps to ensure uniformity in the amount and eligibility criteria followed by the States and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to bring some more changes in these pension schemes and if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make pension schemes more inclusive?

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

(a) Ministry of Rural Development administers three pension schemes under National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP). No of beneficiary including Schedule Cast under the three pension schemes, as per latest information available, is provided State/UT wise at annexed as statement.

(b) to (d) For taking informed decision for revamping the NSAP scheme by way of changes in admissible rates and the criteria, Ministry of Rural Development has initiated steps for comprehensive third-party evaluation of the scheme and further steps for revamping of the scheme are contingent upon availability of recommendations and decisions taken thereon in consultation with the States/UTs.

Statement
NSAP Beneficiary

S.No	State/UTs	Total
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	620
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	932661
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	5839
4	ASSAM	864275
5	BIHAR	3757276
6	CHANDIGARH	4950
7	CHHATTISGARH	837692
8	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	9700
9	DAMAN & DIU	1376
10	DELHI	142724
11	GOA	2061
12	GUJARAT	745896
13	HARYANA	327269
14	HIMACHAL PRADESH	115821
15	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	143220

S.No	State/UTs	Total
16	JHARKHAND	1295933
17	KARNATAKA	1399063
18	KERALA	688329
19	LAKSHADWEEP	344
20	MADHYA PRADESH	2205963
21	MAHARASHTRA	1163161
22	MANIPUR	61306
23	MEGHALAYA	54074
24	MIZORAM	27569
25	NAGALAND	49208
26	ODISHA	2036781
27	PUDUCHERRY	28757
28	PUNJAB	139642
29	RAJASTHAN	1134860
30	SIKKIM	18849
31	TAMILNADU	1840588
32	TELANGANA	666553
33	TRIPURA	156248
34	UTTARAKHAND	191597
35	UTTAR PRADESH	5279086
36	WEST BENGAL	2154499
Total		28483790

NSAP-National Social Assistance Programme

Allocations under SBM

1637. SHRI BIDYUT VARAN MAHATO:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

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

(a) the amount of funds allocated by various departments under Swachh Bharat Mission along with the State-wise details thereof;

(b) the details of the works being carried out by the States under the said mission of priority basis along with the State-wise details thereof in terms of the scheme; and

(c) the percentage of increase in rural cleanliness at national level since the year 2014 till date along with the State-wise details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI) : (a) Funds allocated under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] during last 4 years and current year are as under:-

S.N.	Year	Funds Allocated (Rs. in crore)
1	2014-15	2850.00
2	2015-16	6525.00
3	2016-17	10513.00
4	2017-18	16948.27
5	2018-19	15343.10*

*In addition, amount of Rs.15000 crore has been provisioned to be raised through Extra Budgetary Resources.

Details of State/UT-wise Central share released are given at the enclose statement-I.

Various Ministries/Departments have also allocated funds for their Swachhata Action Plans (SAP) during 2017-18 and 2018-19 asparh Bharat Mission. Ministry/ Department-wise details are given at the enclose statement-II.

(b) The Government had launched SBM(G) 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. Since the launch of the programme, 897.10 lakh of individual household latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed as on 17.12.2018. State/UT- wise number of IHHLs constructed as reported by the States/UTs on the Integrated Management Information System of SBM(G) as on 17.12.2018 is given at the enclose statement-III.

(c) Sanitation coverage in the rural areas of country as on 2.10.2014 was 38.7%. This has now increased to 97.47% as on 17.12.2018. State/UT-wise details are given at the enclosed statement-IV.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Central share released under SBM(G) during the last 4 years and the current year

(Rs. in Crore)

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto 17.12.18)
1	2	3	4	5	6
A & N ISLANDS		3.40	3.00	30.72	0.00
ANDHRA PRADESH	116.10	234.17	342.21	1219.88	562.99
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	14.61	38.71	65.09	137.30	25.66
ASSAM	185.78	474.27	747.58	1171.95	280.60
BIHAR	0.00	221.55	131.86	875.92	2088.18
CHHATTISGARH	28.12	144.72	584.46	677.83	224.25
D & N HAVELI	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.68	0.00
DAMAN & DIU	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
GOA	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.52	0.00
GUJARAT	156.07	478.22	751.23	466.04	0.00
HARYANA	5.93	32.76	68.79	39.66	70.24
HIMACHAL PRADESH	130.17	4.37	117.30	20.68	0.00
JAMMU & KASHMIR	103.08	4.05	59.51	202.38	278.37
JHARKHAND	23.05	97.32	455.46	698.66	376.48
KARNATAKA	312.57	450.77	419.56	983.39	369.86
KERALA	33.97	8.50	196.28	59.36	12.47
MADHYA PRADESH	0.00	374.33	1210.77	1380.61	590.94
MAHARASHTRA	236.11	567.45	528.94	1235.34	1352.92
MANIPUR	9.18	44.19	27.28	77.02	37.53
MEGHALAYA	0.00	35.65	75.70	153.89	0.00
MIZORAM	0.00	3.32	10.98	46.24	4.98
NAGALAND	20.87	10.83	64.12	71.41	0.00
ODISHA	65.84	571.50	863.65	457.02	1052.27
PUDUCHERRY	2.00	4.40	0.00	50.25	0.00
PUNJAB	0.00	38.70	197.02	283.48	0.00
RAJASTHAN	271.57	938.73	777.30	981.51	373.50
SIKKIM	3.89	6.12	6.87	12.98	1.96
TAMIL NADU	205.12	78.94	537.02	865.94	225.65
TELANGANA	105.62	128.39	135.72	481.94	515.05
TRIPURA	50.65	38.89	24.98	24.00	58.47
UTTAR PRADESH	237.99	565.39	1153.33	3155.37	6592.64
UTTARAKHAND	40.52	49.37	348.05	146.69	0.00
WEST BENGAL	371.52	712.92	655.50	583.23	127.06
Total	2730.33	6362.96	10559.58	16610.88	15222.07

Statemet-II*Ministry/Department-wise allocation of funds under Swachhata Action Plans (SAP)*

(Rupees in crores)

Sl.No.	Department	2017-18	2018-19
1	Department of Agriculture Research and Education	6.71	2.00
2	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare	47.51	41.70
3	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	5.32	1.48
4	Department of Atomic Energy	4.48	4.77
5	Department of Biotechnology	2.25	2.25
6	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	1.40	1.40
7	Ministry of Civil Aviation	15.24	17.21
8	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	0.50	0.10
9	Ministry of Railways	2527.11	3110.00
10	Department of Consumer Affairs	2.89	1.40
11	Ministry of Coal	30.00	53.58
12	Ministry of Culture	2.92	2.92
13	Ministry of Earth Sciences	14.97	15.80
14	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	18.35	35.98
15	Defence Research and Development Organisation	1.50	1.35
16	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	13.80	12.57
17	Department of Defence Production	70.45	108.89
18	Ministry of External Affairs	8.24	10.50
19	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion	16.34	9.39
20	Department of Fertilizers	15.00	20.00
21	Department of Food & Public Distribution	4.45	4.10
22	Department of Health and Family Welfare	505.00	600.00
23	Department of Heavy Industry	177.00	195.72
24	Department of Health Research	2.19	1.56
25	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	17.42	19.89
26	Department of Legal Affairs	0.50	0.50
27	Ministry of Mines	3.95	3.70

Sl.No.	Department	2017-18	2018-19
28	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	1.24	3.35
29	Ministry of Shipping	97.78	64.14
30	Department of School Education & Literacy	81.67	91.82
31	Department of Pension & Pensioner's Welfares	0.04	0.06
32	Department of Personnel & Training	0.41	0.68
33	Department of Posts	188.00	22.00
34	Ministry of Power	2.00	163.00
35	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	91.00	100.00
36	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	4.35	10.00
37	Department of Space	4.65	4.65
38	Department of Sports	17.00	17.54
39	Department of Telecommunications	15.00	5.00
40	Ministry of Tourism	92.31	106.00
41	Department of Youth Affairs	7.95	7.95
42	Department of Financial services	0.35	0.35
43	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	4.60	-
44	Department of Justice	0.17	0.15
45	Ministry of Home Affairs	2.87	2.14
46	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	0.07	0.08
47	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	0.90	0.76
48	Department of Social Justice & Empowerment	9.22	9.23
49	Ministry of Steel	68.92	40.00
50	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation	20.61	14.33
51	Department of Official Language	0.30	0.33
52	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	0.45	0.45
53	Department of Public Enterprises	0.32	0.35
54	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	0.10	0.10

Sl.No.	Department	2017-18	2018-19
55	Department of Administrative Reforms and PG	0.10	0.10
56	Inter-State Council Secretariat	0.02	-
57	Ministry of Labour & Employment	0.08	1.49
58	Department of Investment and Public Asset Management	0.01	0.10
59	Ministry of Minority Affairs	10.60	15.10
60	Ministry of Textiles	20.12	23.84
61	Department of Expenditure	0.78	0.85
62	Department of Revenue	77.00	86.00
63	Legislative Department	0.25	0.18
64	Ministry of AYUSH	0.42	3.49
65	Department of Higher Education	2.40	2.40
66	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	0.06	0.09
67	Ministry of Women and Child Development	77.52	77.52
68	Department of Rural Development	12824.07	11345.00
69	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	26.86	7.00
70	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	112.50	140.00
71	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	402.25	342.50
72	Department of Commerce	2.62	6.38
73	Department of Defence	0.16	0.16
74	Department of Economic Affairs	0.14	0.25
Total		17,785.72	16,995.66

Statement-III

State/UT-wise number of IHHLs constructed under SBM(G) as on 17.12.2018

S.N.	State/UT	IHHLs constructed from 2.10.2014 to 17.12.2018
1	2	3
1	A & N ISLANDS	18535
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	3807367
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	114808

1	2	3
4	ASSAM	3171106
5	BIHAR	9572210
6	CHANDIGARH	0
7	CHHATTISGARH	3307460
8	D & N HAVELI	18758
9	DAMAN & DIU	1600
10	GOA	28637

1	2	3	1	2	3
11	GUJARAT	3175863	24	NAGALAND	130781
12	HARYANA	633610	25	ODISHA	5071913
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	172734	26	PUDUCHERRY	28002
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1077044	27	PUNJAB	299645
15	JHARKHAND	3344371	28	RAJASTHAN	7642968
16	KARNATAKA	4191232	29	SIKKIM	4514
17	KERALA	226602	30	TAMIL NADU	4717339
18	LAKSHADWEEP	0	31	TELANGANA	2800890
19	MADHYA PRADESH	6288078	32	TRIPURA	279882
20	MAHARASHTRA	5535021	33	UTTAR PRADESH	17075393
21	MANIPUR	243133	34	UTTARAKHAND	478484
22	MEGHALAYA	209357	35	WEST BENGAL	6008720
23	MIZORAM	33988	Total		8,97,10,045

Statemet-IV*State/UT-wise sanitation coverage as on 2.10.2014 and as on 17.12.2018*

S.N.	State/UT	Sanitation Coverage as on 2.10.2014	Sanitation Coverage as on 17.12.2018
1	2	3	4
1	A & N ISLANDS	55.19	100.00
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	43.10	100.00
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	37.41	100.00
4	ASSAM	37.98	99.09
5	BIHAR	24.77	90.75
6	CHANDIGARH	100.00	100.00
7	CHHATTISGARH	31.88	100.00
8	D & N HAVELI	43.71	100.00
9	DAMAN & DIU	7.25	100.00
10	GOA	60.59	76.22
11	GUJARAT	37.41	100.00

1	2	3	4
12	HARYANA	76.29	100.00
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	87.60	100.00
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	22.28	100.00
15	JHARKHAND	19.34	100.00
16	KARNATAKA	38.29	100.00
17	KERALA	95.19	100.00
18	LAKSHADWEEP	NA	100.00
19	MADHYA PRADESH	29.25	100.00
20	MAHARASHTRA	47.93	100.00
21	MANIPUR	43.29	100.00
22	MEGHALAYA	52.72	100.00
23	MIZORAM	60.43	100.00
24	NAGALAND	49.17	100.00
25	ODISHA	10.61	75.33
26	PUDUCHERRY	49.57	100.00
27	PUNJAB	75.07	100.00
28	RAJASTHAN	26.59	100.00
29	SIKKIM	91.85	100.00
30	TAMIL NADU	48.30	100.00
31	TELANGANA	27.45	94.47
32	TRIPURA	51.17	96.22
33	UTTAR PRADESH	32.63	100.00
34	UTTARAKHAND	68.31	100.00
35	WEST BENGAL	53.24	98.52
India		38.70	97.47

[English]

Growth of Air Traffic Passenger

1638. SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM :
 DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE :
 SHRI RAJEEV SATAV :
 SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO :
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE :
 DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT :
 DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN :
 SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK :

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

(a) whether there is double digit growth in air passenger traffic over the last 49 months and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the double digit growth has brought several challenges along with it including maintaining safe and efficient aircraft operation;

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

(d) whether State run Airports Authority of India (AAI) has signed an agreement with the US Trade and Development Agency to develop a road map for modernization of its air traffic services; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government for modernization of airport terminals, passenger facilities, air traffic and navigational aids at various airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Yes, Madam. On an average, India has witnessed double digit passenger growth at airports for the past 49 months. Details will be provided after compilation from appropriate agencies.

(b) and (c) Growing traffic demand is creating pressure on the existing infrastructure and some of the AAI airports 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. To

meet the challenges presented by this unprecedented growth in air traffic, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has resorted to development and periodic maintenance of infrastructure like construction of aircraft parking stands, parallel taxiways and rapid exit taxiways at the airports. Performance Based Navigation (PBN) ATS routes and Terminal procedures [Standard Instrument Departure (SID) and Standard Arrival Routes (STAR)] have been implemented in high density air space to augment capacity. AAI has also talled Automatic Dependent Surveillance? Broadcast (ADS-B) at 21 stations.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Airports Authority of India has entered into an agreement in November, 2018 with United States Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) to develop a comprehensive Communications, Navigation and Surveillance/Air Traffic Management (CNS/ATM) road map for the next ten years. Modernization of airport terminals, passenger facilities, air traffic and navigational aids is a continuous process and is undertaken by AAI from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand etc.

Fecal Sludge Management under SBM

1639. SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the location/place where sludge from the toilets is being dumped;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the procedure adopted for fecal sludge management;

(c) whether any scientific study has been undertaken to ascertain the quality of ground water contaminated due to the sludge drainage from toilets; 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) Under Swachh Bharat Mission

(Gramin), for disposal of human excreta, use of safe and eco-friendly onsite sanitation technologies such as twin leach pit toilets is encouraged. Under this technology, human feces automatically becomes manure in 1-2 years and no sewage/drainage system is required.

Growth of Air Traffic Passenger

1640. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that India was the 3rd global flyers with almost 16.15 crore air passengers during 2017 in comparison to 13.1 crore in 2016, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Civil Aviation sector is in huge loss with cash crunch and facing severe financial instability;

(c) if so, whether the Government has undertaken any review/survey to ascertain the reasons for the bad debt and poor performance of the section; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the proposal of the Government to revive and strengthen the aviation sector to become global number one?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (JAYANT SINHA): (a) Total number of passengers for the year 2016 and 2017 (January-December) is given at the statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) No such study has been carried out by the Government. However, with a view to promote the growth of Indian Aviation sector in a significant manner, the Government has released the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) 2016 on 15.06.2016. The aim of the Government is to provide an eco system for the harmonised growth of various aviation subsectors, *i.e.* Airlines, Airports, Cargo, Maintenance Repairs and Overhaul services (MRO), General Aviation, Aerospace Manufacturing, Skill Development, etc. In compliance of CAP-2016, broad steps taken are as under:

- (i) Introduction of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) with an aim to facilitate/stimulate Regional air

connectivity by making it affordable.

- (ii) Revival of un-served or under-served routes under RCS-UDAN.
- (iii) Introduction of a new Category 'Schedule Commuter Operator' under Commercial Air Transport Operations.
- (iv) Rationalization of Category-I routes under Route Dispersal Guldeltnes (RDGs) on the basis of criteria given in NCAP 2016.
- (v) The requirement for 5/20 is modified and all airlines can commence international operations provided that they deploy 20 aircraft or 20% of total capacity (in terms of average number of seats on all departure put together) whichever is higher for domestic operations.
- (vi) Liberalization of domestic code share points in India within the framework of Air Service Agreements (ASA). With a view to aid in modernization of the existing airports to establish a high standard and help ease the pressure on the existing airports, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under automatic route has now been allowed in Brownfield Airport projects. This move would also serve in further developing the domestic aviation infrastructure. Further, FDI limit for Scheduled Air Transport Service/ Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline has been raised from 49% to 100%, with FDI up to 49% permitted under automatic route and FDI beyond 49% through Government approval. For Non-Resident Indians (NRI's), 100% FDI will continue to be allowed under automatic route. However, foreign airlines would continue to be allowed to invest in capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services up to the limit of 49% of their paid up capital and subject to the laid down conditions in the existing policy. Increasing the FDI limit for these aviation services shall not only encourage competition by lowering prices but shall also accord choice to consumers.

Statement*Total number of passengers for the year*

	Passengers (Crore)	
	2016 (Jan-Dec)	2017 (Jan-Dec)
Scheduled Domestic Passengers	9.95	11.68
Scheduled International Passengers*	5.37	5.89
Total Scheduled Passengers	15.32	17.57

*International Passengers include the passengers carried by Scheduled Domestic and Foreign carriers to and from Indian Territory

Repair of SANG-Prone Engine

1641. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the two private airlines in India that are using Pratt & Whitney (PW) engines on their airbus A 320 New Engine Option (Neos), have been asked to mandatorily carry out repairs on these snag-prone engines and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has directed these airlines to do so within a fixed time in view of the frequent snags in PW engines for the A 320 Neos aircraft and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Federal Aviation Administration has issued two Airworthiness Directives and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has directed private airlines *i.e.* Mis InterGlobe Aviation Ltd. and Mis Go Airways to carry out the following actions for PW 1100G engines fitted on airbusA320-271 (New Engine Option) aircraft.

- (i) To carry out one time Boroscopic inspection (BSI) on all engines which have completed 1000 Hr within one week.
- (ii) To carry out one time Boroscopic inspection at 1000 Hrs instead of 1500 Hr (as recommended by manufacturer) and repeat inspection at every 500.
- (iii) If the Boroscopic inspection result is not satisfactory, subsequent operation of the engine should be as per the recommendation of manufacturer however any recommendation of subsequent operation of below 375 Hrs shall not be accepted.
- (iv) Engines which had earlier unsatisfactory Boroscopic inspection result and under monitoring may continue to be inspected as per present recommendation given by manufacturer provided the interval is not less than 375 Hrs.

(c) Yes, Madam. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has issued three Airworthiness Directives and the following are their details.

- (i) FAA AD 2018-13-03 to detect and prevent defects, damage and cracks that could result in an uncontained failure of the engine fan hub
- (ii) FAA AD 2018-21-10 to prevent the failure of the high pressure compressor rotor hub knife edge seal.
- (iii) FAA AD 2018-22-02 to prevent cracking and failure of the HPC front hub. With reference to the above three FAA Airworthiness Directives, DGCA has issued mandatory Modifications to both the airlines for compliance as per the directive contained in the Airworthiness Directives with immediate effect.

Certification by C.B.F.C.

1642. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) has the authority to decline to issue certification for public exhibition of certain films even though the films received international acclaim and award;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CBFC withholds film certification on account of opposition from certain quarters of society in certain cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry would provide the details of the films which CBFC has declined to certify for public exhibition during the last five years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)] : (a) to (d) Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) certifies films for public exhibition in accordance with Cinematograph Act, 1952, Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 and Guidelines issued thereunder. CBFC after examining or having examined the film in the prescribed manner sanctions the film for public exhibition under category U, UA, A and S. As per Section 5B of the Cinematograph Act, "A film shall not be certified for public exhibition if, in the opinion of the authority competent to grant the certificate, the film or any part of it is against the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relation with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or involves defamation or contempt of court or is likely to incite the commission of any offence."

The principal guidelines for certifying films issued under Section 5B(2) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 stipulate, among other things, that the CBFC ensure that "the film is examined in the light of the period depicted in the film and the contemporary standards of the country 'and the people to which the film relates, provided that

the film does not deprave the morality of the audience".

(e) and (f) Information is being compiled.

National Civil Aviation Policy

1643. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN :

SHRI ASHOK SHANKAR RAO CHAVAN:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH.'

SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR :

SHRI S. RAJENDRAN :

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

(a) the salient features of the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016;

(b) whether the domestic airline companies in the country are being affected by the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether civil aviation companies have also requested to the Government to abolish some rules of New Civil Aviation Policy, 2016;

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

(e) whether the Government has received demands from the State Governments to develop their airport under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS); and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government thereto, State/UT -wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION, (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 aims at creating an ecosystem to make flying affordable to masses while ensuring safe, secure, affordable and sustainable travel for air passengers and transportation of cargo with access to various parts of India and the world was released on 15th June, 2016. The objectives of the policy are as follows:

- (i) Establish an integrated eco-system which will lead to significant growth of civil aviation sector, which in turn would promote tourism, increase employment and lead to a balanced regional growth..
- (ii) Ensure safety, security and sustain ability of aviation sector through the use of technology and effective monitoring.
- (iii) Enhance regional connectivity through fiscal support and infrastructure development.
- (iv) Enhance ease of doing business through deregulation, simplified procedures and e-governance.
- (v) Promote the entire aviation sector chain in a harmonized manner covering cargo, Maintenance Repair and Overhaul (MRO), general aviation, aerospace manufacturing and skill development.

(b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation has not carried any analysis on the effects of National Civil Aviation Policy-2016 on domestic airline companies.

(c) and (d) No civil aviation company has requested to abolish some rule of NCAP-2016.

(e) and (f) The revival of airport under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) is demand driven, depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concession.

Skill Development in Aviation Centre

1644. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Airport Authority of India has entered into a strategic partnership of skill development in the aviation sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the financial support extended during each of the last three years and the current year for the said purpose;

(c) the number of youth who have benefitted from said training during the said period; and

(d) the quantum of employment opportunity given by the Government to trained youth during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a): Yes, Madam. The Airports Authority of India is working in close coordination with the National Skill Development Fund and the National Skill Commission for skill development in the aviation sector.

(b) and (c): The endeavor started in the year 2017-18, when 81 candidates were trained spending an amount of Rs.1.25 Crore. And in the current financial year, *i.e.*, 2018-19, 389 candidates have already been trained incurring an expenditure of around Rs. 2 Crore.

(d): More than three-fourth of the total skilled manpower is offered engagement with the aviation sector.

Electricity Demand

1645. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sudden rise in electricity demand coupled with inadequate coal supply is precariously pushing power plants toward outage, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether more than 10,500 MW of power plants have cited coal shortage for shutting their units down, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether out of this, 2,700 MW and 4,210 MW went under outage in September and October respectively; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) : The details of monthly Energy demand and growth for the duration of April-November, 2018 w.r.t previous months and previous year are given below:

Month	Energy requirement during, 2017, (MU)	Energy requirement during, 2018, (MU)	Growth (%) w.r.t. previous Year
April	102,552	104,014	1.42
May	107,304	112,415	4.76
June	100,230	109,373	9.12
July	102,762	109,838	6.88
August	105,656	112,719	6.68
September.	102,465	109,584	6.94
October	101,327	112,983	11.50

It may be seen from the above Table that the growth during October, 2018 with respect to October, 2017 was substantial *i.e.*, 11.50%. The peak demand during April-November was 177 GW. There was a shortage of only 0.8% of the peak demand. Similarly, there was a shortage of only 0.6% of the total energy requirement in the period. The details of coal as on 1st day of the month during April-December, 2018 are furnished.

(b) to (d) : The details of power plants which were reportedly under outage due to coal shortage in September & October, 2018 are furnished in the statement III respectively.

Statement-I

Total Stock during last 15 months

Date	Total Stock (in Million tonnes)
01.09.2017	11.63
01.10.2017	, 8.38
19.10.2017	7.26

Date	Total Stock (in Million tonnes)
01.11.2017	7.85
01.12.2017	10.46
01.01.2018	13.17
01.02.2018	14.51
01.03.2018	15.7
01.04.2018	16.1
01.05.2018	15.95
01.06.2018	14.78
01.07.2018	15.45
01.08.2018	15.95
01.09.2018	14.58
01.10.2018	10.85
01.11.2018	10.14
01.12.2018	13.08

Statement-II**Details of Outages of Coal based Generating Stations due to coal shortage for the month of September 2018**

Region	State	Sector Type	Organization	Station	Unit	Capacity (MW)	Trip Date and Time	Sync Date and Time	Outage Region
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ER	WEST BENGAL	STATE	WBPDCL	BANDEL TPS	2	60	02-09-2018 20:06	05-10-2018 09:13	Coal Shortage
WR	CHHATTISGARH	PVT	BALCO	BALCO TPS	1	300	05-09-2018 22:57	04-10-2018 00:28	Coal Shortage
WR	MAHARASHTRA	STATE	MAHAGENCO	KORADI TPS	6	210	09-09-2018 05:52	13-10-2018 20:07	Coal Shortage
WR	MAHARASHTRA	STATE	MAHAGENCO	PARLI TPS	6	250	12-09-2018 06:57	01-10-2018 08:48	Coal Shortage
ER	WEST BENGAL	CENTRAL	DVC	MEJIA TPS	4	210	13-09-2018 21:55	13-10-2018 21:32	Coal Shortage
ER	WEST BENGAL	STATE	WBPDCL	BAKRESWAR TPS	5	210	15-09-2018 01:41	05-10-2018 11:30	Coal Shortage
ER	WEST BENGAL	CENTRAL	DVC	DURGAPUR STEEL TPS	1	500	16-09-2018 11:33	30-10-2018 13:52	Coal Shortage
ER	WEST BENGAL	STATE	WBPDCL	SAGARDIGHI TPS	1	300	17-01-2018 19:55	01-10-2018 08:14	Coal Shortage
WR	CHHATTISGARH	CENTRAL	NSPCL	BHILAI TPS	2	250	11-01-2018 08:45	07-10-2018 03:43	Coal Shortage
WR	MADHYA PRADESH	STATE	MPPGCL	SANJAY GANDHI TPS	3	210	19-09-2018 01:00	08-10-2018 18:49	Coal Shortage

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ER	WEST BENGAL	STATE	WBPDC	KOLAGHAT TPS	6	210	19-09-2018 08:48	05-10-2018 03:46	Coal Shortage
WR	MADHYA PRADESH	PVT	JPPVL	BINA TPS	2	250	20-09-2018 00:39	04-10-2018 23:11	Coal Shortage
WR	MAHARASHTRA	CENTRAL	NTPC Ltd	MAUDA TPS	3	660	21-09-2018 05:15	02-10-2018 12:17	Coal Shortage
SR	ANDHRA PRADESH	CENTRAL	NTPC Ltd.	SIMHADRI	1	500	22-09-2018 11:50	01-10-2018 08:00	Coal Shortage
ER	ORISSA	PVT	GMRENERG	KAMALANGA TPS	3	350	24-09-2018 09:47	27-10-2018 02:42	Coal Shortage
WR	MADHYA PRADESH	STATE	MPPGCL	SATPURA TPS	7	210	24-09-2018 15:40	27-10-2018 9:58	Coal Shortage
SR	ANDHRA PRADESH	STATE	APPDCL	DAMODARAM SANJEEVAI	2	800	26-09-2018 23:02	02-10-2018 00:09	Coal Shortage
ER	ORISSA	ENTRAL	NTPC Ltd.	TALCHERS TPS	4	500	27-09-2018 17:48	09-10-2018 22:38	Coal Shortage
WR	MAHARASHTRA	STATE	MAHAGENCO	KORADI TPS	10	660	29-09-2018 12:42	09-10-2018 00:37	Coal Shortage
ER	WEST BENGAL	CENTRAL	DVC	RAGHUNATH PUR TPP	2	600	29-09-2018 07:08	02-10-2018 06:10	Coal Shortage
WR	MAHARASHTRA	STATE	MAHAGENCO	BHUSAWAL TPS	5	500	30-09-2018 03:50	08-10-2018 06:03	Coal Shortage
WR	MAHARASHTRA	STATE	MAHAGENCO	PARLI TPS	8	250	30-09-2018 22:24	19-10-2018 18:07	Coal Shortage

WR	MAHARASHTRA	PVT	RattanIndia	AMARAVATI TPS	1	270	22-09-2018 00:00	15-11-2018 00:01	Coal Shortage
WR	MAHARASHTRA	PVT	RattanIndia	AMARAVATI TPS	3	270	22-09-2018 22:54		Coal Shortage
WR	MAHARASHTRA	PVT	RattanIndia	AMARAVATI TPS	4	270	20-09-2018 00:00		Coal Shortage
WR	MAHARASHTRA	PVT	RattanIndia	AMARAVATI TPS	5	270	21-09-2018 00:00		Coal Shortage

9070

Total Capacity

Statement-III**Details of Outages of Coal based Generating Stations due to coal shortage for the month of October 2018**

Region	State	Sector Type	Organization	Station	Unit	Capacity (MW)	Trip Date and Time	Sync Date and Time	Outage Region
NR	PUNJAB	PVT	GPGSL (GVK)	GOINDWAL SAHIB TPP	1	270	12-10-2018 00:55	22-11-2018 06:03	Coal Shortage
WR	CHHATTISGARH	PVT	TRNE	NAWAPPA TPP	1	300	20-10-2018 00:30	06-11-2018 07:12	Coal Shortage
WR	CHHATTISGARH	PVT	JPL	TAMNAR TPP	3	600	26-10-2018 19:56		Coal Shortage
WR	CHHATTISGARH	PVT	SKS	BINJUKOTE TPP	1	300	12-10-2018 00:00		Coal Shortage
WR	CHHATTISGARH	PVT	SKS	BINJUKOTE TPP	2	300	01-10-2018 00:03		Coal Shortage
WR	CHHATTISGARH	PVT	RKMPPL	UCHPINDA TPP	2	360	18-10-2018 00:00		Coal Shortage
NR	HARYANA.	CENTRAL	APCPL	INDIRA GANDHI STPP	1	500	05-10-2018 00:50	05-11-2018 13:56	Coal Shortage
WR	MAHARASHTRA	STATE	MAHAGENCO	PARLI TPS TPS	7	250	19-10-2018 00:23		Coal Shortage
NR	UTTAR PRADESH	PVT	BEPL	KHAMBARKHERA TPS	1	45	13-10-2018 23:59	05-11-2018 12:11	Coal Shortage
NR	UTTAR PRADESH	PVT	BEPL	KHAMBARKHERA TPS	2	45	13-10-2018 23:42	05-11-2018 12:54	Coal Shortage
NR	UTTAR PRADESH	PVT	BEPL	MAQSOODPUR TPS	1	45	14-10-2018 00:52	05-11-2018 12:16	Coal Shortage

ER	WEST BENGAL	STATE	WEPDC	SAGARDIGHI TPS	2	300	18-10-2018 23:18	03-11-2018 01:37	Coal Shortage
SR	TAMIL NADU	PVT	ITPCL	ITPCL TPP	1	600	19-10-2018 00:04	05-11-2018 05:03	Coal Shortage
WR	MAHARASHTRA	PVT	VIP	BUTIBORI TPP	1	300	17-10-2018 00:30	18-11-2018 00:30	Coal Shortage
ER	WEST BENGAL	STATE	WBPDCC	SAGARDIGHI TPS	3	500	21-10-2018 01:21	05-11-2018 10:15	Coal Shortage
ER	JHARKHAND	STATE	TVNL	TENUGHAT TPS	1	210	24-10-2018 00:02	05-11-2018 18:23	Coal Shortage
ER	WEST BENGAL	STATE	WBPDCC	BAKRESWAR TPS	5	210	24-10-2018 00:22	05-11-2018 16:05	Coal Shortage
SR	ANDHRA PRADESH	STATE	APGENCO	RAYALASEEMA TPS	6	600	01-10-2018 10:22		Coal Shortage
ER	WEST BENGAL	STATE	WBPDCC	BAKRESWAR TPS	2	210	26-10-2018 00:02	02-11-2018 08:21	Coal Shortage
NR	PUNJAB	PVT	TSPL	TALWANDI SABO TPP	1	660	29-10-2018 00:00	05-11-2018 06:37	Coal Shortage
SR	TAMIL NADU	CENTRAL	NTECL	VALLUR TPP	1	500	25-10-2018 09:00		Coal Shortage
NR	UTTAR PRADESH	PVT	BEPL	MAGSOODPUR TPS	2	45	15-10-2018 12:02	07-11-2018 23:15	Coal Shortage
Total Capacity							7150		

Uniform Policy for Power Distribution

1646. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a uniform policy to distribute power from central pool to various States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State Government has approached for more power during peak hours; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Currently, Power from Central Generating Stations to the beneficiary States/Union Territories is allocated by the Government in accordance with the formula for allocation of power which is as per the extant guidelines issued vide letter No. 8/1/96-OM dated 27th April, 2000. The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. During the current year (2018-19), Government of Goa requested for increasing 54.29 MW power allocation during peak hours to 72.19 MW from unallocated quota. Accordingly, Ministry of Power has allocated an additional 18 MW Power to Goa during peak hours on 18.09.2018.

Statement

Power from Central Generating Stations to beneficiary States/Union Territories is allocated in accordance with formula for allocation of power which is being treated as guidelines from April, 2000. As per these guidelines, allocation of power is made to the States/UTs in two parts, namely firm allocation of 85% of installed capacity and remaining 15% unallocated power for allocation by the Government for meeting the urgent/overall requirement. The firm allocation includes allocation of 12% free power to the Home State(s) and 1% for

local area development in case of Hydro Power Stations and 10% (paid) power to the home State in case of Thermal and Nuclear Power Stations.

The balance (72% in case of Hydro and 75% in case of Thermal & Nuclear) power is distributed amongst the States/UTs of the region in accordance with the pattern of central plan assistance and energy consumption during the previous five years, both factors having equal weightage. Central plan assistance is determined in accordance with the Gadgil formula, in which population of the States is also taken into consideration. In case of joint venture projects, the equity contributing State gets benefit in firm allocation in proportion to their equity contribution. In 14 new projects of NTPC Ltd., Central Government has, in January, 2011, approved allocation of 50% of power to 'Home' State, 15% unallocated power at the disposal of Government of India and 35% to other constituents (except 'Home' State) of that region on the basis of extant guidelines on allocation of power giving equal weightage to central plan assistance and energy consumption by each State of the Region for preceding 5 years. Similar dispensation has also been provided by the Government in January, 2011 in respect of new projects of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.

[Translation]

Preparation for Olympics-2020

1647. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new action plan being implemented by the Government to ensure winning of a good number of Medals in the next Olympics;

(b) whether a separate budget has been allocated for the purpose and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any high level monitoring committee has been constituted for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) Preparation and training of Indian sports persons and teams for Tokyo Olympics 2020 is being done in accordance with the Annual Calendar of Training & Competitions (ACTCs) prepared in consultation with the Sports Authority of India and the concerned National Sports Federations. Accordingly, coaching camps, competitive exposure at international sports events, wholesome nutritious diet, food supplements, sports equipments, state-of-the-art infrastructure, lodging, travelling facilities, services of reputed Indian and foreign coaches/supporting staff, scientific and medical support are being provided to the Tokyo Olympics 2020 probables.

Further, under Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) under overall ambit of the National Sports Development Fund, customized training being provided to identified sports persons at state-of-the-art sports institutes/academies within the country and abroad. Besides, out of pocket allowance (OPA) of Rs. 50,000 per sports person per month is being given to the sports persons included in TOPS to enable them to meet their contingent and miscellaneous expenses.

(b) Preparations and training of sports persons and teams for Tokyo Olympics are being funded from the budgetary allocation for the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs). Budgetary allocation of Rs. 342 crore has been made for the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs in 2018-19. Expenses on customised training and OPA of the sports persons included in TOPS are being met separately from NSDF.

(c) and (d) Mission Olympic Cell (MOC) headed by the Director General, Sports Authority of India (SAI) has been entrusted the responsibility of identifying elite sports persons for support under the TOPS to prepare for participation in Tokyo Olympics 2020. MOC is empowered to monitor/review the performance of the athletes selected for support under the TOPS from time to time for their continuance in TOPS.

Textile Exports

1648. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that there is high demand of Indian textiles abroad;

(b) if so, whether the Government has formulated any special scheme in view of the demand for Indian textiles abroad;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any target for export of textiles;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the product-wise and State-wise details of the value of export to various countries during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA) : (a) to (c) Yes Madam, Government is aware about global demand for textiles and apparel from India. To enhance exports of textile and apparel products, Government has announced the Special Package for garments and made-ups sectors. The package offers enhanced duty drawback coverage under Rebate of State Levies (RoSL) Scheme, labour law reforms, additional incentives under ATUFS, and relaxation of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act. Further, the rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) have been enhanced from 2% to 4% for apparel, 5% to 7% for made-ups, handloom and handicrafts w.e.f. 1st November 2017. Products such as fibre, yarn and fabric in the textile value chain are being strengthened and made competitive through various schemes, *inter alia* Powertex for fabric segment, Amended Technology Up gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) for all segments except spinning, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) for all segments, etc. Assistance is provided to exporters under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme. Further, Government has enhanced interest equalization rate for pre and post shipment credit for certain textile sectors from 3% to 5% w.e.f. 02.11.2018.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam, Government has fixed export targets for textile and apparel including handicrafts for 2018-19 at US\$ 47.287 bn.

(f) Product-wise details of Textile and Apparel exports are as follows:

Commodity (values in MN USD)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Readymade Garment	16966	17368	16705
Cotton Textiles	11134	10429	11190
Man-made textiles	5213	5152	5388
Wool & Woolen textiles	197	175	186
Silk Products	98	76	69
Handloom Products	369	360	356
Carpets	1442	1490	1429
Jute Products	577	321	342
Total Textile & Clothing	35995	35372	35666

State-wise details of T & A exports are as follows:

State (values in MN USD)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Andaman & Nicobar	1.4	0.4	7.4
Andhra Pradesh	1014	747	545
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	4.8	0.4
Assam	1.1	0.8	1.1
Bihar	15.9	8.2	21.2
Chandigarh	8.8	2.8	5.4
Chhattisgarh	0.4	0.7	0.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	561	630	676
Daman & Diu	152	146	199
Delhi	4330	4697	3151
Goa	0.6	17.4	16.3
Gujarat	4486	4975	5325
Haryana	2656	2476	3017
Himachal Pradesh	196	198	196

State (values in MN USD)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Jammu & Kashmir	55.0	48.6	50.5
Jharkhand	4.4	3.9	21.2
Karnataka	2413	2353	2544
Kerala	357	335	349
Lakshadweep	0.1	0.1	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	1068	1101	1175
Maharashtra	5299	4478	4447
Manipur	0.0	0.2	0.0
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.3	0.1	0.1
Odisha	37.9	36.4	22.6
Puducherry .	5.3	5.5	12.3
Punjab	1964	1879	1839
Rajasthan .	1052	1097	1261
Sikkim	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tamil Nadu	6492	6534	6771
Telangana	93	76	185
Tripura	0.7	0.7	0.6
Unspecified	443	45	20
Uttar Pradesh	2284	2357	2775
Uttarakhand	63.8	36.0	43.0
West Bengal	939	1081	989
Total	35995	35372	35666

UDAN Scheme in Bihar

1649. SHRI KIRTI AZAD : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether UDAN scheme is facing problems in its implementation in regard to Darbhanga, Bihar, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the date on which proposal for UDAN scheme for Darbhanga, Bihar was received along with the details and the present status thereof;

(c) the details regarding proposals for inclusion of various districts under UDA scheme sent by the State Government to the Union Government after declaration of the scheme;

(d) whether the Government has received any memorandum from the Hon'ble Members of Parliament for restoring air service in Darbhanga; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (e) Darbhanga airport is owned by Ministry of Defence. In the 2nd round of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (ReS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik), routes from Darbhanga to Delhi, Mumbai & Bengalur were awarded to MIs SpiceJet Limited on 24 January, 2018. Members of Parliament from Bihar, vide memorandum no. KA/1129/15, dated 8 December, 2015 have requested the Government regarding operationalization of Darbhanga airport for Domestic Flights. The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Defence for developing the airport for civil operation. Darbhanga Airport is being developed for civil operation and is likely to be completed by May, 2019. A list of unserved airports of Bihar, include in RCS - UDAN 3.0 is attached the statement inclose

Statement

List of Unserved Airports in Bihar included in UDAN 3

S.No.	Airport
1	Arrah
2	Begusarai
3	Bettiah
4	Bhabua (Kairnoor)
5	Bhagalpur
6	Bihar Shariff
7	Bihita
8	Birpur
9	Buxur
10	Chhapra
11	Dehri on sonn
12	Farbisganj

S.No.	Airport
13	Hathwa
14	Jehanabad
15	Jogbani
16	Katihar
17	Kishanganj
18	Madhubani
19	Monghyr
20	Motihari
21	Munger
22	Muzzafarpur
23	Naria
24	Panchanpur
25	Raxaul
26	Saharsa
27	Valmiki Nagar

[English]

Late Night Flight from Srinagar Airport

1650. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people facing a lot of inconvenience due to non-plying of night flights from Srinagar International Airport and a proposal to start late night flights from the said airport is pending with the DGCA;

(b) if so, the time by which the night flights will be made operational from there;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) whether the Sheikh-ul-Aalam Airport at Srinagar has a status of International Airport, if so, the time by which it will be made fully perational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) Srinagar Airport belongs to Indian Air Force (IAF) and Airports Authority of India (AAI) maintains a Civil Enclave

at this Airport. All the infrastructure required for operation no night flight is available at the airport, however, no airline has expressed its interest to operate at night from the airport.

(d) Yes, Madam, Srinagar airport is an International Airport with all the standard facilities required for international flight operations, Indian carriers are free to mount air services from any point in India to foreign destinations as per the respective bilateral air service agreements. However, actual operation are guide by traffic demand and commercial judgment of the airlines.

Old Power Plants

1651. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to scrap those thermal power plants which are more than 25 years old and emit more gases which are dangerous to the environment;

(b) if so, the details of the thermal power plants to be scrapped, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any effective steps to check the crises of power problem in case these thermal power plants are scrapped in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (d) The emission of gases from Thermal Power Plants depend on its operation & maintenance, condition, technical parameters, quality of fuel etc. rather than the age of the plant. In order to conserve scarce natural resources like land, water and coal, Central Electricity Authority, in consultation with various Power Utilities, have identified coal based plants of 10827.5 MW in Govt. Sector which are more than 25 years old, for retirement in a phased manner on the basis of their inefficiency and un-economic operation. Out of above capacity, 7730 MW have been retired so far. The State-wise details of various units retired I identified for retirement are given in the statment enclosed.

Furthermore, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified new stringent environmental norms on 7th December, 2015 and 28th June, 2018 for thermal power plants for Particulate Matters (PM), SO₂ NO_x and Hg and water consumption.

Decision to retire units are taken by respective power utility after due consultation with various stake holders such as DISCOMS, Transmission utilities etc. keeping in view grid stability, alternative source of power among other aspects. There is no shortage of generating capacity in the country.

Statement

Coal based Thermal Units deleted from National Installed Capacity out of Identified old & inefficient units for retirement since March'16 to October'18]

Sl.No.	Name of the Utility	Name of the Station	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Date since when the unit is not in operation	Date of deletion from National Installed Capacity
1	MPPGCL	Amarkantak TPS (2x120 MW)	3 & 4	240	13.01.2015	04.03.2016
2	HPGCL	PanipatTPS(4x110 MW)	1 to 4	440	09.12.2015	12.04.2016
3.	MSPGCL	Koradi TPS(4x105 MW)	1 to 4	420	07.01.2011	02.08.2016
		Koradi TPS (200 MW)	5	200	02.03.2017	24.04.2017
4	MSPGCL	Chandrapur TPS' (2X21 0 MW)	1 & 2	420	20.02.2016	21.10.2016
5	MSPGCL	Parli TPS	3	210	03.05.2016	21.10.2016
6	MSPGCL	Bhusawal TPS	2	210	01.04.2017	31.08.2017
7	DVC	Durgapur TPS	3	140	10.03.2016	21.10.2016
8	DVC	Chandra pur TPS	1	130	06.01.2017	17.01.2017
		Chandra pur TPS	2	130	30.07.2017	04.09.2017
9	WBPDCCL	Santalidih TPS (4x120MW)	1 to 4	480	01.04.2010	21.12.2016
10	PVUNL	Patratu TPS	1,2,3,5,8	360	29.07.2016	21.12.2016
			4,6,7,9,10	455	30.10.2017	23.11.2017
11	TANGEDCO	Ennore TPS	1	340	Dec., 2015	31.03.2017
		(2x60 + 2x11 0 MW)	2		April, 2016	
		Ennore TPS	3 & 4		Dec., 2016	
			5	110	06.03.2012	12.01.2017
12	GSECL	Gandhinagar TPS (2x120 MW)	1&2	240	03.09.2016	12.01.2017
13	GSECL	Sikka TPS (2 x 120 MW)	1&2	240	01.04.2017	18.08.2017

14	GSECL	Ukal TPS (2 x 120 MW)	1&2	240	01.04.2017	18.08.2017
15	UPRVUNL	Harduaganj	5	60	12.01.2017	18.08.2017
16	UPRVUNL	Obra TPS (2x50 MW)	1	50	Sept., 2016	18.08.2017
		Obra TPS (1x94 MW)	2	50	July, 2017	
			8	94	Aug., 2009	03.04.2018
17	UPRVUNL	Panki TPS (2 x 210 MW)	3&4	210	Oct., 2017	16.03.2018
18	DPL	DPL TPS (70 + 2x75 MW)	3, 4 &5	220	01.04.2014	20.02.2017
19	APGCL	Chandrapur TPS (2x30 MW)	1&2	60	Before 2008	18.08.2017
20	PSPCL	GND TPS (Bathinda) (2 x 110 MW)	1&2	220	01.01.2018	31.08.2018
21	PSPCL	GGG STPS (Ropar) (2 x 210 MW)	1&2	420	01.01.2018	31.08.2018
22	NTPC	Badarpur TPS (3x95 MW)	1 to 3	285	15.10.2018	30.10.2018
23	DVC	Bokaro TPS (2 x 210)	1&2	420	30.07.2017	04.09.2017
24	NTPC	Badarpur TPS (2x210 MW)	4&5	420	15.10.2018	30.10.2018
PRIVATE SECTOR						
25	CESC	New Cossipore TPS (2x30+2x50 MW)	1 to 4	160	-	-
26	India Power Corp.	Chinakuri TPS (3x10 MW)	1,2,3	30	-	-
27	Ltd. (West Bengal)	Dishergarh TPS (1x3 + 3x5 MW)	1,2,3,4	18	-	-
28		Seebpore TPS (1.5+1.88+2+3 MW)	1,2,3,4	8.38	-	-
Total				7730		

**Old & Inefficient Coal based Units in Govt. Sector
which could be retired in F.Y.2018-19 | 2019-20**

Sl.No.	Name of the Utility	Name of the Station	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Remarks
1	IPGCL	Rajghat TPS (2 x 67.5 MW)	1 & 2	135	Closure Report submitted by M/s IPGCL to Govt. of NCT of Delhi. Decision by Govt of NCT of Delhi pending.
2	MPPGCL	Satpura TPS (200 + 210 MW)	6 & 7	410	Retirement proposed in 2019-20. Replacement proposed.
3	MPPGCL	Satpura TPS (2 X 210 MW)	8 & 9	420	
4	PSPCL	Ropar TPS (2 X 210 MW)	3 & 4	420	Utility is exploring possibility to set up 3x800 MW super-critical Unit as replacement.
5	CSPGCL	Korba East TPS (4 x 50 MW)	1,2,3 & 4	200	Units are proposed to be decommissioned in 2018-19.
6	NLC	Nevyeli Lignite TPS-1 (6x50+3x100 MW)	1 to 9	600	Units will be retired after commissioning of first unit of 2x500 MW TPS. (2019-20)
7	TSPGCL	Kothadudem TPS (4x60+4x120 MW)	1 to 8	720	Utility wants to run the plant till 2019-20.
8	TSPGCL	Ramagundem-B TPS	1	62.5	
9	DVC	Chandrapur TPS	3	130	To be retired after augmentation of Transmission scheme. Proposed to be retired in 2019-20.
Total				3097.5	

Sports Infrastructure

1652. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN;

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

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for promotion of sports, creation and maintenance of sports infrastructure, upgradation and renovation of

existing sports facilities across the country including Maharashtra and West Bengal;

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized for the purpose alongwith the details of sports infrastructure created during the last three years and the current year, State/UT -wise including Maharashtra and West Bengal;

(c) the details of the target set and achievements made in this regard during the said period;

(d) the percentage of funding from Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) prescribed for use in this field;

(e) whether the funds from CSR are being used for sports activities in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made under this fund, State/UT-wise including West Bengal; and

(f) whether the Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with some countries to promote and strengthen existing friendly relations and cooperation in the field of youth and sports affairs and if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE RETD.]: (a) to (c) 'Sports' is a State subject and promotion of sports, creation and maintenance of Sports infrastructure, upgradation and renovation of existing sports facilities across the country including Maharashtra and West Bengal is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the States in this regard. This Ministry has been implementing various sports promotional schemes for establishment of sports infrastructure in the entire country including the States of Maharashtra and West Bengal. However, no target is set in this regard as the schemes are demand driven I need based. Further a special Package for Jammu and Kashmir of Rs. 200 crore has been implemented by this Ministry under Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP). One of the purposes of the package

is enhancement of sports infrastructure in Jammu & Kashmir.

Project-wise details of funds sanctioned during the last three years and the current including Maharashtra and West Bengal is given at the statement. Fresh funds are released only after settlement of the Utilisation Certificate (UC) of funds released earlier.

(d) and (e) No percentage has been prescribed for spending of CSR funds exclusively on sports. Spending of funds by corporates from the funds allocated under CSR activities is decided by the companies in terms of the Companies Act, 2013 for the activities specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. As per the Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, funds from CSR are to be utilized for sports activities in the country such as 'Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognized sports, Paralympics sports and Olympic sports'.

The Ministry does not maintain data about spending of the funds from CSR by companies on sports.

(f) Yes, Madam. Government has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with several countries to promote and strengthen friendly relations and cooperation in the field of youth affairs and sports. Under the provisions of these MoUs, cultural exchange programmes between many countries involving the youth are undertaken at regular intervals. These MoUs have led to enhanced co-operation in field of sports by way of implementation of several Initiatives such as bilateral visits, skill development etc.

Statement

Project-wise details of fund sanctioned during the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise including Maharashtra and West Bengal

Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)

2015-16

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	State	Project	Grant Sanctioned
1.	Assam	Laying of synthetic athletic track (08 lanes) at North Lakhimpur College, Lakhimpur, Assam.	5.50

S.No.	State	Project	Grant Sanctioned
2.	Assam	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor hall at Govt. Boys H.S. School, Dibrugarh under Dibrugarh Municipality Board, Assam.	6.00
3.	Tamil Nadu	Laying of six lane synthetic athletic track in Udthagamandalam, Tamil Nadu.	5.00
4.	Odisha	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor hall at Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha.	6.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Luhnoo Ground, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh.	5.50
6.	Meghalaya	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor hall at Tura, West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya	6.00
7.	Maharashtra	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nashik Municipal Corporation.	6.00
8.	Tamil Nadu	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Tiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu	6.00
9.	Maharashtra	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj (RTM) Nagpur university, Maharashtra	6.00
10.	West Bengal	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Vivekananda Yuba Bharati Krirangan (Salt Lake Stadium Kolkata, West Bengal	5.50
11.	Kerala	Construction of multi-purpose indoor Hall at Pathanamthitta, Kerala	6.00
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Vidyadharapuram, Vijayawada, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh	6.00
13.	Odisha	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Kalinga Stadium Sports Complex, Bhubanesw, Odisha	5.50
Total			75.00

Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA)

Details of indoor sports hall developed under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) in the year 2015-16

S.No.	Block	District	State
1.	Bhimadole	West Godawari	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Udaigiri	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Periakulam	Theni	Tamil Nadu
4.	Majitha	Amritsar	Punjab

Note : Rs. 40 lakhs each sanctioned for the above mentioned four indoor sports hall.

Khelo India Scheme

2016-17

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Name of State	Project	Grant Sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Kammadi Mini Sports Complex, Vishakhapatnam	7.00
2.		(ii) Construction of Indoor Stadium/Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Nellore	8.00
3.		(iii) Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Vizzy Stadium, Vijayanagram	6.00
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Tirbin-Basar, West Siang District	6.00
5.	Gujarat	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at Naroda, District Ahmadabad	7.00
6.	Karnataka	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Sainik School, Bijapur	5.50
7.	Karnataka	Laying of Synthetic Football turf at SAI Regional Centre, Bengaluru	5.00
8.	Kerala	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track in Govt. Brennen College, Thalassery, Kannur (LNCPE).	7.00
9.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Astro-Turf Football ground at Lawngtlai Playground Lawngtlai.	4.50
10.	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall in Kalinga Stadium Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	8.00
11.	Puducherry	Construction of Swimming pool at Saradarnbal Nagar, Puducherry	5.00
12.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall, Football Ground and Athletic Track at LBS Govt. PG College Kotputli	3.12
13.	Telangna	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Outdoor Stadium, Medak	5.50
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Kailash Prakash Stadium, Meerut	5.50
15.	Maharashtra	Construction of Swimming Pool at SAI Western Training Center, Aurangabad.	5.00
16.	Jharkhand	Upgradation of Hockey and Football Ground at SAI Training Centre, Hazaribagh.	2.07
17.	Uttarakhand	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Parade Ground, Dehradun	8.00
Total			98.19

2017-18

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Name of State	Project	Grant Sanctioned
1.	Rajasthan	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track in District Stadium, Churu	6.30
2.	Assam	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at SAI SAG centre Kokarjhar.	7.00
3.	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at SAI SAG Centre Dimapur.	7.00
4.	Manipur	Laying of Synthetic Football Turf at SAI NERC Takyal, Imphal.	5.00
5.	Delhi	Replacement of Synthetic Athletic Track at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi.	7.00
6.	Haryana	Construction of MUltipurpose Indoor Hall at SAI Northern Regional Centre Sonapat.	8.00
7.	Maharashtra	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at SAI Regional Centre, Mumbai.	8.00
8.	Karnataka	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at SAI Southern Regional Centre, Bangalore.	8.00
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of Multipurpose Hall at Wakro under Lohit District.	8.00
10.	Assam	Renovation I Upgradation including Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field in Maulana Md. Tayabullah Hockey Stadium, Betapara, Guhawati (Reimbursement of expenditure).	4.50
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Laying of Astro Turf Hockey Field at District Sports Authority Ground, Kakinada, East Godavari District	5.50
12.	Tamil Nadu	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University, Vandalur, Kelarnbakkam Road, Melakottaiyur Post, Chennai.	7.00
13.	Odisha	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Puri.	7.50
14.	West Bengal	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at SAI Training Centre, Jalpaiguri	7.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Sports Complex, Lalpur, Varanasi	7.00
16.	Chhattisgarh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Turf at Jashpur	5.44
17.	Haryana	Rplacement of Synthetic Athletic Track at Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Hisar	4.65
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Islamic University of Science & Technology (IUST) Awantipora, Pulwama	6.09

S.No.	Name of State	Project	Grant Sanctioned
19.	Karnataka	Construction of Multi-purse Indoor Hall at Haliyal Taluk Stadium.	7.50
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at T.T. Nagar Stadium, Bhopal	6.00
21.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Smt. Lajwanti Sports Complex, Hoshiarpur	7.00
22.	Rajasthan	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Maharana Pratap Khelo Gaon, Udaipur	5.50
23.	Tamil Nadu	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at District Sports Complex, Thanjavur	7.00
24.	Telangana	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Karimnagar	7.00
25.	Uttarakhand	Laying of Athletic Synthetic Track at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration Mussoorie	5.00
26.	New Delhi	Replacement of Synthetic Hockey Turf at Major Dhyan Chand Stadium New Delhi for National Hockey Academy	4.50
27.	New Delhi	Construction of 100 bedded Sports Hostel at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi for National Athletic and Football Academies	9.00
28.	New Delhi	Construction of 100 bedded Sports Hostel at Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges, Tughklakabad New Delhi for National Shooting Academy	7.00
29.	Manipur	Miscellaneous works including fencing in respect Football Academy at SAI North East Regional Centre Imphal	2.00
30.	Rajasthan	Laying of synthetic floor and lighting in Multipurpose Hall at STC Jaipur.	0.99
31.	Gujarat	Laying of Hockey Turf Ground at Dev gadh Bariya District Dahod	4.67
32.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at five block Headquarters, (i) Govt. Secondary School, Bapini, Jodhpur, (ii) Block Headquarter, Khinwsar, Nagaur, (iii) Sunhel, Jhalawar, (iv) Block Headquarter, Jaitran Pali and (v) Siswali, Anta, Baran	4.00
33.	Haryana	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Chaudhary Charan Singh, Haryana Agriculture University, Hisar (SAI STC Centre)	8.00
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Re-laying of sunthetic athletic track at T.T. Nagar Stadium Bhopal	4.49
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Extension of existing 50 Mtr. Shooting Range, Village Goura, Bhopal	6.91

S.No.	Name of State	Project	Grant Sanctioned
36.	Odisha	Construction of Swimming Pool at District Hqrs., District Boudh	5.00
37.	Rajasthan	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Maharaja Ganga Singh Stadium, Sri Ganganagar	7.00
38.	Uttarakhand	Laying of symnthetic Hockey Field, at Sports Stadium Roshnabad Salempur Haridwar	5.50
39.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Ha,,] in Govt. Senior Secondary School] Jamwa Ramgarh	2.94
40.	Assam	Synthetic Eight lane Athletic Track of 400 mtrs and construction of sub base, drainage and chain link at SAG-Tinsukia	7.00
41.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall, in Government Senior Secondary School] Pragpura District Jaipur	2.99
42.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Football Turf at SAI SAG Centre, Thenzawal, Mizoram	5.00
43.	Gujarat	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall, at Swarnim Gujarat Sports University premises at Valavav, District Vadodara	8.00
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Construction of Swimming pool at SAI Central Regional Centre, Bhopal	3.39
45.	Assam	FIH approved synthethetic Hockey Turf at SAI SAG Centre, Kokrajhar, Assam	5.50
46.	Tripura	Synthetic Football Turf in Chandrapur Footbal ground, Udaipur under GomatiDistrict Tripura	5.00
47.	Odisha	Multi-Purpose Indoor Hall at District Sports Complex, Burla	7.50
48.	Rajasthan	Construction of Academy Building & Solar Lights at Deedwana Stadium	1.00
49.	Rajasthan	Construction of Basketball, Volleyball, Solar Light, Water Tank, 200 Mtr. Athletic Track at Khinwsar Stadium.	1.50
50.	Rajasthan	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Swarn Jayanti Stadium, Jhunjhunu.	7.00
51.	Kerala	Construction of Indoor hall No. 2, LNCPE Trivendrum	8.00
52.	Karnataka	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Shiralakoppa Town, Shivamogga District	1.50
53.	Rajasthan	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Swarn Jayanti Stadium Jhunjhunu	8.00
54.	Telangana	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Warangal City	7.00

S.No.	Name of State	Project	Grant Sanctioned
55.	Karnataka	Laying of synthetic athletic track at District Stadium, Hassan	7.00
56.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at War Hero's Stadium, Sangrur	7.47
57.	Rajasthan	Construction of Boundary Wall, Basketball, Volleyball, Cricket Ground, Solar Lights, Office Building, Toilet Block at Dechu Stadium District Jodhpur	1.50
58.	Rajasthan	Construction of Boundary Wall, Basketball, Volleyball, Cricket Ground, Solar Lights, Office Building, Toilet Block at Lohawat Stadium District Jodhpur	1.50
59.	Rajasthan	Construction of Boundary Wall, Basketball, Volleyball, Cricket Ground, Solar Lights, Office Building, Toilet Block at Bapini Stadium District Jodhpur	1.50
60.	Rajasthan	Construction of Indoor Hall & Ticket Block at Sri Karnapur Stadium, District Sri Ganganagar	1.00
61.	Rajasthan	Construction of Badminton Arena with four Championship Badminton courts with infrastructure at SMS Stadium, Jaipur	3.60
62.	Rajasthan	Construction of one all glass championship court, SMS Stadium Jaipur	1.50
63.	Rajasthan	Completion of Shooting Range at Bhilwara Stadium	1.00
64.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose hall at Village - Haliya Block-Haliya, District Mirzapur	3.06
65.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor hall at Khenewa under Bamang Administrative Sub-Division East Kameng District	8.00
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor hall at Village Nagaon, Vikas Khand-Nagwa, District Soanbhadra	3.68
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor hall at Panchali Khurd, District Meerut	7.99
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose with natural court and running track at village-Mau, Block - Mohanlalganj, District Lucknow	2.72
69.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor hall at Tarak Langdi, Pania under Kra-Daadi District	8.00
70.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor hall at Kiojoring, Nacho under Upper Subansiri	8.00
Total			382.71

2018-19 (upto 30.11.2018)

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Name of State	Project	Grant Sanctioned
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of MH at Roing Lower Dibang Valley	8.00
2.		Construction of MH at Govt. Sec. School, Lida, Gusar Circle, upper Subansiri	8.00
3.		Construction of MH at Palin Petrol Pump Colony Kra Daadi District	8.00
4.		Construction of multi-purpose hall at Govt. HR Sec. School, Itanagar	8.00
5.		Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Jeng, Tawang District	7.00
6.	Karnataka	Construction of multi-purpose Sports Complex/Indoor Hall at Hubli Dharwad, Municipal Corporation, Karnataka	8.00
7.	Maharashtra	Upgradation of Olympic Swimming parking ground at municipal council Katol District Nagpur Maharashtra	5.00
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose hall at ADC Hq Kodukha upper Subansiri District	8.00
9.		Construction of multi-purpose hall at Govt. Higher Sec. School Dirang west Kameng District Arunachal Pradesh under Khelo India Scheme	8.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Construction of Swimming pool at Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU), Madhya Pradesh	4.95
11.	Rajasthan	Development of play fields (17) in different schools/ locations in Rajasthan	8.85
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose hall at Kaikai in Tirap District	8.00
13.		Construction of Multi-purpose hall at Raga ADC, HQ under lower Subansari District	8.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Beer Bahadur College at Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	8.00
15.		Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall and running track at village Dhedui block Patti, District Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh	5.58
16.		Construction of Mini Stadium at village Mangraura Tehsil Patti, District Pratapgarh	14.56
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of Multipurpose Hall at Mer under East Siang District	8.00

S.No.	Name of State	Project	Grant Sanctioned
18.	Maharashtra	Upgradation of Hockey Astro turf at Shivchhatrapatil Kridapeeth Sports Complex, Pune	5.50
19.		Upgradation of Shooting range at Shivchhatrapati Kridapeeth Sports Complex, Pune	7.37
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Multi-purpose Hall at Village - Ganeshpur, Block- Pharenda, District-Maharajanj, Uttar Pradesh	2.30
Total			149.11

Geological Reports on Mineral Blocks

1653. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India is likely to provide geological reports of 18 mineral blocks to concerned States by the end of December, 2018 and of 13 more mines by the end of next year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to auction 100 mineral blocks in the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) Geological Survey of India (GSI), an attached office of Ministry of Mines is finalizing detailed mineral exploration reports for handing over a total of 18 mineral blocks to the concerned State Governments by February, 2019. The mineral and State-wise details of these 18 reports, is as follows:

Mineral	No. of Reports	State
Iron Ore	4	Madhya Pradesh (1), Odisha (3)
Manqanese	1	Odisha (1)
Gold	2	Karnataka (2)

Mineral	No. of Reports	State
Copper	6	Haryana (2) Rajasthan (1) Rajasthan (2) Rajasthan (1)
Bauxite	2	Chhattisgarh (1) Kerala (1)
Limestone	3	Chhattisgarh (1) Karnataka (1) Karnataka (1)

During its current field season 2018-19, GSI has taken up 14 mineral exploration items at detailed exploration stage. The geological reports of these items will be generated after conclusion of the investigations and subsequently after completion of the investigations, the number of resource bearing mineral blocks to be handed over to the State Governments gets finalized.

(c) and (d) As per the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 and the Rules framed there under, the State Governments are devolved upon the responsibility to carry out auction of mineral blocks in accordance with the prescribed law. As per the information provided by the State Governments, during the current financial year 2018-19, 18 blocks have been auctioned and 105 mineral blocks are proposed to be put on auction. The State-wise details of these mineral blocks are as follows:

S.No.	State	Mineral Blocks auctioned so far	Mineral Blocks put up on auction proposed to be put up on auction
1	Andhra Pradesh	2- (1 Limestone, 1 Gold)	-
2	Chhattisgarh	-	11 - (6 Bauxite, 5 Limestone)
3.	Gujarat	-	4 - Limestone
4.	Jharkhand	2- (1 Iron Ore, 1 Graphite)	17 - (5 Graphite, 4 Limestone, 3 Bauxite, 2 Emerald, 1 Manganese, 1 Copper, 1 Dolomite/Limestone)
5	Karnataka	7 - Iron Ore	8 - (7 Manganese & Iron Ore, 1 Iron Ore)
6	Madhya Pradesh	5- (3 Limestone, 1 Iron Ore, 1 Graphite)	13 - (6 Limestone, 3 Lead-Zinc-Copper, 2 Gold, 1 Bauxite, 1 Manganese)
7.	Maharashtra	1-Manganese	13-(6 Bauxite, 3 Limestone, 2 copper 1 Iron Ore, 1 Manganese)
8	Odisha	-	20 - (3 Limestone, 11 Iron Ore, 1 Manganese, 1 Iron Ore & Manganese, 2 Bauxite, 2 Graphite)
9	Rajasthan	1- Limestone	16 - (10 Limestone, 5 Copper & 1 Base metal)
10	Telangana	-	3 - limestone Blocks
Total		18 Blocks	105 Blocks

Construction of Toilets under SBM in Odisha

1654. DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of toilets constructed in Odisha under Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen SBM-G) since its inception especially in Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts;

(b) the number of people who have been benefited under SBM-G in the last four years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) why the project has not been completed in the last four years in Odisha especially Bargarh and Jharsuguda and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI) : (a) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)], in Odisha, 50,71,913 individual household latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed till 17.12.2018. And, in Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts, 1,95,252 and 66,944 IHHLs have been constructed respectively.

(b) Under SBM(G), 8,97,10,045 individual household toilets have been constructed till 17.12.2018. State/UT-wise details are given at the statement As a result, 5,36,518 villages have been declared Open Defecation Free. Benefits of ODF are accrued to all household in the village.

(c) 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. Sanitation is primarily a behavior change issue. It involves changing the mindset of people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. Since this requires 'engagement of community and skill in facilitation, the process sometimes takes more time.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of IHHLs constructed under SBM(G) as on 17.12.2018

SN.	State/UT	IHHLs constructed from 2.10.2014 to 17.12.2018
1	2	3
1	A & N ISLANDS	18535
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	3807367
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	114808
4	ASSAM	3171106
5	BIHAR	9572210
6	CHANDIGARH	0
7	CHHATTISGARH	3307460
8	D & N HAVELI	18758
9	DAMAN & DIU	1600
10	GOA	28637
11	GUJARAT	3175863
12	HARYANA	633610
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	172734
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1077044
15	JHARKHAND	3344371
16	KARNATAKA	4191232
17	KERALA	226602
18	LAKSHADWEEP	0
19	MADHYA PRADESH	6288078

1	2	3
20	MAHARASHTRA	5535021
21	MANIPUR	243133
22	MEGHALAYA	209357
23	MIZORAM	33988
24	NAGALAND	130781
25	ODISHA	5071913
26	PUDUCHERRY	28002
27	PUNJAB	299645
28	RAJASTHAN	7642968
29	SIKKIM	4514
30	TAMILNADU	4717339
31	TELANGANA	2800890
32	TRIPURA	279882
33	UTTAR PRADESH	17075393
34	UTTARAKHAND	478484
35	WEST BENGAL	6008720
Total		8,97,10,045

[Translation]

Setting up of Studio

1655. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set-up any studio in Udaipur for production of television programmes for their telecast on Udaipur Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN 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) No Madam. Prasar Bharati has

informed that there is no proposal for setting up of Doordarshan Studio in Udaipur.

[English

Shortage of Funds under M.G.N.R.E.G.S.

1656. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY :
SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is facing shortage of funds despite the highest ever budgetary allocation this year;

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

(c) the allocations made for the Scheme and expenditure incurred thereunder during the last two years; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to deal with the shortage of funds and release the further funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) :
(a) to (d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 is a demand driven wage employment programme. Fund release to States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is committed in making funds available keeping in view the demand for work. The Ministry of Rural Development has increased the budget provision for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) over the years. During FY 2018-19, Rs 55,000 crore has been allocated for Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. The Ministry releases funds to the States based on the basis of the agreed to Labour Budget, opening balance, pending liabilities of the previous year for the financial year, if any, and overall performance. Details of Central fund released and expenditure by States reported in Management Information System (MIS) under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last two years is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Central fund released	Expenditure by States
2017-18	54,507.16	63,645.18
2016-17	47,824.48	58,062.92

The Ministry seeks additional amount for MGNREGS as and when required for meeting the demand for work on the ground.

Piprakothi-Raxaul Road (NH-28A)

1657. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Piprakothi-Raxaul Road (NH-28A) is severely damaged and full of potholes resulting into accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for delay of repair work and stipulated time of completion;

(c) whether the Government has recently held a meeting to review the progress of the India-Nepal road connectivity projects and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for development of roads of operational and strategic significance in areas close to the Indo-Nepal border?

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) Piprakothi-Raxaul Road (NH-28A) is in motor-able condition except in a small stretch where there are a few potholes which are targeted to be repaired by December, 2018, The repair I maintenance work on this road stretch was delayed because of non-availability of construction space I working front due to parking of goods carrying vehicles, heavy rainfall, shortage of aggregate and other operational difficulties,

(c) A meeting was held on 04-12-2018 between

National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) to discuss the connectivity to Integrated Check Posts (ICP) at Raxaul and Jogbani. During the meeting, LPAI requested for completion of ROB and approach road leading to ICP, Raxaul. NHAI requested LP AI to formally handover the road stretch under SSB to NHAI for developing connectivity to ICP, Jogbani. During the meeting, it was also decided that the progress of the project is to be monitored / reviewed by the officials of NHAI and LP AI on a regular basis.

(d) The ongoing concession agreement for Piprakothi-Raxaul Road has been terminated, The bids for balance work were invited and the LOA has been issued to L-I bidder on 10-12-2018, The development of border and International Connectivity Roads (including in areas closed to Indo- Nepal border) has been envisaged under Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs,

Intended Nationally Determined Contribution

1658. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has set ambitious target of achieving 175 Giga Watt (GW) of installed capacity from renewable energy sources by 20n;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this is in tune with the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (NDMC) submitted to U fCC after Paris Conference;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is planning significant capacity additions in renewables in recent years and hybrid energy will further help in better utilisation of resources; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K.

SINGH): (a) and (b) The Finance Minister in his budget speech on 28 February 2015, had announced the target of 175 GW renewable energy capacity by 2022, comprising of 100 GW of Solar, 60 GW of Wind, 10GW of Biomass and 5 GW of Small Hydro power.

(c) and (d) India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 2 October 2015, *inter-alia* commits increasing the country's share of non-fossil-based electricity generation capacity to 40 percent by 2030. The target for setting up 175 GW renewable power capacity by 2022 is part of India's strategy to meet its INDCs.

(e) and (f) Cumulative renewable power installed capacity has more than doubled from 35.5 GW on 31 March 2014 to 73.95 GW on 30 November 2018. In addition, renewable power projects of capacity 21.39 GW are under implementation and further 27.37 GW capacity has been tendered.

For optimizing land use and harnessing solar and wind energy potential optimally, in May 2018. Solar-Wind hybrid policy has been notified.

Empowered Steering Committee for Olympics

1659. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has constituted an Empowered Steering Committee (ESC) for preparation of sportsperson for Tokyo Olympics-2020 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of steps being taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of ESC and the plan of action of the Government for participation in the games; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to improve the performance in the forthcoming Olympic Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b): The Ministry of Youth affairs & Sports had approved constitution of Empowered Steering Committee (ESC) vide notification dated 7.10.2017 after examination of the Interim Report submitted by Task Force constituted on 30.1.2017 for preparation of a comprehensive action plan, including short term and medium to long term measures for effective participation of Indian sportspersons in the next three Olympic games to be held in 2020, 2024 and 2028. ESC has not come into existence. For the present, Mission Olympic cell (MOC), headed by Director General, Sports Authority of India (SAI), has been entrusted, *inter alia* with the responsibility of identifying elite sportspersons for support under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) to prepare for participation in Tokyo Olympics 2020. MOC is 'e.'powered to monitor/review the performance of the athletes selected for support under the TOPS from time to time for their continuance in TOPS.

(c) Preparation and training of Indian sportspersons and teams for better performance in Tokyo Olympics 2020 is being done in accordance with the Annual Calendar of Training & Competitions' (ACTCs) prepared in consultation with the SAI and the concerned National Sports Federations. Accordingly, coaching camps, competition exposure in international sports events, wholesome nutritious diet, food supplements, sports equipments, state-of-the-art infrastructure, lodging, travelling facilities, services of reputed Indian and foreign coaches/supporting staff, scientific and medical support are being provided to the Tokyo Olympics 2020 probables.

Further, under TOPS under overall ambit of the National Sports Development Fund, customized training is being provided to identified sportspersons at state-of-the art sports institutes/academies within the country and abroad. Besides, out of pocket allowance (OPA) of Rs. 50,000 per sports person per month is being given to the sportspersons included in TOPS to enable them to meet their contingent and miscellaneous expenses.

Expansion of Airport in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

1660. SHRI S. SELVA KUMARA CHINNAYAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to expand the airport in Coimbatore in Tamilnadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. For expansion in development of Coimbatore Airport] Airports Authority of India (AAI) has projected a requirement of 468 acres of land to the State Government of Tamilnadu of which 365 acres of land required for construction of new Integrated Terminal Building Complex, Cargo facilities, additional 7 Aprons for parking of Category-C type of aircraft, Parallel Taxi Track, etc. in the first phase and the remaining land for extension of Runway for operation of Code E type of Aircraft in the second phase.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Water through Underground Pipelines

1661. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT : Will the MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any feasibility report has been submitted by the Rajasthan Government regarding supply of water allotted to Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Churu districts from Tajewala headworks through underground pipelines;

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

(c) whether the Government has received DPR from Rajasthan in this regard;

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

(e) whether the Government is considering on any action plan regarding water management for the purpose

of irrigation in the said districts of Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) A Feasibility report on "Transfer of Rajasthan's share in Yamuna Water from Tajewala Head Haryana to Rajasthan and its Utilization in Jhunjhunu and Churu Districts of Rajasthan" was submitted by Government of Rajasthan to Central Water Commission (CWC). The report had been examined in CWC and "In-principle" consent for preparation of DPR of the project had been conveyed after recommendation of the Screening Committee of CWC subject to certain conditions.

(c) and (d) The Union Government has not received the said DPR from Government of Rajasthan.

(e) State Government of Rajasthan has informed that irrigation facility in 1.05 Lakh hectare has been proposed in Jhunjhunu and Churu districts with allocated Yamuna water from Tajewala.

[English]

Import of Solar Cell

1662. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has imposed safeguard duty of 25% on import of solar cells (whether or not assembled in modules or panels) from China and Malaysia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this move is aimed at helping domestic solar cell manufacturing sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this will affect existing projects dependent on cheap imports and hike solar power tariffs in India; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Based on the final findings of Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR), the Government, through notification no. 01/2018-Customs (SG) dated 30th July, 2018, have imposed Safeguard duty on import of solar cells whether or not assembled in modules or panels, as follows:

- i. twenty five percent. ad valorem minus anti-dumping duty payable, if any, when imported during the period from 30th July, 2018 to 29th July, 2019 (both days inclusive);
- ii. twenty percent. ad valorem minus anti-dumping duty payable, if any, when imported during the period from 30th July, 2019 to 29th January, 2020 (both days inclusive);
- iii. fifteen percent. ad valorem minus anti-dumping duty payable, if any, when imported during the period from 30th January, 2020 to 29th July, 2020 (both days inclusive); Nothing contained in the notification dated 30th July, 2018, mentioned above shall apply to imports of subject goods from countries notified as developing countries vide notification no. 19/2016-Customs (N.T.) dated 5th February, 2016, except China PR, and Malaysia.

(c) and (d) Safeguard duty is imposed by the Central Government, on an article, after conducting such enquiry as it deems fit, if it is satisfied that the said article is imported into India in such increased quantities and under such conditions so as to cause or threatening to cause serious injury to domestic industry. The Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR), in the investigations concerning imposition of Safeguard duty on import of solar cells and panels, has also concluded that: "Imposition of safeguard duty in this case would be in public interest because it will prevent complete

erosion of manufacturing base of Solar industry in the country which is upcoming and holds promise for a stronger manufacturing base in the country in future”.

(e) and (f) There may be some impact on the Solar Power Developers due to imposition of safeguard duty on the solar cells modules. However, the ‘Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar PY Power Projects’ notified on 3rd August, 2017, provides that “In the event a Change in Law results in any adverse financial loss gain to the Solar Power Generator then, in order to ensure that the Solar Power Generator is placed in the same financial position as it would have been had it not been for the occurrence of the Change in Law, the Solar Power Generator Procurer shall be entitled to compensation by the other party”. Further, Ministry of Power, on 27.08.2018 has issued directions to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission(CERC) under section 107 of the Electricity Act, 2003, *inter-alia*, stating that:

- i. Any change in domestic duties, levies, cess and taxes imposed by Central Government, State Governments, Union Territories or by any Government instrumentality leading to corresponding changes in the cost, may be treated as “Change in Law” and may unless provided otherwise in the PPA, be allowed as pass through.
- ii. The order for pass through giving the calculation for per unit impact will be issued within 30 days of filing of petition.

Appraisal of P.M.G.S.Y.

1663. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred along with the length of roads constructed under various phases of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

(PMGSY) during each year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan period, State-wise;

(b) the details of targets set and achieved during the said period;

(c) the number of villages covered under the said yojana and the number of those yet to be connected by roads during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether work on certain projects is running behind the schedule; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The details of funds allocated/released, expenditure incurred and the length of roads constructed under various phases of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) following each year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan period, State-wise is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The details of targets set and achieved during each year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan period is given below :

Year	Target Length (in km)	Length achieved (in km)
2012-13	30,000	27,791.73
2013-14	26,950	27,357.47
2014-15	21,775	38,043.16
2015-16	33,649	35,150.95
2016-17	48,812	47,446.83

(c) The unit for PMGSY programme is a Habitation. As reported by the State Government, out of 1,78,184 eligible unconnected habitations, 1,58,013 habitations have been sanctioned by the Ministry and 1,44,398 habitations have already been provided connectivity. Further, States have provided connectivity to 16,310 habitations under their own schemes. The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(d) to (e) Implementation of PMGSY is lagging behind in some States primarily due to following reasons:-

- (i) Short working season;
- (ii) Scarcity of construction material;
- (iii) Difficult terrain;
- (iv) Most remote habitations remaining for connectivity;
- (v) Climate change and unpredictable adverse weather in recent years;
- (v) Inadequate execution and contracting capacity

The Ministry of Rural Development has taken a number of initiatives to meet the above challenges faced by the States; like engagement of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) in some States to augment execution capacity, contractor's Outreach Programmes in

States to attract the Contractors in the implementation of the Programme. Further, in order to encourage locally available materials and use of green technologies, guidelines were issued by the Ministry, wherein the State Governments are required to propose minimum 15% of total length of annual proposals under New technologies such as Cement stabilization, Lime stabilization, Cold mix, Waste plastics, Cell filled concrete, Paneled cement concrete pavement, Fly ash etc. The Ministry has also been constantly reviewing the progress of the programme in the States. Provision of solutions to problems and handholding and assistance to States especially in technical matters is being done by the Ministry and National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA).

Statement-I

Details of Funds allocated/released, expenditure incurred and the length of roads constructed under P.M.G.S.Y.

S.No.	State(s)	2012-13			2013-14		
		Allocated/ Released (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Length Constructed (in km)	Allocated Released (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Length Constructed (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	205.66	109.34	5.00	152.56	118.91
2	Arunachal Pradesh	455.18	310.54	531.11	8.00	249.36	634.91
3	Assam	154.27	522.78	1952.55	240.49	699.01	1858.81
4	Bihar	1326.58	1992.21	7064.02	850.83	1844.95	5479.78
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	281.41	935.36	0.00	713.58	1256.25
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	125.74	99.54	144.04	519.24	477.40	968.13
8	Haryana	0.00	36.53	117.86	0.00	8.19	16.05
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	55.19	595.82	0.00	148.13	479.06
10	Jammu and Kashmir	266.33	459.69	944.65	523.24	534.01	866.22
11	Jharkhand	105.96	325.61	1563.24	21.86	539.55	876.82
12	Karnataka	24.60	16.63	711.47	5.00	7.68	205.16
13	Kerala	1.50	57.30	166.38	1.50	121.15	188.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Madhya Pradesh	242.88	741.11	2949.82	615.00	1393.07	2652.04
15	Maharashtra	0.00	153.40	975.09	0.00	383.50	778.88
16	Manipur	186.14	92.66	423.06	4.03	139.67	428.51
17	Meghalaya	50.00	32.46	40.66	0.00	37.70	43.99
18	Mizoram	71.82	41.95	41.52	0.00	26.60	254.45
19	Nagaland	194.88	109.83	157.00	0.00	77.45	97.20
20	Odisha	87.25	1188.92	3029.28	758.92	1605.72	1838.58
21	Punjab	169.66	238.16	96.60	117.68	295.61	784.66
22	Rajasthan	151.90	573.85	2447.54	427.06	718.35	2291.15
23	Sikkim	193.62	86.73	147.75	1.97	90.57	179.59
24	Tamil Nadu	77.72	21.13	102.71	343.48	383.39	796.28
25	Telangana	0.00	0.00	227.94	0.00	0.00	182.49
26	Tripura	338.59	189.79	257.01	98.83	232.76	284.25
27	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	98.00	325.59	511.93	824.25	770.48
28	Uttarakhand	151.24	32.39	462.71	0.00	260.64	478.21
29	West Bengal	3.08	423.28	1271.62	306.17	1130.44	2548.38
Grand Total		4388.91	8386.75	27791.73	5360.23	13095.29	27357.47

S.No.	State(s)	2014-15			2015-16		
		Allocated/ Released (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Length Constructed (in km)	Allocated Released (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Length Constructed (in km)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	32.98	330.25	540.72	379.20	411.53	972.73
2	Arunachal Pradesh	345.92	362.58	7.00	375.00	390.81	306.14
3	Assam	316.07	538.22	1276.94	347.82	475.20	989.48
4	Bihar	1548.16	2259.30	4075.06	2781.00	1776.87	3445.51
5	Chhattisgarh	270.75	925.18	2825.73	498.00	759.94	2041.40
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	418.77	685.91	2834.86	474.10	793.66	693.87

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	Haryana	218.96	383.83	360.49	304.69	291.81	549.18
9	Himachal Pradesh	99.40	215.04	707.38	268.40	315.88	658.64
10	Jammu and Kashmir	416.60	422.73	858.83	488.00	258.39	789.86
11	Jharkhand	249.48	785.02	1811.50	864.99	552.44	1281.22
12	Karnataka	237.00	411.23	470.08	140.80	279.40	999.51
13	Kerala	151.41	190.59	266.16	151.00	160.16	393.90
14	Madhya Pradesh	708.00	1667.32	4847.83	1122.00	1798.39	4980.97
15	Maharashtra	212.53	540.37	528.91	553.30	622.66	890.71
16	Manipur	100.00	173.94	301.68	299.80	284.70	364.55
17	Meghalaya	62.56	83.24	30.72	150.70	119.31	150.96
18	Mizoram	54.74	72.35	37.14	50.90	44.11	117.32
19	Nagaland	58.99	50.47	198.30	4.00	30.42	93.50
20	Odisha	1051.50	1666.10	4181.61	1382.70	1857.50	3894.04
21	Punjab	310.21	285.03	556.17	221.10	236.52	728.21
22	Rajasthan	425.66	649.97	3412.16	559.90	776.33	2175.37
23	Sikkim	94.59	94.50	165.25	68.60	121.01	390.77
24	Tamilnadu	239.65	580.72	1629.96	205.00	98.03	590.17
25	Telangana	0.88	0.00	200.64	273.73	281.45	397.25
26	Tripura	187.36	322.83	239.21	274.83	250.36	357.33
27	Uttar Pradesh	638.70	1002.26	2985.65	1110.35	1083.39	3406.93
28	Uttarakhand	314.92	425.17	478.04	409.19	455.24	1025.29
29	West Bengal	1193.80	1414.20	2215.16	1427.58	1259.84	2466.15
Grand Total		9959.57	16538.35	38043.17	15186.68	15785.36	35150.96

S.No.	State(s)	2014-15		
		Allocated/ Released (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Length Constructed (in km)
1	2	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	197.59	214.54	733.55

1	2	15	16	17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	205.92	339.01	1360.51
3	Assam	475.76	273.75	929.52
4	Bihar	2958.34	2830.38	6601.62
5	Chhattisgarh	449.81	313.59	1019.57
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	31.04	40.42	211.88
8	Haryana	44.01	57.65	62.85
9	Himachal Pradesh	396.61	213.38	1429.27
10	Jammu and Kashmir	755.61	-0.11	1785.16
11	Jharkhand	819.59	652.62	3119.52
12	Karnataka	331.95	291.81	897.09
13	Kerala	179.45	223.90	314.33
14	Madhya Pradesh	1979.48	1393.94	5081.97
15	Maharashtra	606.00	578.87	2000.70
16	Manipur	412.19	236.22	1485.85
17	Meghalaya	211.99	154.21	368.87
18	Mizoram	93.36	74.07	298.08
19	Nagaland	8.05	2.08	395.00
20	Odisha	1925.67	1479.39	5796.93
21	Punjab	275.66	225.25	586.53
22	Rajasthan	559.41	575.08	3113.10
23	Sikkim	138.16	80.67	247.42
24	Tamil Nadu	309.58	253.19	883.19
25	Telangana	146.03	164.31	408.64
26	Tripura	392.27	84.88	405.62
27	Uttar Pradesh	1234.87	900.57	3095.25
28	Uttarakhand	550.20	315.36	1989.32
29	West Bengal	819.18	753.54	2825.53
Grand Total		16507.78	12722.57	47446.83

Statement-II*State/U.T.-wise details of habitations connected under P.M.G.S.Y.*

S.No.	State	Eligible	Sanctioned	Connected	Balance to Be Connected
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	20	7	0	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	4819	1248	1157	91
3	Arunachal Pradesh	931	638	431	207
4	Assam	12205	13853	9947	3906
5	Bihar	24804	30528	26874	3654
6	Chhattisgarh	10763	9753	9130	623
7	Gujarat	3387	3052	3040	12
8	Haryana	1	1	1	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	3725	2479	2174	305
10	Jammu And Kashmir	3892	2215	1698	517
11	Jharkhand	11613	9632	9112	520
12	Karnataka	1766	296	296	0
13	Kerala	435	404	394	10
14	Madhya Pradesh	21168	17540	16969	571
15	Maharashtra	2159	1365	1297	68
16	Manipur	1023	668	527	141
17	Meghalaya	793	565	318	247
18	Mizoram	246	234	155	79
19	Nagaland	191	109	93	16
20	Odisha	22211	15266	14229	1037
21	Punjab	441	389	389	0
22	Rajasthan	16801	16059	15975	84
23	Sikkim	366	349	276	73
24	Tamilnadu	2203	1988	1985	3
25	Tripura	1731	2015	1882	133
26	Uttar Pradesh	13984	11751	11748	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Uttarakhand	2684	1754	1194	560
28	West Bengal	13822	13259	12524	735
29	Telangana	0	596	583	13
Total:		178184	158013	144398	13615

Note: Reconciliation of Habitation data in respect of the State of Assam, Bihar and Tripura is underway ..

“Payments by H.H.E.C.”

1664. SHRI V. PANNEERSELVAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Handloom and Handicrafts Export Corporation of India Limited (HHEC) have confirmed the audited balance payments of some small bullion parties;

(b) if so, the details in this regard as on 31st October, 2016;

(c) whether HHEC have informed bullion parties that their payments are contingent upon the outcome of CBI investigation of some other bullion parties;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor when there are no allegation of corruption being investigated by the CBI; and

(e) whether HHEC have sought the comment of CBI and if so, the response of CBI thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Yes, Madam, Handloom and Handicrafts Export Corporation of India Limited (HHEC) have confirmed the audited balance payments of some small bullion parties.

(b) As per records total amounts of Rs. 12.45 Crores is payable to 10 bullion parties as on 31.10.2016. Payment is payable subject to final outcome of identical agreement case for which CBI investing is going on.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is investigating the bullion import case of M/s Edelweiss Commodities Ltd. (ECL). CBI has examined and sought information from Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Limited (HHEC) regarding availing of buyer's credit. The bullion parties

whose payments have been withheld by (HHEC) have followed the process of imports as per agreements which are identical to the agreement signed between ECL and HHEC, which is under investigation by CBI.

(e) Yes, Madam. HHEC has sought views of CBI with regard to withholding payment of the bullion parties other than M/s Edelweiss Commodities Ltd. (ECL). But no response has been received from CBI.

Wildlife Strike at Airport

1665. SHRI CHHOTELAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that wildlife strikes at airports have risen alarmingly in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to tackle the situation at airports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There has been no alarming increase in wildlife strikes at airports. As per data available, the wildlife strike rate has been largely constant. The year-wise wildlife (Bird/Animal) strike rate per 10000 movement on all Indian Airports is as follows:

Year	Wildlife Strike Rate per 10000 Movement
2013	4.04
2014	4.98
2015	4.86
2016	4.57
2017	4.71

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Wildlife strike pose a serious risk to human lives and the aviation industry. Government has accorded highest priority for ensuring safety of aircraft from wildlife strike. Following major steps have been taken by DGCA to ensure safety of aircraft from wildlife:

- (i) Wildlife (Bird/Animal) strike to aircraft has been identified as one of the State Safety Priority.
- (ii) Apprised administration of all State Governments, through communication to the Chief Secretaries of the States on the importance of the compliance of Rule 91 of the aircraft Rule 1937.

Fluoride Contamination of Water

1666. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state: (a) whether the presence of fluoride in the water of various areas of the country has been detected and is several times higher than the prescribed norms;

(b) if so, whether the Government has collected any data or has conducted any survey on this serious issue in the country or sought any information, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to control the fluoride contaminated water across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored scheme National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute, operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for taking up schemes in water quality affected areas on priority. Up to 5% of funds under NRDWP can be used for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance purposes which *inter alia* includes testing of drinking water samples.

State Governments are testing drinking water samples regularly. As reported by the States in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, 9,672 habitations are affected by excess fluoride as on 31.03.2018.

To deal with arsenic and fluoride contamination, with the recommendation of National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog), Government of India had released Rs.1,000 Crore in March, 2016. In addition, the Ministry had launched National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22.03.17 to provide safe drinking water to about 27,544 arsenic/fluoride affected rural habitations, subject to availability of funds.

Flood Prone Areas

1667. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state: (a) whether the Government has conducted or is proposing to conduct survey on flood prone areas across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the districts identified as flood-prone in the country including Assam, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for development of such areas?

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 Rashtriya Barh Ayog (RBA) estimated the total area liable to floods in the country as 40 Million Hectare (mha). The extent of maximum area affected by floods in any year during 1953-2010 as per the Working Group on Flood Management and Region Specific Issues for XII Plan is 49.815 mha, the State-wise breakup of which is given at the statement-I.

In 2006, a Committee, headed by Chairman, Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC), Patna, identified 39 districts in India as flood prone, out of which 9 districts were identified as flood prone in Assam. The name of

the districts identified as flood-prone in the country by the said Committee is at the statement-II.

For scientific assessment of flood prone areas in India, Ministry has constituted an Expert Committee under Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC), New Delhi. The Expert Committee has constituted Regional Committees for each States/UTs with Principal Secretaries of Water Resources Department as its Chairman and Regional Chief Engineer/Director of CWC as its Member-Secretary. The mandate of the Regional Committees is to identify, demarcate and classify the flood prone areas in their respective State/UT based on the methodology, classification and criteria finalized by the Expert Committee.

(c) The subject of flood management including erosion control falls within the purview of the States. The flood management & anti-erosion schemes are planned, investigated and implemented by the State Governments with their own resources as per priority within the State. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by way of technical guidance and promotional financial assistance to the States in critical areas.

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 which was continued.

A total of 522 projects costing Rs. 13238.36 crore were approved and included under FMP. During XI Plan, 420 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 7857.08 crore were approved while during XII Plan, 102 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 5381.28 crore were approved. Since start of XI Plan, total Central Assistance released to States under FMP up till March, 2018 is Rs. 5435.74 crore.

Flood Management Programme (FMP) and River Management Activities & Works related to Border Areas (RMBA) schemes continuing during XII Five Year Plan, have been merged into single scheme "Flood

Management and Border Areas Programme" (FMBAP) for the three year period from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

Flood forecasting and warning system has been planned as a non-structural measure, as advance knowledge of incoming floods plays an important role in reducing flood damage as also better planning of rescue/relief operations. The inflow forecast helps in optimum regulation of reservoirs. Central Water Commission at present is issuing flood forecast for 249 flood forecasting stations, of which 174 are level forecasting and 75 are inflow forecasting stations on major dams/barrages. It covers all major river systems in the country covering 22 States and one Union Territory-Daman & Diu and the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Statement-I

State-wise Maximum Area Affected by Floods in any year during 1953-2010

S.No.	State	Max. Area affected (million ha)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.040
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.207
3.	Assam	3.820
4.	Bihar	4.986
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.089
6.	Delhi	0.458
7.	Goa	0.000
8.	Gujarat	2.050
9.	Haryana	1.000
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.870
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.514
12.	Jharkhand	0.000
13.	Karnataka	0.900
14.	Kerala	1.470
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.377
16.	Maharashtra	0.391
17.	Manipur	0.080

S.No.	State	Max. Area affected (million ha)
18.	Meghalaya	0.095
19.	Mizoram	0.541
20.	Nagaland	0.009
21.	Orissa	1.400
22.	Punjab	2.790
23.	Rajasthan	3.260
24.	Sikkim	1.170
25.	Tamil Nadu	1.466
26.	Tripura	0.330
27.	U.P.	7.340
28.	Uttarakhand	0.002
29.	West Bengal	3.080
30.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.030
31.	Chandigarh	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-
33.	Daman & Diu	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-
35.	Puducherry	0.050
Total		49.815

Statement-II

Name of the Districts identified as flood-prone in the country by the Committee headed by Chairman, GFCC, Patna

S.No.	Name of District	Percentage area flooded	Statel/UT
1	2	3	4
1.	Dhubri	51.47	Assam
2.	Sheohar	45.40	Bihar
3.	Sitamarhi	39.63	Bihar

1	2	3	4
4.	Darbhanga	38.69	Bihar
5.	Jajpur	37.32	Orissa
6.	Gopalganj	36.49	Bihar
7.	Saharsha	35.38	Bihar
8.	Lakhimpur	35.04	Assam
9.	Jagatsinghpur	31.70	Orissa
10.	Muzaffarpur	30.61	Bihar
11.	Kendrapara	28.86	Orissa
12.	Morigaon	27.69	Assam
13.	Dhemaji	26.77	Assam
14.	Barpeta	25.04	Assam
15.	Bhadrak	23.83	Orissa
16.	Jorhat	23.76	Assam
17.	Supaul	22.61	Bihar
18.	Puri	22.01	Orissa
19.	Mirzapur	20.77	Uttar Pradesh
20.	Sidharthnagar	20.72	Uttar Pradesh
21.	Madhubani	20.53	Bihar
22.	Murshidabad	19.92	West Bengal.
23.	Katihar	19.88	Bihar
24.	Gorakhpur	19.71	Uttar Pradesh
25.	Samastipur	19.66	Bihar
26.	Cuttak	19.55	Orissa
27.	Basti	17.97	Uttar Pradesh
28.	Bhagalpur	17.77	Bihar
29.	Goalpara	17.71	Assam
30.	Nadia	17.6	West Bengal
31.	Vaishali	17.53	Bihar
32.	Sibsagar	17.22	Assam
33.	East Champaran	16.94	Bihar
34.	Farukhbad	16.50	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4
35.	Purnea	15.69	Bihar
36.	Bairbum	15.55	West Bengal
37.	Araria	15.51	Bihar
38.	Ballia	15.23	Uttar Pradesh
39.	Nalbari	15.13	Assam

Inauguration of Kannur Airport

1668. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the international Kannur airport has already been inaugurated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Kerala has requested to permit more international flights. especially to gulf countries; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b): Kannur International Greenfield Airport was inaugurated on 9th December, 2018 with first flight of Air India Express connecting to Abu Dhabi.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) The traffic rights allocated for international operations to/from Kannur airport per week are as follows:

Airlines	Routes/Frequency
Air India Express	Kannur-Muscat/4 Kannur-Doha/4 Kannur-Riyadh/3 Kannur-Abu Dhabi/7 Kannur-Dubai/7 Kannur-Sharjah/7
Jet Airways	Kannur-Abu Dhabi/7
Indigo	Kannur-Kuwait/6

Airlines	Routes/Frequency
	Kannur-Doha/6 Kannur-Jeddah/7 Kannur-Dammam/7
Go Air	Kannur-Muscat/7 Kannur-Dammam/7 Kannur-Abu Dhabi/7

Hydro Power Projects

1669. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the hydro electric projects in operation and the quantum of hydro power generated by each of the projects in the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the potential of North Eastern States for generation of hydro power;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government to harness the potential;

(d) whether the Central Electricity Authority has assessed the potential of the Arunachal Pradesh for generation of hydro energy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including projects proposed to tap the hydro-electric potential of the North Eastern States along with the time by which these projects are likely to be operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) Hydro Electric Stations numbering 204 with total installed capacity of 45,399.22 MW are in operation in the country at present. The State-wise details of Hydro Electric Stations in operation along with the quantum of electricity generated during the last three years is given at the statement-I enclosed.

(b) to (e) Central Electricity Authority has made an assessment of hydro electric potential in the country including North Eastern (NE) States. The hydroelectric potential in NE states is 58,971 MW which includes

50,328 MW of Arunachal Pradesh. Ranganadi (405 MW) and Pare (110 MW) aggregating to 515 MW are in operation in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. The State-wise details of the identified potential in NE states are given at the statement-II enclosed

3 Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) namely Kameng (660 MW), Lower Subansiri (2000 MW) and Gongri (144 MW) with an aggregate capacity of 2,744 MW are presently under construction in Arunachal Pradesh. In

addition, 21 HEPs with an aggregate capacity of 16,899 MW have been identified for benefits for the period 2022-2029 including 16 HEPs with an aggregate capacity of 16,172 MW in Arunachal Pradesh. The details are given at the statement-III enclosed.

Steps taken by the Government to harness the potential of the Hydro Power is detailed at the statement-IV enclosed.

Statement

STATE-WISE HYDRO GENERATION (I.C. ABOVE 25 MW) IN THE COUNTRY FROM 2015-16 TO 2018-19 (UP TO 30.11.2018)

Sl.No.	Region/State/ Utility/Station	Installed Capacity (As on 30.11.2018) (MW)	Design Energy (MU)	Actual Generation (MU)		
				2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN REGION						
HIMACHAL PRADESH						
CENTRAL SECTOR						
BBMB						
1	Bhakra L	594	3924	5893	5168	5134
2	Bhakra R	785				
3	Dehar	990	3110	3339	3185	3086
4	Pong	396	1123	1735	1370	1642
	Total BBMa-HP	2765	8157	10967	9723	9862
NHPC						
5	BalraSlul	180	779	746	669	642
6	Chamera-I	540	1665	2624	2224	2344
7	Chamera-II	300	1500	1524	1444	1487
8	Chamera-III	231	1108	1044	917	1068
9	Parbati-III	520	1977	643	682	711
	Total NHPC HP	1771	7029	6580	5937	6252

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	SJVN					
10	NapthaJhakri	1500	6612	7314	7051	7208
11	Rampur	412	1878	1983	1960	2015
	Total SJVN	1912	8490	9297	9011	9223
	NTPC					
12	Kol Dam	800	305S	2309	3225	3314
	Total NTPC	800	3055	2309	3225	3314
	Total Central-HP	7248	26731	29152	27896	28650
	STATE SECTOR					
	HPPCL					
13	Integrated Kashang I	195	246		56	197
14	Sainj	100	323			135
	Total HPPCL	295	569		56	332
	HPSEB LTD					
15	Bassi	66	347	316	298	315
16	GirI Bata	60	240	189	141	170
17	Larji	126	587	657	612	612
18	Sanjay	120	518	0	187	493
	Total HPSEB LTD	372	1692	1162	1237	1591
	PSPCL					
19	Shanan	110	585	533	473	509
	Total PSPCL-HP	110	585	533	473	509
	Total State Sector-HP	777	2846	1694	1766	2432
	PRIVATE					
	Allain Duhangan Power Power Ltd.					
20	Allain Duhangan	192	678	725	679	683
	Everest Power Private Ltd.					
21	Malana-II	100	403	354	367	369
	JSW ENERGY					
22	Baspa-II	300	1213	1305	1343	1337
23	Karcham Wangtoo	1000	4131	4726	4372	4570
	Total HBPCCL	1300	5344	6031	5715	5907

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	GBHPPL					
24	Budhll	70	292	288	261	318
	IA Energy Pvt. Ltd. (IAEPL)					
25	Chanju I	36	158		11	79
	Malana Power Company Ltd. (MPCL)					
26	Malana	86	371	342	354	346
	Total Prlvate-HP	1784	7246	7740	7387	7702
	Total H.P.	9809	36822	38587	37050	38783
	JAMMU & KASHMIR					
	CENTRAL SECTOR					
	NHPC					
27	Chutak	44	213	37	44	46
28	Dulhastl	390	1907	2361	2280	2344
29	Nimoo Bazgo	45	239	91	95	99
30	Salal-I & II	690	3082	3591	3423	3247
31	Sewa-II	120	534	597	471	506
32	Uri-I	480	2587	3283	2803	2350
33	Uri-II	240	1124	1196	1472	1207
34	Kishenganga	330	1706			2
	Total NHPC-J&K	2339	11392	11156	10588	9801
	Total Central Sector-J&K	2339	11392	11156	10588	9801
	STATE SECTOR					
	JKSPDC					
35	Baglihar	450	2643	3000	2185	2507
36	Baglihar II	450	1302	56	1759	1822
37	Lower Jhelum	105	533	666	483	481
38	Upper Sindh II	105	355	258	363	327
	Total JKSPDC	1110	4833	3980	4790	5137
	Total State Sector-Jammu & Kashmir	1110	4833	3980	4790	5137
	Total Jammu & Kashmir	3449	16225	15136	15378	14938

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PUNJAB						
CENTRAL SECTOR						
BBMB						
39	Ganguwal	78	1358	852	847	494
40	Kotla	78				508
	Total BBMB-Punjab	155	1358	852	847	1002
STATE SECTOR						
PSPCL						
41	A.P. Sahib I	67	909	669	674	648
42	A.P. Sahib II	67				
43	Mukerian I	45	1206	1169	1084	1271
44	Mukerian II	45				
45	Mukerian III	58.50				
46	Mukerian IV	58.50				
47	Ranjit Sagar	600	1507	1957	1306	1803
	Total PSPCL	941	3622	3795	3063	3722
	Total State Sector-Punjab	941	3622	3795	3063	3722
	Total Punjab	1096	4980	4648	3911	4724
RAJASTHAN						
STATE SECTOR						
RRVUNL						
48	Jawahar Sagar	99	298	349	308	261
49	Mahi Bajaj I	50	289	166	210	180
50	Mahi Bajaj II	90				
51	R.P. Sagar	172	459	518	449	378
	Total RRVUNL	411	1046	1034	966	820
	Total State sector-Rajasthan	411	1046	1034	966	820
	Total Rajasthan	411	1046	1034	966	820
UTTAR PRADESH						
STATE SECTOR						
UPJVNL						
52	Khara	72	385	321	269	259

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
53	Matatilla	31	123	79	123	94
54	Obra	99	279	160	217	300
55	Rihand	300	920	375	567	834
	Total UPJVNL	502	1707	935	1176	1487
	Total State Sector-UP	502	1707	935	1176	1487
	Total Uttar Pradesh	502	1707	935	1176	1487
UTTARAKHAND						
CENTRAL SECTOR						
NHPC						
56	Dhaulganga	280	1135	1090	956	1153
57	Tanakpur	94	452	452	430	460
	Total NHPC-UK	374	1587	1542	1386	1613
THDC LTD						
58	Tehri	1000	2797	3101	3146	3081
59	Koteshwar	400	1155	1248	1225	1220
	Total THDC LTD	1400	3952	4349	4371	4301
	Total Central Sector - UK	1774	5539	5891	5757	5914
STATE SECTOR						
UJVNL						
60	Chibro (Y.St.II)	240	750	814	714	784
61	Chilla	144	725	754	769	812
62	Dhakrani (Y.St.I)	34	169	137	120	130
63	Dhalipur (Y.St.I)	51	192	205	180	187
64	Khatima	41	208	120	180	213
65	Khodri (Y.St.II)	120	345	376	333	356
66	Kulhal (Y.St.IV)	30	164	139	122	124
67	Maneri Bhali-I	90	395	487	349	395
68	Maneri Bhali-II	304	1566	1229	1252	1277
69	Ram Ganga	198	334	503	181	251
	Total UJVNL	1252	4848	4763	4201	4526
	Total State Sector-Uttarakhand	1252	4848	4763	4201	4526

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	PRIVATE SECTOR					
	AHPC LTD.					
70	Sri Nagar	330	1397	901	1281	1383
	Jaiprakash Power Venture Ltd.					
71	Vishnu Prayag	400	1774	1211	2042	2161
	Total Private Sector - UK	730	3171	2112	3323	3543
	Total Uttarakhand	3756	13558	12766	13282	13984
	Total N. REGION	19023	74338	73105	71761	74735
	WESTERN REGION					
	CHHATISGARH					
	STATE SECTOR					
	CSPGC					
72	Hasdeo Bango	120	245	323	154	178
	Total CSPGC	120	245	323	154	178
	Total State Sector-Chhatisgarh	120	245	323	154	178
	Total Chhatisgarh	120	245	323	154	178
	GUJARAT					
	STATE SECTOR					
	GSECL					
73	Kadana PSS	240	518	290	339	309
74	Ukai	300	1080	492	396	304
	Total GSECL	540	1598	781	735	612
	SSNNL					
75	Sardar Sarovar CHPH	250	213	705	876	563
76	Sardar Sarovar RBPH	1200	3635	1466	2333	377
	Total SSNNL	1450	3848	2170	3209	939
	Total State Sector-Gujarat	1990	5446	2952	3944	1552
	Total Gujarat	1990	5446	2952	3944	1552
	MADHYA PRADESH					
	CENTRAL					
	NHDC					
77	Indira Sagar	1000	1980	1974	3321	882

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
STATE SECTOR						
78.	Omkareshwar	520	1167	955	1428	444
	Total NHDC	1520	3147	2929	4748	1325
	Total Central Sector-M.P.					
State Sector M.P.P.G.C.L						
79	Bansagar Tons-I	315	900	574	1239	545
80	Bansagar Tons-II	30	113	107	110	56
81	Bansagar Tons-III	60	143	40	53	69
82	Bargi	90	508	328	445	159
83	Gandhi Sagar	115	420	383	351	351
84	Madhikheda	60	74	92	147	23
85	Rajghat	45	88	37	62	58
	Total MPPGPCL	715	2246	1562	2408	1261
	Total State-MP	715	2246	1562	2408	1261
	Total M.P.	2235	5393	4491	7157	2587
MAHARASHTRA STATE SECTOR MAHAGENCO						
86	Bhira Tail Race	80	75	74	102	97
87	Ghatghar PSS	250	146	302	384	153
88	Koyna DPH	36	410	136	156	135
89	Koyna St. I & II	600	3030	2840	3150	1051
90	Koyna St. III	320				499
91	Koyna IV	1000				945
92.	Tillari	60	133	44	106	58
93.	Vaitarna	60	144	123	154	205
	Total MAHAGENCO	2406	3938	3519	4051	3143
MPPGCL						
94.	Pench	160	315	379	360	160
	Total MPPGPCL-Maha.	160	315	379	360	160
	Total State Sector-Maha.	2566	4253	3898	4411	3303

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PRIVATE SECTOR						
Dodson-Lindblom Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd. (DLHPPL)						
95	Bhandardhara - II	34	50	83	47	43
	Total DLHP	34	50	83	47	43
Tata Power Company Ltd.						
96	Bhira	150	775	640	952	341
97	Bhira PSS	150				551
98	Bhivpur	75	220	197	207	307
99	Khopoli	72	225	261	307	316
	Total TPCL	447	1220	1098	1465	1516
	Total Private Sector-Maha.	481	1270	1181	1513	1558
	Total Maharashtra	3047	5523	5079	5924	4861
	Total Western	7392	16607	12845	17178	9178
SOUTHERN REGION						
ANDHRA PRADESH						
STATE SECTOR						
APGENCO						
100	N.J. Sagar TPD	50	177		7	42
101	N.J. Sagar RBC	90	156	0	4	60
102	Srisaillam RB	770	2900	206	641	575
103	Upper Sileru I & II	240	529	465	340	482
104	Lower Sileru	460	1070	1233	832	1110
	Total APGENCO	1610	4832	1904	1824	2269
	Total State Sector-A.P.	1610	4832	1904	1824	2269
	Total Andhra Pradesh	1610	4832	1904	1824	2269
KARNATAKA						
STATE SECTOR						
KPCL						
105	Almatti Dam	290	483	145	404	442
106	Bhadra	26	123	40	27	16
107	Gerusoppa	240	622	303	277	281
108	Ghatprabha	32	131	32	49	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
109	Jog	139	118	318	288	191
110	Kadra	150	570	220	176	193
111	Kalinadi	855	3385	1948	1345	1537
112	Supa DPH	100	542	325	239	291
113	Kodasali	120	512	203	154	171
114	Lingnamakki	55	254	119	106	126
115-l	Munirabad	28	66	62	31	51
116	Sharavathy	1035	4932	2665	2709	2722
117	Shivasamudram	42	183	216	145	177
118	Varahl	460	1060	752	741	762
	Total KPCL	3572	12981	7350	6691	7009
APGENCO						
119	T.B.Dam	36	236	129	81	134
120	Hampi	36				
	Total APGENCO-Karnataka	72	236	129	81	134
	Total. State Sector-Karnataka	3644	13217	7479	6772	7143
	Total Karnataka	3644	13217	7479	6772	7143
KERALA						
STATE SECTOR						
KSEB Ltd.						
121	Idamalayar	75	380	273	172	256
122	Idukki	780	2398	2372	1380	1611
123	Kakkad	50	262	184	132	160
124	Kuttladi	75	323	578	479	601
125	Kuttlad/Extn.	50				
126	Kuttiady Additional Extn.	100				
127	Lower Perlyar	180	493	511	307	508
128	Neriamangalam	45	237	351	197	311
129	Pallivasal	38	284	219	166	188
130	Panniar	30	158	174	62	129
131	Poringalkuthu	32	170	160	91	117

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
132	Sabarigiri	300	1338	1171	799	968
133	Sengulam	48	182	161	116	145
134	Sholayar	54	233	210	167	205
	Total KSEB LTD.	1857	6458	6364	4067	5199
	Total State Sector-Kerala	1857	6458	6364	4067	5199
	Total Kerala	1857	6458	6364	4067	5199
TAMIL NADU						
STATE SECTOR						
TANGEDCO						
135	Aliyar	60	175	153	62	90
136	Bhawani K Barrage-III	30	90	157	21	0
137	Bhawani K Barrage-II	30	100	7	20	38
138	Bhawani K Barrage-I	30	80	6	17	17
139	Kadamparai PSS	400	77	413	289	384
140	Kodayar I	60	165	279	169	124
141	Kodayar II	40				
142	Kundah I	60	1387	1372	816	806
143	Kundah II	175				
144	Kundah III	180				
145	Kundah IV	100				
146	Kundah V	40				
147	Lower Mettur I	30	252	223	92	132
148	Lower Mettur II	30				
149	Lower Mettur III	30				
150	Lower Mettur IV	30				
151	Mettur Dam	50	541	341	125	52
152	Mettur Tunnel	200				163
153	Moyar	36	115	104	62	94
154	Papanasam	32	105	117	67	115
155	Parson's Valley	30	53	26	24	27
156	Periyar	161	409	505	94	287

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
157	Pykara	59	274	57	13	1
158	Pykara Ultimate	150	30	281	193	274
159	Sarkarpathy	30	162	79	63.	85
160	Sholayar I	70	254	264	228	158
161	Surullyar	35	79	93	43	71
	Total TANGEDCO	2178	4348	4474	2397	2920
	Total State Sector-TN	2178	4348	4474	2397	2920
	Total Tamilnadu	2178	4348	4474	2397	2920
	TELANGANA					
	STATE SECTOR					
	TSGENCO					
162	Lower Jurala	240	534	9	176	206
163	N.J. Sagar P.S.S.	816	2237	88	186	184
164	N.J. Sagar LBC	60	104	0	0	13
165	Pochampad	36	147	0	75	36
166	Priyadarshni Jurala	234	404	30	212	217
167	Pulichinthala	120	219	0	13	7
168	Srisailam LB	900	1400	155	617	829
	Total TSGENCO	2406	5046	282	1280	1492
	Total State Sector-Telangana	2406	5046	282	1280	1492
	Total Telangana	2406	5046	282	1280	1492
	Total Southern	11695	33901	20504	16341	19022
	EASTERN REGION					
	JHARKHAND					
	CENTRAL SECTOR					
	DVC					
169	Panchet	80	237	69	134	142
	Total DVC	80	237	69	134	142
	Total Central Sector-.Jharkhand	80	237	69	134	142
	STATE SECTOR					
	JUUNL					
170	Subernarekha I	65	149	51	30	190

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
171	Subernarekha II	65				
	Total Jharkhand	130	149	51	30	190
	Total State Sector-Jharkhand	130	149	51	30	190
	Total Jharkhand	210	386	120	164	332
	ODISHA					
	STATE SECTOR					
	OHPC					
172	Balimela	510	1183	622	1001	1477
173	Hirakud I	348	1174	684	717	863
174	Hirakud II					
175	Rengali	250	525	599	554	763
176	Upper Indravati	600	1962	1760	1522	1746
177	Upper Kolab	320	832	767	619	707
	Total OHPC	2028	5676	4433	4413	5555
	APGENCO					
178	Machkund	115	670	477	700	468
	Total APGENCO-Odisha	115	670	477	700	468
	Total State Sector-Odisha	2142	6346	4910	5113	6023
	Total Odisha	2142	6346	4910	5113	6023
	SIKKIM					
	CENTRAL SECTOR					
	NHPC					
179	Rangit	60	339	345	347	346
180	Teesta-V	510	2573	2710	2773	2819
	Total NHPC	570	2911	3055	3121	3165
	Total Central Sector-Sikkim	570	2911	3055	3121	3165
	STATE SECTOR					
	Teesta Urja Ltd. (TUL)					
181	Teesta III	1200	5214		309	4429
	Total TUL	1200	5214	0	309	4429
	Total State Sector-Sikkim	1200	5214	0	309	4429

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	PRIVATE SECTOR					
	DANS Energy Pvt. Ltd. (DEPL)					
182	Jorethang Loop	96	459	75	406	406
	Shiga Energy Pvt. Ltd. (SEPL)					~
183	Tashiding	97	425	.		73
	Gati Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. (GIPL)					
184	Chuzachen HEP	11.0	538	421	495	445
	Sneha Kinetic					
185	Dikchu	96	431			370
	Total Prlvate-Sikkim	399	1853	496	900	1294
	Total Sikkim	2169	9978	3552	4330	8888
	WEST BENGAL					
	CENTRAL SECTOR					
	NHPC					
186	Teesta Low Dam-III	132	594	515	554	387
187	Teesta Low Dam-IV	160	720	19	603	495
	Total NHPC	292	1314	534	1156	882
	DVC					
188	Maithon	63	137	108	122	114
	Total DVC-WB	63	137	108	122	114
	Total Central Sector-WB	355	1451	641	1278	996
	STATE SECTOR					
	WBSIEDCL					
189	Jaldhaka I	36	170	173	205	145
190	Purulia PSS	900	1235	1065	1107	1014
191	Rammam II	50	209	254	248	122
	Total WBSIEDCL	986	1614	1492	1561	1282
	Total State Sector -WB	986	1614	1492	1561	1282
	Total West Bengal	1341	3064	2133	2839	2278
	Total Eastern	5862	19774	10715	12447	17522

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NORTH EASTERN REGION					
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH					
	CENTRAL SECTOR					
	NEEPCO					
192	Ranganadi	405	1510	1280	1249	1417
193	Pare	110	506			
	Total NEEPCO-Arunachal	515	2016	1280	1249	1417
	Total Central Sector-Arunachal	515	2016	1280	1249	1417
	Total Arunachal	515	2016	1280	1249	1417
	ASSAM					
	CENTRAL SECTOR					
	NEEPCO					
194	Kapil	200	1186	782	1088	1173
195	Khandong	50	364	175	197	261
	Total NEEPCO-Assam	250	1550	957	1285	1434
	Total Central Sector-Assam	250	1550	957	1285	1434
	STATE SECTOR					
	APGCL					
196	Karbi Langpl	100	390	409	397	485
	Total APGCL	100	390	409	397	485
	Total State Sector-Assam	100	390	409	397	485
	Total Assam	350	1940	1366	1682	1919
	NAGALAND					
	CENTRAL SECTOR					
	NEEPCO					
197	Doyang	75	227	163	259	274
	Total NEEPCO-Nagaland	75	227	163	259	274
	Total Central Sector-Nagaland	75	227	163	259	274
	Total Nagaland	75	227	163	259	274
	MANIPUR					
	CENTRAL SECTOR					
	NHPC					
198	Loktak (Manipur)	105	448	537	741	838

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total NHPC-Manipur	105	448	537	741	838
	Total Central Sector-Manipur	105	448	537	741	838
	Total Manipur	105	448	537	741	838
	MEGHALAYA STATE SECTOR MePGCL					
199	Kyrdemkulai	60	118	118	65	132
200	Myntdu	126	128	444	392	502
201	New Umtru	40	235			160
202	Umium St. I	36	324	114	97	129
203	Umium St. IV	60	373	185	166	217
	Total MePGCL	322	1178	861	720	1140
	Total State Sector-Meghalaya	322	1178	861	720	1140
	Total Meghalaya	322	1178	861	720	1140
	MIZORAM CENTRAL SECTOR					
204	Tuirial	60	251			78
	Total NEEPCO-Mizoram	60	251	0	0	78
	Total Central Sector-Mizoram	60	251	0	0	78
	Total Mizoram	60	251	0	0	78
	Total N. Eastern	1427	6060	4207	4651	5666
	Total All India	45399	150681	121377	122378	126123

Statement-II*The state-wise details of the identified potential in North Eastern States*

Region/ State	Identified Capacity (MW)		Capacity Developed	
	Total	Above 25 MW	(MW)	%
1	2	3	4	5
North Eastern States				
Meghalaya	2394	2298	322	14.01
Tripura	15	0	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	1784	1761	105	5.96
Assam	680	650	350	53.84
Nagaland	1574	1452	75	5.17
Arunachal Pradesh	50328	50064	515	1.02
Mizoram	2196	2131	60	2.81
Sub Total (NER)	58971	58356	1427	2.44

Statement-III

*DPR concurred by CEA & yet to be taken up for construction and DPR under Examination
(Benefits for the period 2022-2029)*

S.No.	Name of Project	State	I.C. (MW)	No. of Units × MW	Benefits during 2022-2027 (MW)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DPR concurred by CEA and yet to be taken up for construction 2022-23						
1.	Nafra	Arunachal Pradesh	120	2x60	120	TEC held on: 11.02.11 Env.Clearance: 19.08.13 FC-I: 02.04.12 & FC-II: 19.11.12 PPA yet to be signed. Thereafter Financial agreement to be made to resume works.
Sub Total (2022-23)			120		120	
2023-24						
DPR concurred by CEA and yet to be taken up for construction						
2.	Tagurshlt	Arunachal Pradesh	74	3x24.67	74	TEC held on: 21.10.16 Env.Clearance: recommended by EAC in Oct, 2016. Letter will be Issued after FC-I. FC-I & FC-II yet to be btained.
3.	Heo	Arunachal Pradesh	240	3x80	240	TEC held on: 28.07.15 Env.Clearance: 10.11.15 FC-I: 27.10.15 FC-II yet to be obtained.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Infrastructure to be developed by State Govt.! BRO.
4.	Tato-I	Arunachal Pradesh	186	3x62	186	TEC held on: 28.10.15 Env.Clearance: 10.11.15 FC-I: 27.10.15 FC-II yet to be obtained.
						Infrastructure to be developed by State Govt.! BRO.
5.	Lower Kopili	Assam	120	2x55+1x 5+2x2.5	120	TEC held on: 24.5.16 EC & FC yet to be obtained by developer.
6.	Dikhu	Nagaland	186	3X62	186	TEC held on: 31.3.14 EC yet to be obtained by developer. FC not applicable as forest land is not involved. Property survey is in progress.
7.	Dibbin	Arunachal Pradesh	120	2x60	120	TEC held on: 04.12.09 Env.Clearance: 23.07.12 FC-I: 07.02.12 FC-II yet to be obtained. Developer to submit revised PPS based on BSR to CEA.
	Sub Total (2023-24)		926		926	
	2024-25			-		
	DPR concurred by CEA and yet to be taken up for construction					
8.	Loktak Down Stream	Manipur	66	2x33	66	TEC held on:05.05.17 Env. Clearance: 16.01.13 FC-I : 03.02.11 FC-II : 22.12.14 PIB proposal returned by MoP on 11.07.17 seeking firm commitment regarding grant from State Government.
9	Talong Londa	Arunachal Pradesh	225	3x75	225	TEC held on : 16.08.13 Env. Clearance : 07.08.15 FC-I & FC-II yet to be obtained. Pending with State Govt.
	Sub total (2024-25)		291		291	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2025-26						
DPR concurred by CEA and yet to be taken up for construction						
10.	Kynshi-1	Meghalaya	270	2x135	270	TEC held on : 31.03.15 EC & FC yet to be obtained by developer. Issue of funding for Flood Moderation component to be resolved.
11.	Demwe Lower	Arunachal Pradesh	1750	5x342+ 1x40	1750	TEC held on : 20.11.09 Env. Clearance : 12.02.10 As per NGT order dated 4.10.17, NBWL Issue to be reconsidered by MoEF & CC.
12.	Attunll	Arunachal Pradesh	680	4x170	680	TEC held on : 15.03.18 EC & FC yet to be obtained by developer.
Sub Total (yet to be taken up for construction)			2700		2700	
DPRs under examination in CEA						
13.	Mawphu Stage-II	Meghalaya	85	2x42.50	85	DPR accepted for examination in the meeting held on 08.08.2017.
Sub Total (DPR under examination)			85		85	
Sub total (2025-26)			2785		2785	
2026-27						
DPR concurred by CEA and yet to be taken up for construction						
14.	Tawang-I	Arunachal Pradesh	600	3x200	600	TEC held on : 10.10.11 Env. Clearance : 10.06.11 FC-I & FC-II yet to be obtained. Land acquisition in process. Local resident are not cooperating.
Sub total (2026-27)			600		600	
2027-28						
DPR concurred by CEA and yet to be taken up for construction						
15	Hirong	Arunachal Pradesh	500	4x125	500	TEC held on : 10.04.13 EC & FC yet to be obtained by developer.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Impacted by Siang Basin Report. Developer to submit revised PPS based on BSR to CEA.
16.	Kalai-II	Arunachal Pradesh	1200	5x190+ 1x190+ 1x60	1200	TEC held on : 27.03.15 Env. Clearance : 20.05.15 FC-I&FC-II yet to be obtained. Developer to submit revised PPS based on BSR to CEA.
17.	Naying	Arunachal Pradesh	1000	4x250	1000	TEC held on : 11.09.13 EC & FC yet to be obtained by developer. Developer to submit revised PPS based on BSR to CEA. DISCOMs are reluctant to sign PPA.
18.	Tawang-1I	Arunachal Pradesh	800	4x200	800	TEC held on : 22.09.11 Env. Clearance : 10.06.11 FC-I : 8.01.14 FC-II yet to be obtained. Local resident are not cooperating.
19	Etalin	Arunachal Pradesh	3097	10x307+ 1x19.6+1 x7.4	3097	TEC held on : 12.07.2013 Env. Clearance : 11.07.14 FC-I & FC-II yet to be obtained. WII study is to be carried out.
	Sub total (2027-28)		6597		6597	
	2028-29					
	DPR concurred by CEA and yet to be taken up for construction					
20	Dibang	Arunachal Pradesh	2880	12x240	2880	TEC held on : 18.09.17 Env. Clearance : 19.05.2015 FC-I : 15.04.15 FC-II yet to be obtained. Land acquisition in process.
21	Lower Siang	Arunachal	2700	9x300	2700	TEC held on : 16.02.10 EC & FC yet to be obtained by developer. Facing difficulties in conducting public hearing due to local protest.
	Sub total (2028-29)		5580		5580	
	Total (2022-29)		16899		16899	

Statement-IV*Steps taken by the Government to harness
Hydro potential*

1. Hydro Power Policy- 2008 (as amended from time to time):
 - (i) Transparent selection procedure! criteria to be followed by the States for awarding sites to private developers.
 - (ii) The dispensation regarding exemption from tariff based bidding, available to the Public Sector under the National Tariff Policy 2006, also extended to private sector hydroelectric projects up to January 2011 (since extended up to 15.08.2022 in Revised Tariff Policy, 2016).
 - (iii) To enable the project developer (public as well as private sector hydro developers) to recover the costs incurred by him in obtaining the project site, the policy allows a special incentive to the developer by way of merchant sale of upto a maximum of 40% of the saleable energy.
 - (iv) An additional 1% free power from the project (over and above 12% free power earmarked for the host State) would be provided and earmarked for a Local Area Development Fund, aimed at providing a regular stream of revenue for income generation and welfare schemes, creation of additional infrastructure and common facilities etc. on a sustained and continued basis over the life of the project.
 - (v) Developer to provide 100 units of electricity per month to each Project Affected Family - in cash or kind or a combination of both for 10 years from the COD.
 - (vi) Developer to assist in implementing rural electrification in the vicinity of the project area & contribute 10% share of the State Govt. under the RGGVY scheme.
2. Tariff Policy, 2016 (Portions relevant to Hydropower)

Intent of Government for promotion of HEP emphasized in the objective of the Policy - "To promote HEP generation including PSP to provide adequate peaking reserves, reliable grid operation and integration of variable RE sources".

- (i) Hydropower to be excluded for estimating Solar Purchase Obligation.
 - (ii) Certainty of long term PPA for min. 60% of capacity, balance through merchant sale - Provision for extension of PPA beyond 35 years for a further period of 15 years.
 - (iii) Enabling provision for suitable regulatory framework incentivizing the developers of HEPs for using long term financial Instruments - in order to reduce tariff burden in the initial years.
 - (iv) Depreciation - Developer shall have the option of charging lower rate of depreciation vis-is-vis the ceiling determined by CERC.
 - (v) Exemption from competitive bidding extended up to 2022.
3. Other measures and steps taken to harness potential are detailed as follows:
 - (i) Time bound appraisal norms have been evolved for examination of DPRs in CEA. Appraisal of DPRs by respective appraising groups including convening of Concurrence! Appraisal meeting by Secretary, CEA shall be completed in a period of 150 working days
 - (ii) Central Electricity, Authority (CEA) is monitoring the progress of the under construction hydro projects regularly through frequent site visits, interaction with the developers and critical study of monthly progress reports.
 - (iii) Regular review meetings are taken by Ministry of Power! CEA with equipment manufacturers, State Utilities! CPSUs! Project developers, etc. to sort out the critical issues on Quarterly Basis.

SBM Details and Targets

1670. SHRI PRATAP SINHA:

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

(a) whether the country is on track for an Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by October, 2019;

(b) whether rural sanitation coverage has increased significantly from 39% in October, 2014 to 95% in September, 2018 under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the number of household toilets constructed under the Mission so far, State-wise;

(d) the budget allocation for SBM during 2018-19;

(e) whether Behaviour Change Communication is undertaken under the SBM, if so, the details of strategies adopted; and

(f) whether the Government has prioritized the provision of Piped Water Supply (PWS) for villages that become ODF, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Yes, Madam. State/UT-wise rural sanitation coverage as on 2.10.2014 and as on 30.09.2018 is given at the Statement-I enclosed.

(c) State/UT-wise number of individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission [SBM(G)] as on 17.12.2018, as reported by the States/UTs on Integrated Management Information System of SBM(G), are given at statement-II.

(d) The budget allocation under SBM(G) as per Budget Estimates 2018-19 is Rs. 15343.10 crore. In addition, funds up to Rs. 15,000 crore have also been provisioned to be raised as Extra Budgetary Resources.

(e) Sanitation is mainly a behavioral issue. It involves change of mindset of people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. Under SBM(G), the preferable approach is to adopt Community Approaches to Sanitation (CAS) focusing heavily on triggering entire communities and on achieving collective behavioral change with emphasis on awareness generation. Up to 5% of the programme funds can be spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and capacity building at the State and District level, and up to 3% at the Central level. Massive media campaigns have been started at national level using Audio Visual (TV) and Audio (Radio) aids. States are also carrying out IEC campaign including interpersonal Communication (IPC). Cleanliness drives and awareness campaigns are also held at regular intervals. Nigrani Samities have been formed in the villages to ensure that the people use the 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. Besides conventional IEC tools, social media is, also being used for spreading the mass awareness. Swachh Bharat Whatsapp group has been created involving officials of Government of India and all the States. Similar groups for individual States have been formed. A Facebook page for SBM(G) has been created and twitter handles are also active. Media celebrities have been roped in as brand ambassadors.

(f) The SBM(G) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines also provide for convergence towards implementation of the programmes of sanitation and water, and to maximize the availability of water for sanitation purposes. Advisories have also been issued to the States for prioritizing provision of Piped Water Supply in Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise rural sanitation coverage as on
2.10.2014 and as on 30.09.2018*

S.N.	State/UT	Sanitation Coverage as on 2.10.2014	Sanitation Coverage as on 30.09.2018
1	2	3	4
1	A & N ISLANDS	55	100
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	43	100
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	37	100
4	ASSAM	38	96
5	BIHAR	25	73
6	CHANDIGARH	NA	100
7	CHHATTISGARH	32	100
8	D & N HAVELI	44	100
9	DAMAN & DIU	7	100
10	GOA	61	76
11	GUJARAT	37	100
12	HARYANA	76	100
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	88	100
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	22	100
15	JHARKHAND	19	98
16	KARNATAKA	38	99
17	KERALA	95	100
18	LAKSHADWEEP	NA	100
19	MADHYA PRADESH	29	100
20	MAHARASHTRA	48	100
21	MANIPUR	43	100
22	MEGHALAYA	53	100
23	MIZORAM	60	100
24	NAGALAND	49	100

1	2	3	4
25	ODISHA	11	65
26	PUDUCHERRY	50	100
27	PUNJAB	75	100
28	RAJASTHAN	27	100
29	SIKKIM	92	100
30	TAMILNADU	48	100
31	TELANGANA	27	90
32	TRIPURA	51	84
33	UTTAR PRADESH	33	100
34	UTTARAKHAND	68	100
35	WEST BENGAL	53	96
India		39	95

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise number of IHHLs constructed under
SBM(G) from 2.10.2014 to 17.12.2018*

S.N.	State/UT	IHHLs constructed from 2.10.2014 to 17.12.2018
1	2	3
1	A & N ISLANDS	18535
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	3807367
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	114808
4	ASSAM	3171106
5	BIHAR	9572210
6	CHANDIGARH	0
7	CHHATTISGARH	3307460
8	D & N HAVELI	18758
9	DAMAN & DIU	1600
10	GOA	28637
11	GUJARAT	3175863

1	2	3
12.	HARYANA	633610
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	172734
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1077044
15	JHARKHAND	3344371
16	KARNATAKA	4191232
17	KERALA	226602
18	LAKSHADWEEP	0
19	MADHYA PRADESH	6288078
20	MAHARASHTRA	5535021
21	MANIPUR	243133
22	MEGHALAYA	209357
23	MIZORAM	33988
24	NAGALAND	130781
25	ODISHA	5071913
26	PUDUCHERRY	28002
27	PUNJAB	299645
28	RAJASTHAN	7642968
29	SIKKIM	4514
30	TAMIL NADU	4717339
31	TELANGANA	2800890
32	TRIPURA	279882
33	UTTAR PRADESH	17075393
34	UTTARAKHAND	478484
35	WEST BENGAL	6008720
Total		8,97,10,045

Details regarding NRDWP

1671. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the current status of the programme;

(c) whether any monitoring mechanism has been in place to ensure proper utilization of allocation and to assess the achievements and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some States/UTs have not fully utilized the amount allocated for the purpose during the said period;

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

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for utilization of the funds effectively for providing safe drinking water in all the habitations in the country?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) The State-wise details of funds allocated and released under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during each of the last three years and current year is at the statement-I enclosed.

(b) As reported by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), 80.39% of rural habitations are Fully Covered (i.e. getting more than 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) safe drinking water), 16.03% of rural habitations are Partially Covered (i.e. getting less than 40 lpcd safe drinking water) and 3.58% of rural habitations are Quality Affected (i.e. containing chemical contaminant) as on 17.12.2018.

(c) A web-based online 'Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)' is in place to monitor the progress of the schemes and expenditure of the funds released to the states under NRDWP. From time to time, review meetings are also held with the State Secretaries, Engineers-in-Chief in-charge of rural water supply for effective monitoring of completion of schemes and expenditure of funds.

(d) & (e) Under NRDWP, the execution of rural water supply scheme is done by the respective State Government. States are free to plan, design and execute

scheme after getting the same approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSS). As far as NRDWP release at the central level is concerned, there are no unspent balances of the allocated amount in any year. Some States are not able to fully utilize the funds released under NRDWP possibly due various reasons specific to the State. As sometimes, States send their proposals along with the requisite documents in last quarter of the financial year, the funds are being released in fag end of the year which is possibly one of the reasons for unspent funds with the States. The State/UT-wise details of fund unutilized in a particular year under NRDWP during last three years and current year till 17.12.2018 is at the statement-II. However, such fund

does not get lapsed is always available with them as rolling opening balance.

(f) This Ministry carries out Annual Action Plan (AAP) meetings every year between February and April which are held with the Departments of the State Governments dealing with rural drinking water supply, wherein the progress achieved under different components of NRDWP is reviewed and States are directed to expedite the utilization of funds. The physical & financial progress of NRDWP is also monitored in National/Regional/State level review meetings, conferences and video conferences. Officers of the Ministry are also deputed to States to make field visits and review the progress of implementation.

Statement-I
Funds allocated under N.R.D.W.P.

S.No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation*	Release as on 17.12.2018
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0.38	0.16	0.45	0.22	0.43	0	0.62	0.31
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	156.69	170.05	181.02	204	159.51	233.09	187.37	139.01
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	58.08	65.4	82.89	92.84	77.51	63.08	96.95	66.65
4	ASSAM	261.34	277.58	401.43	348.06	524.1	474.8	457.56	202.01
5	BIHAR	227.65	202.73	314.79	373.81	394.53	355.6	406.01	234.84
6	CHHATTISGARH	63.69	60.83	70.65	84.28	64.33	49.84	94.57	48.19
7	GOA	2.08	1.66	2.44	1.19	2.32	0	3.34	1.67
8	GUJARAT	230.68	229.46	281.14	278.5	231.62	290.86	237.09	163
9	HARYANA	97.65	122.65	114.53	111.53	118.95	88.82	81.88	76.76
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	59.58	58.77	69.65	83.31	66.02	101.85	91.12	85.43
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	199.4	192.12	232.88	225.14	222.26	325.33	309.07	154.53
12	JHARKHAND	126.85	132.09	115.86	131.74	172.68	209.09	207.97	66.48
13	KARNATAKA	307.62	278.08	360.07	343.72	290.86	365.81	312.33	174.87
14	KERALA	52.78	48.05	62.54	75.22	56.88	95.16	88.25	84.86
15	MADHYA PRADESH	181.76	193.73	213.87	232.26	195.67	135.51	272.83	175.41
16	MAHARASHTRA	344.16	330.88	413.57	404.45	338.13	282.47	470.2	239.06
17	MANIPUR	28.98	27.92	40.6	39.38	32.2	66.25	40.25	37.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	MEGHALAYA	30.52	31.24	42.02	40.42	41.86	85.91	52.43	36.05
19	MIZORAM	17.71	17.32	25.33	24.49	22.4	46.1	28	26.25
20	NAGALAND	35.27	34.53	37.93	36.84	27.66	17.88	34.72	17.36
21	ODISHA	96.9	103.19	114.99	134.96	102.69	83.59	154.99	77.5
22	PUDUCHERRY	0.74	0	0.86	0.29	0.82	0	1.29	0
23	PUNJAB	39.77	42.79	46.02	51.89	115.25	173.29	104.92	73.51
24	RAJASTHAN	547.17	526.75	1,114.55	1,072.92	891.95	714.24	587.55	508.52
25	SIKKIM	10.64	12.05	14.77	19.42	9.3	17.51	11.62	10.89
26	TAMILNADU	135.46	150.35	155.29	174.68	121.61	185.1	180.99	90.5
27	TELANGANA	88.77	97.71	117.03	133.09	775.01	843.56	131.4	90.34
28	TRIPURA	28.07	31.68	39.48	43.73	32.26	83.93	55.18	27.59
29	UTTAR PRADESH	454.93	490.31	628.08	621.95	539.09	472.52	698.78	499.59
30	UTTARAKHAND	63.57	60.06	74.55	71.86	68.42	110.28	99.17	49.58
31	WEST BENGAL	199.78	216.85	417.68	418.97	810.48	996.68	412.05	788.29
Total		4,148.67	4,206.99	5,786.96	5,875.16	6,506.80	6,968.15	5,910.50	4,246.78

(source: format D-1)

*it excludes allocation of Rs. 1000 crore under National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) and Rs. 89.5 crore earmarked/or Ministry Level Expenditure.

Statement-II*Funds unutilised under N.R.D.W.P.*

(All amount in Rs. crore)

S.No.	State	Utilized Funds at the end of			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 17.12.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0.83	1.05	1.05	1.36
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	12.88	59.51	26.17	67.79
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	15.26	12.4	12.54	37.56
4	ASSAM	153.76	306.04	394.85	434.81
5	BIHAR	183.89	84.97	224.36	405.18
6	CHATTISGARH	8.24	26.86	26.81	42.35
7	GOA	5.39	3.23	1.4	0.3
8	GUJARAT	12.09	25.42	1.15	44.45
9	HARYANA	31.06	28.38	29.86	48.07
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	11.51	30.09	0	25.55
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	44.89	57.31	37.78	73.95
12	JHARKHAND	98.49	79.46	126.15	119.03
13	KARNATAKA	85.36	89.25	184.5	122.15
14	KERALA	1.7	2.71	2.34	20.98
15	MADHYA PRADESH	16.15	35.92	8.08	20.2
16	MAHARASHTRA	180.69	172.82	267.46	390.88
17	MANIPUR	7.87	28.38	27.37	16.49
18	MEGHALAYA	11.29	1.94	0.5	9.83
19	MIZORAM	0.47	0.14	20.31	12.25
20	NAGALAND	0.25	0.89	0	0
21	ODISHA	14.7	51.8	42.86	46.27
22	PUDUCHERRY	0.98	1.27	1.27	1.27
23	PUNJAB	28.31	26.64	96.28	98.01
24	RAJASTHAN	158.39	550.09	536.75	649.61
25	SIKKIM	0.54	4.75	10.85	5.08

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	TAMILNADU	5.63	6.39	0.68	4.61
27	TELANGANA	14.52	35.71	294.3	58.36
28	TRIPURA	0.8	6.54	48.58	30.27
29	UTTAR PRADESH	272.38	257.82	113.65	236.81
30	UTTARAKHAND	60.07	32.92	5	0
31	WEST BENGAL	25.49	20.78	418.02	856.14
Total		1,463.88	2,041.48	2,960.92	3,879.61

(source: format D-I)

Power Generation from Waste

1672. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether India generates about 62 million tonnes of waste annually and 78 per cent of India's waste went unprocessed and ended up in a landfill, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up plants for generation power from waste in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether private sector will also be involved in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) The country generates about 1,45,128 tonnes of waste daily (around 53 million tonnes annually) and, on an average, 46 percent of it is processed daily.

(b) and (c) Ministry has been promoting Waste to Energy programme to recover energy in the form of Biogas/BioCNG/Power from urban, industrial and agricultural wastes.

Under the programme, 184 No. of Waste to Energy plants based on urban, industrial and agricultural wastes

have been set up in private sector with an aggregate capacity of 315.24 MWeq.

[Translation]

Basic Facilities of Panchayats

1673. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities provided by the Government to the Panchayats in the country;

(b) the extent to which the objectives of the Panchayats have been achieved during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise:

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the basic facilities provided to the Panchayats for improving the standard of living in the villages of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for empowerment of the Panchayats and to provide basic facilities to the Panchayats during the next two years?

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) Panchayat being a State subject, it is for the states to endow the Panchayats with such powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of self-

governance and implement schemes for economic development and social justice including providing basic facilities to improve the standard of living in villages of the country.

Under the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) award, Rs. 200292.20 crore have been allocated to the Gram Panchayats (GPs) constituted under Part IX of the Constitution in 26 states, amounting to an assistance of Rs. 488 per capita/annum at an aggregate level, for the award period 2015-20, for delivering basic services including water supply, sanitation including septic management, sewerage and solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets, maintenance of roads, footpaths and street-lighting, and burial and cremation grounds and any other basic services within the functions assigned to them under relevant legislations. The FFC funds are expected to improve the living conditions of the people in the rural areas. 10% of grants can be used by GPs for their operation and maintenance including purchase of computer, paying wages for contractual staff etc. Till 2014-15 Panchayats were supported under the Thirteenth Finance Commission Award.

The State-wise total allocation and release under the FFC award during the last three years and the current year (as on 18.12.018) are given at the statement-I enclosed.

(c) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) reviews the performance of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) from time to time through studies, review meetings, field visits, video conferencing and other forums such as Common Review Missions (CRMs). MoPR periodically commissions studies 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.

(d) The total allocation for the States under FFC award to Gram Panchayats in 26 States for FY 2018-19 and 2019-20 is Rs. 1,05,756.29 crore.

The restructured scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA), operationalised during current year, aims at strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by way of capacity building of the PRIs and its functionaries, through more use of technology and handholding some Panchayats as peer learning centres. The scheme also envisages to provide certain infrastructure requirement of Panchayats viz. construction of GP building, HR Support, Computers etc. Under e-Panchayat MMP, being implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj a suite of Core Common Software Applications, collectively called Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) has been developed to address various aspects of Panchayats' functioning including planning, budgeting, implementation, accounting, monitoring, social audit and delivery of citizen services like issue of certificates, licences etc. The e-Panchayat MMP seeks to transform the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), making them more transparent, accountable and effective as units of decentralized local self-governments. 2.5 lakh Common Service Centres (CSC) are sought to be set up with at least one CSC in every GP across the Country under the CSC-2.0 project. As on 31st October, 2018, the total number of functional CSCs in India are 3,05,643 out of which 2,10,454 CSCs are functional at GP level.

Moreover, the Government has rolled out a People's Plan Campaign as 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas from 2nd October, 2018 to enable the Gram Panchayats to prepare the GPDP for the year 2019-20 in an evidence based and structured manner. The objectives of this campaign are strengthening the role of Elected Representatives of Panchayats and Woman Self Help Group (SHGs), evidence based assessment of progress made in 29 devolved subjects; strengthening of Plan Plus (a web based participative decentralized software) for providing a holistic development plan of Gram Panchayat and structured Gram Sabha meetings.

Statement

Allocation and Releases of FFC Grant to State Governments for Gram Panchayats for the year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (as on 18.12.2018).

Sl.No.	States	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	Andhra Pradesh	934.34	928.41	1463.45	1454.05	1686.85	1675.88	1947.32	858.99
2	Arunachal Pradesh	88.52	88.52	138.66	138.45	159.82	70.57	184.49	0.00
3	Assam	584.80	584.80	915.98	511.10	1055.80	0.00	1218.82	0.00
4	Bihar	2269.18	2269.18	3554.23	3142.08	4096.80	3630.39	4729.38	2099.86
5	Chhattisgarh	566.18	566.18	886.82	886.82	1022.18	1022.18	1180.02	523.93
6	Goa	14.44	14.44	22.62	22.62	26.07	11.55	30.10	0.00
7	Gujarat	932.25	932.25	1460.18	1460.18	1683.08	1683.08	1942.96	1725.36
8	Haryana	419.28	419.28	656.72	656.72	756.98	756.98	873.86	388.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	195.39	195.39	306.05	306.05	352.76	312.60	407.24	361.63
10	Jammu & Kashmir	373.96	367.72	585.73	66.79	675.15	0.00	779.40	0.00
11	Jharkhand	652.83	652.83	1022.53	1022.53	1178.63	1044.45	1360.62	604.12
12	Karnataka	1002.85	972.36	1570.77	1547.66	1810.55	1784.26	2090.10	920.77
13	Kerala	433.76	433.76	679.40	679.39	78312	693.96	904.03	802.78
14	Madhya Pradesh	1463.61	1463.61	2292.46	2292.46	2642.40	2341.57	3050.41	1354.39
15	Maharashtra	1623.32	1623.32	2542.61	2542.61	2930.76	2597.10	3383.28	1502.19
16	Manipur	22.25	22.25	34.84	34.84	40.16	40.16	46.36	0.00
17	Odisha	955.52	955.52	1496.64	1496.64	1725.11	1528.71	1991.48	1768.44
18	Punjab	441.70	441.70	691.84	386.04	797.45	0.00	920.58	0.00
19	Rajasthan	1471.95	1471.95	2305.52	2305.52	2657.47	2657.47	3067.80	1362.11

(Rs. in Crore)

20	Sikkim	16.03	16.04	25.11	25.11	28.95	28.95	33.41	29.67
21	Tamil Nadu	947.65	947.65	1484.31	1484.31	1710.90	1516.12	1975.07	0.00
22	Telangana	580.34	580.34	908.99	908.99	1047.75	928.47	1209.53	537.04
23	Tripura	36.24	36.24	56.76	56.76	65.43	65.43	75.53	67.07
24	Uttar Pradesh	3862.60	3852.60	6050.02	6034.33	6973.57	6179.65	8050.34	3574.37
25	Uttarakhand	203.26	203.26	318.37	318.37	366.97	325.19	423.64	376.190
26	West Bengal	1532.21	1470.86	2399.91	2319.48	2766.26	2369.18	3193.39	1370.34
Total		21624.46	21510.46	33870.52	32099.90	39040.97	33263.90	45069.16	20227.24

*[English]***Road Accident**

1674. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of road accidents that have occurred during the night time in last five years;

(b) the total length of National Highways in India having functional light poles; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to install

light poles throughout the highway network across the country in last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) As per information received from police department of all States/UTs the total number of road accidents occurred during the night time in the country during the last five calendar years i.e 2013 to 2017 are given in the table below:-

ROAD ACCIDENTS DURING THE NIGHT TIME FROM 2013 TO 2017

Time	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
18:00 - 21 :00 hrs (Night)	82,149 (16.89)	83,254 (17.01)	86,836 (17.32)	84,555 (17.59)	85,686 (18.43)
21 :00 - 24:00hrs (Night)	51,749 (10.64)	52,570 (10.74)	51,425 (10.26)	50,970 (10.60)	49,567 (10.66)
00:00 - 03:00 hrs (Night)	29,823 (6.13)	29,179 (5.96)	27,954 (5.57)	25,976 (5.40)	25,050 (5.39)
03:00 - 06:00 hrs (Night)	33,167 (6.82)	31,990 (6.54)	30,291 (6.04)	29,644 (6.17)	27,580 (5.93)
Total % share of accidents taken place during night time.	40.48	40.25	39.19	39.76	40.41
Total Accidents	4,86,476	4,89,400	5,01,423	4,80,652	4,64,910

(Figures in parentheses IS indicates the percentage share in total accidents)

The percentage share of accidents taking place during night time (18.00 hrs to 6.00 hrs) accounts for approximately 40 percent.

(b) and (c) National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) projects are provided with functional light poles with lighting system in urban stretched/build up areas, grade separators, underpasses, toll plaza and its approaches, rest areas and bus stops as per provisions of Indian Road Congress (IRC) manual and concession agreement.

Air Services to Remote Areas

1675. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new towns and cities on the civil aviation map under the new scheme announced by Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that some States are unwilling to invest on airport infrastructure as the expected returns are low;

(c) if so, the details of their response thereon; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to deal with the problem and roll out air services to there to uncovered and remote areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Routes/ Networks connecting 56 unserved airports and 31 helipads have been awarded under UDAN 'Version 1 & 2 (Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik).

(b) to (d) Except Goa, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep, 30 States and Union Territories have signed the tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Airports Authority of India for providing concession as envisaged in the RCS scheme document to the Selected Airline Operator at RCS airports located in their respective State.

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the proposal for revival of 50 existing unserved/under-served airports/airstrips of the State Governments, Airports Authority of India and Civil Enclaves at an estimated cost of Rs. 4500 crores, in three financial years starting from 2017-18.

Further, the revival of airports under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) is 'demand driven', depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concessions.

[Translation]

Kairana-Panipat-Khatima and Delhi-Yamunotri NH

1676. SHRIMATI TABASSUM BEGUM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation of funds made by the Government for the construction of Kairana-Panipat-Khatima route;

(b) whether a flyover over railway crossing or bypass at Shamli Nagar is proposed to be constructed in the above said project to save the National Highway

from traffic jam of railway crossing near Shamli and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the stretch of the Delhi-Yamunotri road which was sanctioned for construction by the National Highway Authority of India; and

(d) the funds allocated for the said work during the current financial year?

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 Panipat Kairana-Khatima route has been envisaged for development partly under Bharatmala Pariyojana and partly under NH(O) scheme. Therefore, no separate allocation of fund has been made for the same.

(b) The feasibility study/DPR for Panipat-Kairana-Khatima route has been initiated. Provision of Shamli Bypass and 01 no. ROB on Shamli Bypass has been made.

(c) and (d) Primarily, the connectivity from Delhi to Yamunotri is through Delhi-Saharanpur-Dehradun-Yamunotri route and Delhi-Meerut-Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar-Rishikesh-Yamunotri route.

Delhi-Saharanpur-Dehradun-Yamunotri route: The connectivity for Delhi-Saharanpur-Dehradun has been envisaged for development as Economic Corridor under Bharatmala Pariyojana. The feasibility study/DPR from Dehradun to Barkot has been initiated. Further, the connectivity from Barkot to Yamunotri is envisaged under Chardham Pariyojana.

Delhi-Meerut-Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar-Rishikesh-Yamunotri route: The work for Delhi-Meerut Expressway under Bharatmala Pariyojana has already been awarded. The work for Meerut-Muzaffarnagar stretch has been completed. The work for Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar-Rishikesh stretch has been initiated. The connectivity from Rishikesh to Yamunotri has been envisaged under Chardham Pariyojana.

As such, no separate allocation of fund has been made.

[English]

Power Generation

1677. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any statistics regarding the production of electricity in the country;

(b) if so, the details of production of electricity during the last 10 years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government is planning to regulate/fix the price of electricity across the country;

(d) if so, the details and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has any statistics regarding number of thermal/hydro/atomic power generation projects sanctioned and commissioned during the last six years;

(f) if so, the details of such projects and the total production of power during that period;

(g) whether the Government is producing excess electricity and exporting power; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of production of electricity

during the last 10 years & the current year (Up to November 2018) are given at the statement-I enclosed.

(c) and (d) As per the Electricity Act 2003, the Appropriate Electricity Regulatory Commission (i) adopts the tariff discovered through competitive bid under section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and (ii) under section 62 determines the tariff for supply of electricity by generating company to distribution licensee, transmission of electricity, wheeling of electricity and retail sale of electricity. As per Section 61 of the Act, the Appropriate Commission specifies the terms and conditions for the determination of tariff as per the guiding principles.

(e) and (f) Under Section 3 of the Act, the Government has notified the Tariff Policy from time to time, with the broad objectives to ensure availability of electricity to consumers at reasonable and competitive rates; ensure competition and financial viability of the sector and attract investments. The details of thermal/hydro/atomic power generation projects of 25 MW capacity commissioned during the last six years and current year (Up to November 2018) and their generation during the same period is enclosed as statement.

(g) and (h) Yes, Madam, at present the country is net exporter of electricity. The details of electricity exported to the neighbouring countries for the last three years and the current year are given at the statement-III.

Statement-I

Generation Performance over the years

Year	Generation from Conventional Sources (BU)	Generation from Renewable Sources (BU)	Total Generation (Conv.+RE) (BU)
1	2	3	4
2008-09	723.794	27.860	751.654
2009-10	768.429	36.947	805.376
2010-11	811.143	39.245	850.387
2011-12	876.887	51.226	928.113
2012-13	912.057	57.449	969.506

1	2	3	4
2013-14	967.150	53.050	1,020.200
2014-15	1,048.673	61.719	1,110.392
2015-16	1,107.822	65.781	1,173.603
2016-17	1,160.141	81.548	1,241.689
2017-18	1,206.306	101.839	1,308.146
2018-19 *	849.202 #	89.149 #	938.352
2017-18 *	809.618	70.022	879.640

* Upto November # Provisional

Statement-II

Details of generation of projects commissioned during last six years & current year (upto Nov. 2018)

Fuel	State	Organi- sation	Name of Project	Unit No	Capacity MW)	GENERATION (MU)		
						2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Coal	Andhra	APGENCO	RAYALASEEMA TPS	6	600	-	-	-
		Pradesh	APPDCL	DAMODARAM	1	800		0
	APPDCL		DAMODARAM	2	800		0	270.32
			HNPC	VIZAG TPP	1	520	-	0
	HNPC		VIZAG TPP	2	520		0	0
	MEL		THAMMINAPATNAM TPS	1	150	382.55	709.1	830.65
	MEL		THAMMINAPATNAM TPS	2	150	2.09	736.16	721.81
	SEIL		PAINAMPURAM TPP	1	660		0	5.6
	SEIL		PAINAMPURAM TPP	2	660			0
	SEPL		SIMHAPURI TPS	2	150	685.73	1084.99	1112.91
	SEPL		SIMHAPURI TPS	3	150	0	128.31	1046.5
	SEPL	SIMHAPURI TPS	4	150			0	
	SOPL	SGPI TPP	1	660				
	SGPL	SGPI TPP	2	660				
	Assam	NTPC	BONGAIGAON TPP	1	250	-	-	0
NTPC		BONGAIGAON TPP	2	250	-	-	-	
Bihar	BRBCL	NABI NAGAR TPP	1	250	-	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		BRBCL	NABI NAGAR TPP	2	250	-	-	-
		BSEB	BARAUNITPS TPS	8	250	-	-	0
		BSEB	BARAUNITPS TPS	9	250	-	-	-
		K.B.U.N.L	MUZAFFARPUR TPS	3	195	-	0	0.02
		K.B.U.N.L	MUZAFFARPUR TPS	4	195	-	-	0
		NTPC	BARH II	4	660	-	5.21	1757.34
		NTPC	BARH II	5	660	-	0	0.71
	Chhattis-	ACB	CHAKABURA TPP	2	30	-	3.78	223.09
	garh	ACB	KASAIPAILI TPP	2	135	584.48	925.76	944.66
		ACB	SWASTIK KORBA TPP	1	25	-	0	0
		BALCO	BAICO TPS	1	300	0	0	0
		BALCO	BAICO TPS	2	300	-	-	0
		CSPGCL	KORBA WEST TPS	5	500	0.63	1752.76	3509.67
		CSPGCL	MARWA TPS	1	500	0	0	0
		CIPGCL	MARWA TPS	2	500	0	0	0
		OBPCL	BARADARHA TPS	1	600	0	3.25	290.71
		DBPCL	BARADARHA TPS	2	800	-	0	1.65
		GCEL	RAIKHEDA TPP	1	685	..	-	21.65
		GCEL	RAIKHEDA TPP	2	685	-	-	0
		JPL	TAMNAR TPP	1	600	-	101.67	1180.21
		JPL	TAMNAR TPP	2	600	-	4.96	1243.62
		JPL	TAMNAR TPP	3	600	-	-	0
		JPL	TAMNAR TPP	4	600	-	-	5.88
		KWPCL	AVANTHA BHANDAR	1	600	0	0	0
		MCCPL	BANDAKHAR TPP	1	300	-	0	0
		NTPC	IARA TPP	1	800	-	-	-
		NTPC	SIPATS TPS	3	660	2922.59	4283.64	5237.82
		RKMPPL	UCHPINDA TPP	1	360	-	0	0
		RKMPPL	UCHPINDA TPP	2	360	-	-	0
		RKMPPL	UCHPINDA TPP	3	360	-	-	-
		SCPL	RATIJA TPS	1	50	24.13	225.91	268.94
		SCPL	RATIJA TPS	2	50	-	-	-
		SKS	INJKOTE TPP	1	300	-	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		SKS	BINJKOTE TPP	2	300	-	-	-
		TRNE	NAWAPARA TPP	1	300	-	0	0
		TRNE	NAWAPARA TPP	2	300	-	0	0
		VVL	SALORA TPP	1	135	0	0	137.12
		WPCL	AKALTARA TPS	2	600	-	0	0
		WPCL	AKALTARA TPS	3	600	-	1844.14	2900.12
		WPCL	AKALTARA TPS	4	600	-	-	404.91
	Gujarat	CGPL	MUNDRA UMTTP	2	800	3688.03	4789.78	5488.22
		CGPL	MUNDRA UMTTP	3	800	2274.15	4859.31	5475.04
		CGPL	MUNDRA UMTTP	4	800	1119.51	4639	5061.22
		CGPL	MUNDRA UMTTP	5	800	163.46	4872.61	5725.61
		EPGL	SALAYA TPP	2	600	1585.92	2885.28	3294.73
		GSECL	SIKKA REP. TPS	3	250	-	0	3.07
		GSECL	SIKKA REP. TPS	4	250	-	-	-
		GSECL	UKAI TPS	6	500	5.5	1425.72	2672.21
	Haryana	JHPL(HR)	MAHATMA GANDHI TPS	2	660	1223.72	2988.74	3412.19
		NTPC	INDIRA GANDHI STPP	3	500	125.91	1499.07	1936.77
	Jharkhand	ADHUNIK	MAHADEV PRASAD STPP	1	270	341.98	1368.2	1226.98
		ADHUNIK	MAHADEV PRASAD STPP	2	270	0	1158.59	985.6
		DVC	BOKARO TPS 'A' EXP	1	500	-	-	0
		DVC	KODARMA TPP	2	500	0.73	189.67	1433.23
	Karnataka	KPCL	BELIARY TPS	3	700	-	-	0
		KPCL	YERMARUS TPP	1	800	-	-	0
		KPCL	YERMARUS TPP	2	800	-	-	0
		NTPC	KUDGI STPP	1	800	-	-	-
		NTPC	KUDGI STPP	2	800	-	-	-
		NTPC	KUDGI STPP	3	800	-	-	-
	Madhya	BLAPPL	NIWARI TPP	1	45	-	117.48	337.16
	Pradesh	ESSARPMPL	MAHAN TPP	1	600	23.5	801.29	450.69
		ESSARPMPL	MAHAN TPP	2	600	-	-	-
		JHAPL	SEIONI TPP	1	600	-	0	0
		JPPVL	BINA TPS	1	250	466.98	741.92	1300.23
		JPPVL	BINA TPS	2	250	7.06	820.69	1144.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		JPPVL	NIGRI TPP	1	660	-	0	1188.79
		JPPVL	NIGIU TPP	2	660	-	-	69.39
		BPMP	AHUPPUR TPP	1	600	-	-	0
		MBMP	AHUPPUR TPP	2	600	-	-	0
		MPPGCL	SATPURA TPS	10	250	1.9	582.38	863.58
		MPPGCL	SATPURA TPS	11	250	0	172.58	1158.38
		MPPGCL	SHREE SINGAJI TPPS	1	600	0	341.47	1511.38
		MPPGCL	SHREE SINGAJI TPP	2	800	-	0	314.31
		MPPGCL	SHREE SINGAJI TPP	3	860	-	-	-
		NTPC	VINDHYACHAL STPS	11	800	128.411	3802.05	3501.15
		NTPC	VINDHYACHAL STPS	12	800	0.36	112.74	3531.11
		NTPC	VINDHYACHAL STPS	13	860	-	-	0
		SPL	SASAN UMTTP	1	860	0	0	4137.37
		SPL	SASAN UMTTP	2	860	0	497.58	3665.58
		SPL	SASAN UMTTP	3	860	0	2396.71	3830.88
		SPL	SASAN UMTTP	4	860	-	44.66	3878.88
		SPL	SASAN UMTTP	5	860	-	-	1770.47
		SPL	SASAN UMTTP	1	860	-	-	190.91
	Mahara-	APL	TIRORA TPS	1	860	781.18	3182.35	3743.8
	shtra	APL	TIRORA TPS	2	860	131.59	3334.83	3820.68
		APL	TIRORA TPS	3	860	0	2914.83	3673.19
		APL	TIRORA TPS	4	860	-	121.12	3490.48
		APL	TIRORA TPS	5	860	-	-	1741.94
		DIPL	DHARIWAL TPP	1	300	0	111.18	301.71
		DIPL	DHARIWAL TPP	2	300	0	0	173.92
		GEPL	GEPL TPP Ph-I	1	60	157.04	57.94	0
		GEPL	GEPL TPP Ph-I	2	60	228.25	55.9	0
		OMR ENERG	UMR WARORA TPS	1	300	120.53	1516.52	1780.15
		GMR ENERG	GMR WARORA TPS	2	300	0	686.38	1854.75
		IEPL	BELA TPS	1	270	5.5	25.15	0
		MAHAGENCO	CHANDRAPUR (MAHARASTRA) STPS	8	500	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		MAHAGENCO	CHANDRAPUR (MAHARASTRA) STPS	9	500	-	-	0
		MAHAGENCO	KORADI TPS	8	160	-	0	0
		MAHAGENCD	KORADI TPS	t	860	-	0	0
		MAHAGENCO	KORADI TPS	10	660	-	-	0
		MAHAGENCO	PARLI TPS	8	250	-	0	0
		NTPC	MAUDA TPS	1	500	12.33	738.27	1221.2
		NTPC	MAUDA TPS	2	500	1.02	84.52	10898.71
		NTPC	MAUDA TPS	3	880	-	-	-
		NTPC	MAUDA TPS	4	880	-	-	-
		NTrC	SOLAPUR STPS	1	660	-	-	-
		RATTANINDIA	AMARAVATI TPS	1	270	0.28	1141.75	1388.68
		RATTANINDIA	AMARAVATI TPS	2	270	0	25.04	689.85
		RATTANINDIA	AMARAVATI TPS .	3	270	-	0	10.14
		RATTANINDIA	AMARAVATI TPS	4	270	-	0	28.03
		RATTANINDIA	AMARAVATI TPS	5	270	-	-	17.62
		RATTANINDIA	NASIK (P) TPS	1	270	-	-	-
		RATTANINDIA	NASIK (P) TPS	2	270	0	0	0
		RATTANINDIA	NASIK (P) TPS	3	270	-	0	0
		RATTANINDIA	NASIK (P) TPS	4	270	-	-	-
		RATTANINDIA	NASIK (P) TPS	5	270	-	-	-
		SPPL	SHIRPUR TPP	1	150			
		VIP	BUTIBORI TPP	1	300	1.97	385.45	1973
		VIP	BUTIBORI TPP	2	300	.	17.14	1871.4.
	Odisha	GMR ENERG	KAMALANGA TPS	1	350	23.35	581.85	1974.98
		GMR ENERG	KAMALANGA TPS	2	350	0	817.53	1833.21
		GMR ENERG	KAMALANGA TPS	3	350		51.67	1230.5
		IBPIL	UTKAL TPP (IND BARATH)	1	350	0	0	0
		JITPL	DERANG TPP	1	600	0	0	3411.22
		JITPL	DERANG TPP	2	600			167.23
		SEL	STERLIT TPP	4	800	904.91	1253.88	2820.87
	Punjab	GPGSL (GVK)	GOINDWAL SAHIB	1	270	0	0	0
		GPGSL (GVK)	GOINDWAL SAHIB	2	270	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		NPL	RAJPURA TPP	1	700		511.69	2978.91
		NPL	RAJPURA TPP	2	700		0	2748.4
		TSPL	TALWANDI SABO TPP	1	880		0	0
		TSPL	TALWANDI SABO TPP	2	880		0	1522.7
		TSPL	TALWANDI SABO TPP	3	880		0	0
	Rajasthan	APL	KAWAI TPS	1	880		2539.47	4322.27
		APL	KAWAI TPS	2	880		1174.06	3544.09
		RRVUNL	CHHABRA TPP	3	250	0	314.31	1347.36
		RRVUNL	CHHABRA TPP	4	250	0	0	409.12
		RRVUNL	CHHABRA TPP	5	860			
		RRVUNL	KALISINDH TPS	1	800	0	0	1209.12
		RRVUNL	KALISINDH TPS	2	600	0	0	0
	Tamil Nadu	CEPL	MUTHIARA TPP	1	600	-	-	1092.89
		CEPL	MUTHIARA TPP	2	600	-	-	0
		IBPIL	TUTICORIN (P) TPP	1	150	-	588.98	841.29
		IBPIL	TUTICORIN (P) TPP	2	150	-	27.79	779.88
		ITPCL	ITPCL TPP	1	600	-	-	-
		ITPCL	ITPCL TPP	2	600	-	-	.
		NTECL	VALLUR TPP	2	500	2.39	1711.3	3015.4
		NTECL	VALLUR TPP	3	500	0	0.81	322.4
		NTPL	TUTICORIN (JV) TPP	1	500	-	0	6.79
		NTPL	TUTICORIN (JV) TPP	2	500	-	0	0
		TANGEDCO	METTUR TPI-II	1	800	390.9	1981.18	2981.88
		TANGEDCO	NORTH CHENNAI TPS	4	600	0	777.67	171.12
		TANGEDCO	NORTH CHENNAI TPS	5	600	21.25	1348.54	3793
	Telangana	SCCL	SINGARENI TPP	1	600	-	-	0
		SCCI	SINGARENI TPP	2	100	-	-	-
		TSGENCO	KAKATIYA TPS	2	100	-	-	0
	Uttar	LPGL	LALITPUR TPS	1	660	-	-	0
	Pradesh	LPGL	LALITPUR TPS	2	660	-	-	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		LPGCL	LALITPUR TPS	3	680	-	-	-
		MUNPL	MEJA STPP	1	660	-	-	-
		NTPC	RIHAND STPS	5	500	955.71	3563.36	3301.43
		NTPC	RIHAND STPS	6	500	0	151.16	3486.2
		NTPC	UNCHAHAR TPS	6	500	-	-	-
		PPGCL Jaypee	PRAYAGRAJ TPP	1	660	-	0	0
		PPGCL Jaypee	PRAYAGRAJ TPP	2	660	-	-	0
		PPGCL Jaypee	PRAYAGRAJ TPP	3	660	-	-	-
		UPRVUNL	AHPARA TPS	1	500	-	0	0
		UPRVUNL	AHPARA TPS	7	500	-	0	0
		UPRVUNL	HARDUAGANJ TPS	9	250	223.26	1382.08	1847.31
		UPRVUNL	PARICHHA TPS	5	250	1366.73	1747.04	1595.06
		UPRVUNL	PARICHHA TPS	6	250	59.76	1740.46	1880.54
	West	DPL	D.P.L. TPS	8	250	-	0	351.15
	Bengal	DVC	RAGHUNATHPUR TPP	1	600	0	0	12.27
		DVC	RAGHUNATHPUR TPP	2	100	0	0	0
		HEL	HALDIA TPP	1	300	-	0	265.3
		HEL	HALDIA TPP	2	300	-	0	90.93
		HMEL	Hiranmave TPP	1	150	-	-	-
		HMEL	Hiranmave TPP	2	150	-	-	-
		WBPDCL	SAGARDIGHI TPS	3	100	-	-	0
		WBPDCL	SAGARDIGHI TPS	4	500	-	-	0
		Coal Total			93530.00	21125.34	90093.96	174779.96
	Lignite Gujarat	BECL	BHAVNAGAR CFBC TPP	1	250	-	-	0
		BECL	BHAVNAGAR CFBC TPP	2	250	-	-	-
	Rajasthan	RWPL (JSW)	JALIPA KAPURDI TPP	5	135	144.44	505.54	910.71
		RWPL (JSW)	JALIPA KAPURDI TPP	1	135	51.5	507.25	893.23
		RWPL (JSW)	JALIPA KAPURDI TPP	7	135	56.09	511.48	959.73
		RWPL (JSW)	JALIPA KAPURDI TPP	1	135	101.84	548.18	860.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Tamil Nadu	NEYVELI LIGNITE	NEYVELI TPS-II EXP	2	250	0	0	0
		Lignite Total			290.00	358.17	2072.45	3823.89
	Andhra Pradesh	GREL	GREL CCPP (Rajahmundry)	1	314	-	-	-
		GREL	GREL CCPP (Rajahmundry)	2	384	-	-	-
		KONDAPALI	KONDAPALLI ST-3 CCPP	1	371	-	-	-
		KONDAPALI	KONDAPALLI ST-3 CCPP	2	371	-	-	-
	Assam	APGCL	LAKWA REPLACEMENT POWER PROJECT	1	9.965	-	-	-
		APGCL	LAKWA REPLACEMENT POWER PROJECT	2	9.965	-	-	-
		APGCL	LAKWA REPLACEMENT POWER PROJECT	3	9.965	-	-	-
		APGCL	LAKWA REPLACEMENT POWER PROJECT	4	9.965	-	-	-
		APGCL	LAKWA REPLACEMENT POWER PROJECT	5	9.965	-	-	-
		APGCL	LAKWA REPLACEMENT POWER PROJECT	6	9.965	-	-	-
		APGCL	LAKWA REPLACEMENT POWER PROJECT	7	9.965	-	-	-
		APGCL	NAMRUP CCPP	7	62.25	-	0	0
	Delhi	PPCL	PRAGATI CCGT-III	4	260	2.53	0	0
		PPCL	PRAGATI CCGT-III	5	250	0	0	623.81
		PPCL	PRAGATI CCGT-III	1	250	0	0	121.27
	Gujarat	GPPCL	PIPAVAV CCPP	1	351	0	0	0
		GPPCL	PIPAVAV CCPP	2	351	0	0	0
		GPPCL	DHUVARAN CCPP	5	376.1	-	-	11.12
		TOR. POW. (UNOSUGEN)	DGEN MEGA CCPP	1	400	-	0	0
		TOR. POW. (UNOSUGEN)	DGEN MEGA CCPP	2	400	-	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		TOR. POW. (UNOSUGEN)	DGEN MEGA CCPP	3	400	-	0	0
		TOR. POW. (UNOSUGEN)	DGEN MEGA CCPP UNOSUGEN CCPP	1	382.5	144.84	3.14	0
	Mahara- shtra	PGPL	MANOAN CCPP	1	381	-	-	-
	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	RAMGARH CCPP	5	110	0	288.57	441.56
		RRVUNL	RAMGARH CCPP	6	50	0	0	136.95
	Tripura	NEEPCO	AGARTALA GT	5	25.5	-	-	0
		NEEPCO	AGARTALA GT	1	25.5	-	-	5.7
		NEEPCO	MONARCHAK CCPP	1	65.4	-	0	0.7
		NEEPCO	MONARCHAK CCPP	3	35.8	-	0	0
		ONGC	TRIPURA CCPP	1	363.3	28.39	55	2165
		ONGC	TRIPURA CCPP	2	363.3	0	0	304.44
		TSECL	ROKHIA GT	9	21	-	85.46	111.59
	Uttara- khand	GIPL	GAMA CCPP	1	225	-	-	-
		SIEPL	KASHIPUR CCPP	1	225	-	-	-
		Gas Total			6950.205	175.76	1373.72	3928.54
Hydro	Andhra	APGENCO	NAGARJUN SGR TPD	1	25	0	0	0
	Pradesh	APGENCO	NAGARJUN SGR TPD	2	25	0	0	0
	Arunachal Pradesh	NEEPCO	PARE	1	55	-	-	-
		NEEPCO	PARE	2	55	-	-	-
	Himachal Pradesh	GBHPPL	BUDHIL HPS	1	35	91.35	110.81	113.43
		GBHPPL	BUDHIL HPS	2	35	65.44	110.36	122.4
		HPPCL	KASHANG INTEGRATED HEP	1	65	-	-	0
		HPPCL	KASHANG INTEGRATED HEP	2	65	-	-	0
		HPPCL	KASHANG INTEGRATED HEP	3	65	-	-	0
		HPPCL	SAINJ HPS	1	50	-	-	-
		HPPCL	SAINJ HPS	2	50	-	-	-
		IAEPL	CHANJU-I HPS	1	12	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		IAEPL	CHANJU-I HPS	2	12	-	-	-
		IAEPL	CHANJU-I HPS	3	12	-	-	-
		NHPC	CHAMERA-III HPS	1	77	199.04	298.4	335.36
		NHPC	CHAMERA-III HPS	2	77	254.46	326.95	324.68
		NHPC	CHAMERA-III HPS	3	77	262.79	312.51	360.74
		NHPC	PARBATI-III HPS	1	130	0	2.88	278.14
		NHPC	PARBATI-III HPS	2	130	0	1.7	340.92
		NHPC	PARBATI-III HPS	3	130	0	0.2	10.52
		NHPC	PARBATI-III HPS	4	130	0	0	31.2
		NTPC	KOLDAM	1	200	-	-	0.12
		NTPC	KOLDAM	2	200	-	-	0.13
		NTPC	KOLDAM	3	200	-	-	0
		NTPC	KOLDAM	4	200	-	-	0
		SJVNL	RAMPUR HPS	1	68.67	0	0.01	345.83
		SJVNL	RAMPUR HPS	2	68.67	0	0.01	300.08
		SJVNL	RAMPUR HPS	3	68.67	0	0	129.9
		SJVNL	RAMPUR HPS	4	68.67	0	0	211.19
		SJVNL	RAMPUR HPS	5	68.67	0	0	289.48
		SJVNL	RAMPUR HPS	6	68.67	0	0	41.1
	Jammu	JKSPDC	BAGLIHAR II HPS	1	150	-	-	0
	and	JKSPDC	BAGLIHAR II HPS	2	150	-	-	0
	Kashmir	JKSPDC	BAGLIHAR II HPS	3	150	-	-	-
		NHPC	CHUTAK HPS	1	11	0.96	2.47	0
		NHPC	CHUTAK HPS	2	11	7.94	13.91	7.36
		NHPC	CHUTAK HPS	3	11	4.65	10.49	16.9
		NHPC	CHUTAK HPS	4	11	0.81	7.31	11.24
		NHPC	KISHANGANGA HPS	1	110	-	-	-
		NHPC	KISHANGANGA HPS	2	110	-	-	-
		NHPC	KISHANGANGA HPS	3	110	-	-	-
		NHPC	NIMMO BAZGO HPS	1	15	0	25.46	28.03
		NHPC	NIMMO BAZGO HPS	2	15	0	16.78	27.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		NHPC	NIMMO BAZGO HPS	3	15	0	8.38	19.58
		NHPC	URI-III HPS	1	60	0	146.82	295.89
		NHPC	URI-III HPS	2	60	0	55.07	309.59
		NHPC	URI-III HPS	3	60	0	156.48	280.98
		NHPC	URI-III HPS	4	60	0	45.39	301.72
	Meghalaya	MoECL St-1 HPS	MYNTDU (LESHKA)	3	42	0	68.4	138.57
		MoECL	New UMTRU HPS	1	20	-	0	0
		MoECL	New UMTRU HPS	2	20	-	0	0
	Mizoram	NEEPCO.	TUIRIAL HPS	1	30	-	-	-
		NEEPCO.	TUIRIAL HPS	2	30	-	-	-
	Sikkim	DEPL	JORETHANG LOOP	1	48	-	0	0
		DEPL	JORETHANG LOOP	2	48	-	0	0
		GIPL	CHUZACHEN HPS #	1	55	0	146.47	210.28
		GIPL	CHUZACHEN HPS #	2	55	0	144.95	220.58
		SEPL	TASHIDING HPS	1	48.5	-	-	-
		SEPL	TASHIDING HPS	2	48.5	-	-	-
		SKPPPL	DIKCHU HPS	1	48	-	-	-
		SKPPPL	DIKCHU HPS	2	48	-	-	-
		TUL	TEESTA-III HPS	1	200	0	0	0
		TUL	TEESTA-III HPS	2	200	0	0	0
		TUL	TEESTA-III HPS	3	200	0	0	0
		TUL	TEESTA-III HPS	4	200	0	0	0
		TUL	TEESTA-III HPS	5	200	-	-	-
		TUL	TEESTA-III HPS	6	200	-	-	-
	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	Bhawani Barrage-II HPS	1	15	1.54	86.12	137.56
		TANGEDCO	Bhawani Barrage-II HPS	2	15	0	0	0
		TANGEDCO	Bhawani Barrage-III HPS	1	15	0	25.04	0
		TANGEDCO	Bhawani Barrage-III HPS	2	15	0	0	0
	Telangana	TSGENCO	Lower Jurala HBS	1	40	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		TSGENCO	Lower Jurala HBS	2	40	0	0	0
		TSGENCO	Lower Jurala HBS	3	40	0	0	0
		TSGENCO	Lower Jurala HBS	4	40	-	0	0
		TSGENCO	Lower Jurala HBS	5	40	-	-	-
		TSGENCO	Lower Jurala HBS	6	40	-	-	-
		TSGENCO	PULICHINTALA HBS	1	30	0	0	0
		TSGENCO	PULICHINTALA HBS	2	30	0	0	0
		TSGENCO	PULICHINTALA HBS	3	30	-	-	-
		TSGENCO	PULICHINTALA HBS	4	30	-	-	-
Uttara-	AHPC (GVK)	SHRINAGAR HPS		1	82.5	0	0	0
khand	AHPC (GVK)	SHRINAGAR HPS		2	82.5	0	0	0
	AHPC (GVK)	SHRINAGAR HPS		3	82.5	0	0	0
	AHPC (GVK)	SHRINAGAR HPS		4	82.5	0	0	0
West	NHPC	TEESTALOWDAM-III HPS		1	33	0	47.99	99.89
Bengal	NHPC	TEESTALOWDAM-III HPS		2	33	0	35.21	90.96
	NHPC	TEESTALOWDAM-III HPS		3	33	0	70.5	95.33
	NHPC	TEESTALOWDAM-III HPS		4	33	0	33.25	108.01
	NHPC	TEESTALOWDAM-IV HPS		1	40	0	0	0
	NHPC	TEESTALOWDAM-IV HPS		2	40	0	0	0
	NHPC	TEESTALOWDAM-IV HPS		3	40	0	0	0
	NHPC	TEESTALOWDAM-IV HPS		4	40	0	0	0
	WBSEDCL	JALDHAKA HPS ST-1		4	9	-	-	-
	Hydro Total	WBSEDCL			6425.02	889.18	2310.32	5635.63
Nuclear	Tamil Nadu	NPCIL	Kudankulam	1	1000	0	0	2610.52
		NPCIL	Kudankulam	2	1000	0	0	0
	Nuclear Total				2000	0	0	2610.52
Grand Total					110195.23	22549.15	95850.45	190578.34

Fuel	State	Organl- sation	Name of Project	GENERATION (MU)			
				2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	*2018-19 (Upto Nov.)
1	2	3	4	10	11	12	13
Coal	Andhra	APGENCO	RAYALASEEMA TPS	0	0	123.09	346.3
	Pradesh	APPDCL	DAMODARAM	2948.11	4276.02	2540.19	2183.23
SANJEEVAIAH TPS							
APPDCL		DAMODARAM	2065.27	4528.63	2399.73	2677.06	
		SANJEEVAIAH TPS					
HNPC		VIZAG TPP	463.75	1921.43	1874.04	235.42	
HNPC		VIZAG TPP	0.96	1361.1	1452.1	346.85	
MEL		THAMMINAPATNAM TPS	882.96	642.68	185.84	20.35	
MEL		THAMMINAPATNAM TPS	816.13	730.95	401.46	16.24	
SEIL		PAINAMPURAM TPP	4233.49	4949.7	4935.46	2721.99	
SEIL		PAINAMPURAM TPP	2655.54	4109.7	4898.12	3535.44	
SEPL		SIMHAPURI TPS	1029.52	262.55	0	21.73	
SEPL		SIMHAPURI TPS	1108.5	444.1	5.82	77.73	
SEPL		SIMHAPURI TPS	1132.08	478.85	19.2	0	
SEPL		SGPI TPP	0	1370.47	4522.72	3233.06	
SEPL	SGPI TPP	0	288.13	4447.87	3344.91		
Assam	NTPC	BONGAIGAON TPP	117.12	1656.46	1037.35	989.77	
	NTPC	BONGAIGAON TPP	0	23.81	694.82	895.56	
Bihar	BRBCL	NABI NAGAR TPP	0.13	0	892.68	972.58	
	BRBCL	NABI NAGAR TPP	0	0	168.26	404.11	
	BSEB	BARAUNI TPS	0	0	0	0	
	BSEB	BARAUNI TPS	0	0	0.04	0	
	K.B.U.N.L.	MUZAFFARPUR TPS	2.88	41.02	489.03	789.59	
	K.B.U.N.L.	MUZAFFARPUR TPS	0	0	512.64	686.97	
	NTPC	BARH II	3918.34	3720.22	4948.61	3335.86	
	NTPC	BARH II	851.54	3921.79	4323.74	3261.18	
Chhattis- garh	ACB	CHAKABURA TPP	241.03	242.94	224.68	161.74	
	ACB	KASAIPAILI TPP	991.79	1093.12	953.72	744.47	

1	2	3	4	10	11	12	13
		ACB	SWASTIK KORBA TPP	0	0	0	0
		BALCO	BALCO TPS	1521.34	1573.76	1394.77	809.72
		BALCO	BALCO TPS	59.63	1619.62	918.3	923.89
		CSPGCL	KORBA WEST TPS	3209.36	3302.31	3986.08	2637.83
		CSPGCL	MARWA TPS	10.69	293.38	2739.97	2368.73
		CSPGCL	MARWA TPS	0	2261.29	2980.03	2433.36
		DBPCL	BARADARHA TPS	2384.6	3689.74	3218.18	2370.12
		DBPCL	BARADARHA TPS	92.52	3498.65	3318.63	2279.2
		GCEL	RAIKHEDA TPP	701.94	577.08	368.38	2105.75
		GCEL	RAIKHEDA TPP	88.29	186.26	999.54	29.58
		JPL	TAMNAR TPP	2097.01	1782.02	2041.1	935.44
		JPL	TAMNAR TPP	2242.11	2432.83	3715.25	1981.75
		JPL	TAMNAR TPP	86.36	478.68	394.53	1210.61
		JPL	TAMNAR TPP	0	104.17	533.41	433.26
		KWPCL	AVANTHA BHANDAR	1054.81	2819.44	572.13	0
		MCCPL	BANDAKHAR TPP	216.22	1405.4	2223.84	1509.58
		NTPC	LARA TPP	0	0	0	45.3
		NTPC	SIPAT STPS	4693.68	5315.46	4703.77	3775.93
		RKMPPL	UCHPINDA TPP	87.7	117.82	1266.54	802.76
		RKMPPL	UCHPINDA TPP	35.34	19.77	121.56	624.86
		RKMPPL	UCHPINDA TPP	0	0	50.68	0
		SCPL	RATIJA TPS	272.67	316.01	320.61	275.9
		SCPL	RATIJA TPS	-	116.02	422.45	267.18
		SKS	BINJKOTE TPP	0	0	673.97	537.39
		SKS	BINJKOTE TPP	0	0	0	431.95
		TRNE	NAWAPARA TPP	0	714.27	1389.86	1267.94
		TRNE	NAWAPARA TPP	0	0	1351.27	888.85
		VVL	SALORA TPP	0	0	0	0
		WPCL	AKALTARA TPS	0	0	68.8	2308.66
		WPCL	AKALTARA TPS	3473.3	3562.2	2629.77	638.57
		WPCL	AKALTARA TPS	2894.36	3170.29	3108.41	2644.15
	Gujarat	CGPL	MUNDRA UMTTP	4983.93	6392.08	6425.73	3233.43

1	2	3	4	10	11	12	13
		CGPL	MUNDRA UMTTP	5146.76	5816.62	5615.32	3727.92
		CGPL	MUNDRA UMTTP	4621.27	5982.84	5307.99	4261.59
		CGPL	MUNDRA UMTTP	5750.24	4118.76	5095.07	1257.47
		EPGL	SALAYA TPP	1945.37	2358.8	895.74	0
		GSECL	SIKKA REP. TPS	699.13	865.44	1383	827.22
		GSECL	SIKKA REP. TPS	140.06	1186.2	1294.54	1055.6
		GSECL	UKAI TPS	2452.28	3021.59	2988.42	1821.99
	Haryana	JHPL(HR)	MAHATMA GANDHI TPS	2566.06	1406.19	3525.92	2233.13
		NTPC	INDIRA GANDHI STPP	2411.35	1829	2699.88	1968.5
	Jharkhand	ADHUNIK	MAHADEV PRASAD STPP	1669.18	1578.06	2106.15	985.08
		ADHUNIK	MAHADEV PRASAD STPP	1256.72	1679.41	803.77	1103.03
		DVC	BOKARO TPS 'A' EXP	0.3	208	2924.25	2042.85
		DVC	KODARMA TPP	3326.82	2928.05	3326.25	1588.87
	Karnataka	KPCL	BELIARY TPS	24.57	513.85	826.89	337.57
		KPCL	YERMARUS TPP	1.05	232.8	890.25	68.18
		KPCL	YERMARUS TPP	0	13.74	107.2	722.75
		NTPC	KUDGI STPP	0	14.95	3007.62	1661.91
		NTPC	KUDGI STPP	0	10.54	931.31	1428.98
		NTPC	KUDGI STPP	0	0	6.26	404.65
	Madhya	BLAPPL	NIWARI TPP	141.96	237.26	87.88	76.15
	Pradesh	ESSARPMPL	MAHAN TPP	0	2629.2	2918.23	2104.39
		ESSARPMPL	MAHAN TPP	0	0	0	220.05
		JHAPL	SEIONI TPP	3.96	311.25	1666.87	1526.83
		JPPVL	BINA TPS	624.85	317.99	1362.34	789.49
		JPPVL	BINA TPS	682.92	494.86	1102.94	861.3
		JPPVL	NIGRI TPP	2894.24	3714.23	3781.1	2959.63
		JPPVL	NIGIU TPP	2451.94	3552.73	3907.83	2431.97
		BPMPPL	AHUPPUR TPP	2873.04	3634.09	3262.02	2234.61
		MBPMPPL	AHUPPUR TPP	17.68	126.07	2963.03	2342.37
		MPPGCL	SATPURA TPS	1480.73	1036.08	1886.09	1080.76

1	2	3	4	10	11	12	13
		MPPGCL	SATPURA TPS	494.96	1327.82	1418.4	1299.74
		MPPGCL	SHREE SINGAJI TPP	2097.33	1143.6	2341.56	2003.76
		MPPGCL	SHREE SINGAJI TPP	2153.15	1331.05	1612.53	1960.14
		MPPGCL	SHREE SINGAJI TPP	-	-	0	140.23
		NTPC	VINDHYACHAL STPS	3781.45	3439.39	3918.32	2879.2
		NTPC	VINDHYACHAL STPS	3507.84	3661.2	3860.04	2563.76
		NTPC	VINDHYACHAL STPS	1475.49	3488.65	4122.34	2789.09
		SPL	SASAN UMTTP	5210.81	4923.27	5491.04	3418.33
		SPL	SASAN UMTTP	5172.72	4989.06	4941.77	3785.5
		SPL	SASAN UMTTP	4923.05	5045.81	5128.02	3752.73
		SPL	SASAN UMTTP	5359.53	4889.52	5400.11	3025
		SPL	SASAN UMTTP	5321.77	4917.6	5554.85	3831.23
		SPL	SASAN UMTTP	5274.46	4649.46	5276.73	3844.38
	Mahara-	APL	TIRORA TPS	4145.82	2191.75	3701.57	2771.92
	shtra	APL	TIRORA TPS	4248.05	4365.72	2805.34	2836.1
		APL	TIRORA TPS	3993.75	4071.61	3567.99	2707.45
		APL	TIRORA TPS	3454.19	3432.12	3456.91	2923.75
		APL	TIRORA TPS	4227.89	3581.36	4064.43	2276.98
		DIPL	DHARIWAL TPP	0	0	258.43	894.65
		DIPL	DHARIWAL TPP	369.16	1541.71	2134.84	1464.86
		GEPL	GEPL TPP Ph-1	0	0	0	0
		GEPL	GEPL TPP Ph-I	0	0	0	0
		GMR ENERG	OMR WARORA TPS	2113.83	1802.32	2000.38	1305.82
		GMR ENERG	GMR WARORA TPS	1892.95	1901.1	1745.72	1198.97
		IEPL	BELA TPS	0	0	80.51	149.37
		MAHAGENCO	CHANDRAPUR (MAHARASTRA) STPS	196.55	2160.02	2798.31	1986.28
		MAHAGENCO	CHANDRAPUR (MAHARASTRA) STPS	0	1147.47	3281.28	1852.57

1	2	3	4	10	11	12	13
		MAHAGENCO	KORADI TPS	1124.86	3219.57	3136.71	1440.76
		MAHAGENCO	KORADI TPS	71.5	1720.2	2644.16	1824.31
		MAHAGENCO	KORADI TPS	0	263.23	3152.86	1634.67
		MAHAGENCO	PARLI TPS	0	64.72	846.65	1017.62
		NTPC	MAUDA TPS	1067.95	1936.47	2542.77	1799.02
		NTPC	MAUDA TPS	803.82	1754.11	2370.35	1808.22
		NTPC	MAUDA TPS	3.89	612.33	1845.74	2198.74
		NTPC	MAUDA TPS	0	2.74	1212.28	2264.09
		NTPC	SOLAPUR STPS	0	0	1397.56	1783.68
		RATTANINDIA	AMARAVATI TPS	1489.75	390.45	1213.8	555.54
		RATTANINDIA	AMARAVATI TPS	1594.3	497.17	1125.88	997.73
		RATTANINDIA	AMARAVATI TPS	1278.42	280.16	865	671.23
		RATTANINDIA	AMARAVATI TPS	1183.68	464.44	916.6	514.76
		RATTANINDIA	AMARAVATI TPS	633.4	242.48	650.1	881.4
		RATTANINDIA	NASIK (P) TPS	-	-	-	-
		RATTANINDIA	NASIK (P) TPS	0	0.72	0	0
		RATTANINDIA	NASIK (P) TPS	0	0	0.5	0
		RATTANINDIA	NASIK (P) TPS	0	0	0.63	0
		RATTANINDIA	NASIK (P) TPS	-	-	0.56	0
		SPPL	SHIRPUR TPP	-	-	4.74	0
		VIP	BUTIBORI TPP	1976.41	1747.85	1109.15	631.99
		VIP	BUTIBORI TPP	2053.76	1994.67	2197.16	1215.01
	Odisha	GMR ENERG	KAMALANGA TPS	2076.98	2237.19	1397.18	1461.25
		GMR ENERG	KAMALANGA TPS	2086.72	2011.12	2290.42	1547.94
		GMR ENERG	KAMALANGA TPS	2071.31	1684.48	1896.39	1604.23
		IBPIL	UTKAL TPP (INDBARATH)	21.58	0	0	0
		JITPL	DERANG TPP	3245.78	3570.87	1318.98	2207.62
		JITPL	DERANG TPP	2997.82	2944.43	2338.44	625.95
		SEL	STERLITE TPP	2108.28	2167.76	0	0
	Punjab	GPGSL (GVK)	GOINDWAL SAHIB	36.98	85.78	1122.22	493.05
		GPGSL (GVK)	GOINDWAL SAHIB	17.41	138.13	418.78	883.73

1	2	3	4	10	11	12	13
		NPL	RAJPURA TPP	3600.39	4522.54	4823.58	2919.02
		NPL	RAJPURA TPP	4102.92	4919.22	4286.46	3324.34
		TSPL	TALWANDI SABO TPP	0	1527.35	2967.79	2573.02
		TSPL	TALWANDI SABO TPP	2296.89	2350.08	2779	2284.37
		TSPL	TALWANDI SABO TPP	944.91	3201.43	2810.03	2389.84
	Rajasthan	APL	KAWAI TPS	4160.95	4186.1	2177.06	2716.91
		APL	KAWAI TPS	4523.87	4103.17	2890.09	1958.9
		RRVUNL	CHHABRA TPP	1329.28	1679.5	1330.64	1299.86
		RRVUNL	CHHABRA TPP	1478.16	1741.32	1776.54	1099.76
		RRVUNL	CHHABRA TPP	-	0	1378.84	1681.72
		RRVUNL	KALISINDH TPS	3546.02	3669.81	3402.3	2687.04
		RRVUNL	KALISINDH TPS	2436.74	2274.31	3288.88	85.11
	Tamil Nadu	CEPL	MUTHIARA TPP	2324.45	2539.98	1242.1	716.22
		CEPL	MUTHIARA TPP	464.31	1209.12	2664.14	1334.41
		IBPIL	TUTICORIN (P) TPP	434.95	4.48	0	0
		IBPIL	TUTICORIN (P) TPP	365.45	19.14	0	0
		ITPCL	ITPCL TPP	1131.38	2744.03	3216.14	2016.77
		ITPCL	ITPCL TPP	0	2231.67	2508.15	1862.57
		NTECL	VALLUR TPP	2551.6	3407.75	3142.18	1377.77
		NTECL	VALLUR TPP	2315.3	2905.16	770.13	2074.42
		NTPL	TUTICORIN (JV) TPP	1904.33	3069.26	2634.96	2070.77
		NTPL	TUTICORIN (JV) TPP	1663.78	3182.78	2777.87	1836.29
		TANGEDCO	METTUR TPS-II	3925.86	3446.61	2450.86	1860.22
		TANGEDCO	NORTH CHENNAI TPS	3514.92	3036.56	3373.37	2188.16
		TANGEDCO	NORTH CHENNAI TPS	2983.62	3345.29	2484.68	1965.12
	Telangana	SCCL	SINGARENI TPP	1.17	2503.57	4606.02	???.49
		SCCI	SINGARENI TPP	0	1595.76	4969.14	???.26
		TSGENCO	KAKATIYA TPP	427.48	3295.82	3899.85	3062.12
	Uttar	LPGCL	LALITPUR TPS	27.76	1982.59	2668.52	1670.96
	Pradesh	LPGCL	LALITPUR TPS	0	1174.88	3086.56	1526.24
		LPGCL	LALITPUR TPS	0	796.04	2810.84	1947.12

1	2	3	4	10	11	12	13
		MUNPL	MEJA STPP	-	0	8.22	0
		NTPC	RIHAND STPS	3928.32	3546.12	4149.81	2199.25
		NTPC	RIHAND STPS	2870.5	3979.35	3809.69	2802.61
		NTPC	UNCHAHAHAR TPP	-	0.45	365.34	0
		PPGCL	PRAYAGRAJ TPP	234.78	2997.84	2545.82	2571.12
		PPGCL	PRAYAGRAJ TPP	0	1470.64	2051.42	1683.21
		PPGCL	PRAYAGRAJ TPP	0	0	1037.82	922.3
		UPRVUNL	AHPARA TPS	47.19	2261.25	3604.62	2670.32
		UPRVUNL	AHPARA TPS	126.08	1781.57	1833.93	2676.53
		UPRVUNL	HARDUAGANJ TPS	1704.67	1747.02	1810.83	1075.59
		UPRVUNL	PARICHHA TPS	1840.1	1502.74	1536.76	1003.98
		UPRVUNL	PARICHHA TPS	1315.4	1543.2	1739.27	958.77
	West	DPL	DPL TPS	783.8	1149.91	1005.39	1148.08
	Bengal	DVC	RAGHUNATHPUR TPP	148.56	1059.75	1598.43	716.41
		DVC	RAGHUNATHPUR TPP	108.98	956.76	681.04	1120.88
		HEL	HALDIA TPP	2045.3	2027.66	2229.47	1687.47
		HEL	HALDIA TPP	1587.96	1987.83	2296.42	1595.41
		HMEL	Hiranmave TPP	0	0	27.48	0
		HMEL	Hiranmave TPP	0	0	0	0
		WBPDC	SAGARDIGHI TPS	0	1039.74	1943.09	1531.11
		WBPDC	SAGARDIGHI TPS	0	64.76	1404.7	663.21
		Coal Total		263384.96	337445.39	396537.23	287894.06
Lignite	Gujarat	BECL	BHAVNAGAR CFBC TPP	0	52.22	461.45	214.9
		BECL	BHAVNAGAR CFBC TPP	0	3.25	18.7	19.72
	Rajasthan	RWPL (SW)	JALIPA KAPURDI TPP	979.18	876.16	853.69	617.07
		RWPL (SW)	JALIPA KAPURDI TPP	921.01	841.83	894.01	542.91
		RWPL (SW)	JALIPA KAPURDI TPP	915.06	867.99	894.22	594.87
		RWPL (SW)	JALIPA KAPURDI TPP	918.5	773.8	819.35	602.28
	Tamil Nadu	NEYVELI	NEYVELI TPS-II EXP	423.33	658.78	831.32	452.02
		LIGNITE					
		Lignite Total		4157.08	4074.03	4772.74	3043.77

1	2	3	4	10	11	12	13
	Andhra Pradesh	GREL	GREL CCPP (Rajahmundry)	589.64	468.19	0	0
		GREL	GREL CCPP (Rajahmundry)	0	0	0	0
		KONDAPALI	KONDALPALLI ST-3 CCPP	497.28	774.89	0	0
		KONDAPALI	KONDALPALLI ST-3 CCPP	118.27	491.22	0	0
	Assam	APGCL	LAKWA REPLACEMENT POWER PROJECT	-	-	-	19.33
		APGCL	LAKWA REPLACEMENT POWER PROJECT	-	-	-	8.38
		APGCL	LAKWA REPLACEMENT POWER PROJECT	-	-	-	17.82
		APGCL	LAKWA REPLACEMENT POWER PROJECT	-	-	-	18.39
		APGCL	LAKWA REPLACEMENT POWER PROJECT	-	-	-	17.89
		APGCL	LAKWA REPLACEMENT POWER PROJECT	-	-	-	17.12
		APGCL	LAKWA REPLACEMENT POWER PROJECT	-	-	-	16.47
		APGCL	NAMRUP CCPP	0	0	0	0
	Delhi	PPCL	PRAGATI CCGT-III	301.67	558.5	397.81	206.42
		PPCL	PRAGATI CCGT-III	444.93	232.33	794.77	502.43
		PPCL	PRAGATI CCGT-III	202.56	449.3	212.37	143.73
	Gujarat	GPPCL	PIPAVAV CCPP	0	215.41	168.06	404.01
		GPPCL	PIPAVAV CCPP	114.75	14.58	0	89.76
		GPPCL	DHUVARAN CCPP	10.62	0	27.14	280.47
		TOR. POW. (UNOSUGEN)	DGEN MEGA CCPP	1048.11	0	0	0.08
		TOR. POW. (UNOSUGEN)	DGEN MEGA CCPP	750.06	0	0	0
		TOR. POW. (UNOSUGEN)	DGEN MEGA CCPP	933.14	1.02	0	0
		TOR. POW. (UNOSUGEN)	UNODUGEN CCPP	876.14	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	10	11	12	13
	Mahara- shtra	PGPL	MANOAN CCPP	0	215.44	0	0
	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	RAMGARH CCPP	462.65	676.29	677.96	345.05
		RRVUNL	RAMGARH CCPP	179.27	276.87	272.68	146.5
	Tripura	NEEPCO.	AGARTALA GT	12.18	133.08	122.01	71.68
		NEEPCO.	AGARTALA GT	131.38	161.89	116.63	66.65
		NEEPCO.	MONARCHAK CCPP	127.06	158.09	422.03	302.17
		NEEPCO.	MONARCHAK CCPP	0	13.96	249.5	138.85
		ONGC	TRIPURA CCPP	2141.07	2061.44	2000.71	1480.06
		ONGC	TRIPURA CCPP	1338.39	2111.63	2052.45	1535.99
		TSECL	ROKHIA GT	158.55	147.86	136.5	93.14
	Uttara- khand	GIPL	GAMA CCPP	0	492.43	560.66	265.65
		SIEPL	KASHIPUR CCPP	0	476.58	1062.33	533.05
	Gas Total			10437.72	10130.00	9273.61	6721.09
Hydro	Andhra	APGENCO	NAGARJUN SGR TPD	0	7.35	42.13	35.44
	Pradesh	APGENCO	NAGARJUN SGR TPD	0	0	0	0
	Arunachal	NEEPCO.	PARE	0	0	0	163.16
	Pradesh	NEEPCO.	PARE	0	0	0	153.39
	Himachal	GBHPPL	BUDHIL HPS	127.47	114.21	160.27	138.99
	Pradesh	GBHPPL	BUDHIL HPS	160.38	147.04	157.36	124.45
		HPPCL	KASHANG INTEGRATED HEP	0	8.43	71.72	66.28
		HPPCL	KASHANG INTEGRATED HEP	-	44.88	71.98	37.19
		HPPCL	KASHANG INTEGRATED HEP	-	2.78	53.43	0
		HPPCL	SAINJ HPS	0	0	54.89	215.18
		HPPCL	SAINJ HPS	0	0	80.1	150.41
		IAEPL	CHANJU-I HPS	-	9.33	36.84	36.25
		IAEPL	CHANJU-I HPS	-	1.96	33.73	38.09
		IAEPL	CHANJU-I HPS	-	0	8.85	47.14
		NHPC	CHAMERA-III HPS	341.07	313.93	372.1	293.52

1	2	3	4	10	11	12	13
		NHPC	CHAMERA-III HPS	336.34	295.26	345.77	320.91
		NHPC	CHAMERA-III HPS	366.21	307.9	350.18	298.35
		NHPC	PARBATI-III HPS	0	51	171.86	81.13
		NHPC	PARBATI-III HPS	158.9	222.09	145.73	193.07
		NHPC	PARBATI-III HPS	214.25	106.12	180.69	92.92
		NHPC	PARBATI-III HPS	269.85	303.27	212.25	229.75
		NTPC	KOLDAM	559.63	849.52	840.13	646.2
		NTPC	KOLDAM	581.26	856.6	813.97	659.35
		NTPC	KOLDAM	565.45	808.3	824.51	661.12
		NTPC	KOLDAM	602.26	710.74	835.01	677.29
		SJVNL	RAMPUR HPS	294.33	353.75	371.21	301.97
		SJVNL	RAMPUR HPS	345.9	327.52	316.26	256.61
		SJVNL	RAMPUR HPS	313.36	315.31	308.29	240.09
		SJVNL	RAMPUR HPS	325.13	312.4	315.96	258.61
		SJVNL	RAMPUR HPS	334.64	311.76	307.14	231.21
		SJVNL	RAMPUR HPS	370.05	339.68	396.14	307.03
	Jammu	JKSPDC	BAGLIHAR II HPS	53.03	600.18	753.59	738.73
	and	JKSPDC	BAGLIHAR II HPS	2.57	568	507.81	675.58
	Kashmir	JKSPDC	BAGLIHAR II HPS	0	590.8	560.55	570.2
		NHPC	CHUTAK HPS	18.03	15.63	13.72	9.59
		NHPC	CHUTAK HPS	1.65	8.92	9.62	3.48
		NHPC	CHUTAK HPS	8.85	11.33	7.15	12.91
		NHPC	KISHANGANGA HPS	8.38	8.24	15.23	7.44
		NHPC	KISHANGANGA HPS	0	0	1.68	113.03
		NHPC	KISHANGANGA HPS	0	0	0	159.93
		NHPC	NIMMO BAZGO HPS	0	0	0	134.17
		NHPC	NIMMO BAZGO HPS	32.64	40.16	40.05	33.33
		NHPC	NIMMO BAZGO HPS	36.17	44.23	35	18.64
		NHPC	URI-III HPS	21.7	10.82	23.78	9.64
		NHPC	URI-III HPS	300.42	372.19	231.81	300.3

1	2	3	4	10	11	12	13
		NHPC	URI-III HPS	262.4	296.52	394.11	234.14
		NHPC	URI-III HPS	309.98	418.43	394.11	234.14
		NHPC	URI-III HPS	322.75	384.8	274.99	307.18
	Meghalaya	MoECL	MYNTDU (LESHKA) St-1 HPS	146.86	146.93	179.77	102.71
		MoECL	New UMTRU HPS	0	0	110.78	81.4
		MoECL	New UMTRU HPS	0	0	48.74	70.4
	Mizoram	NEEPCO.	TUIRIAL HPS	-	0	57.37	58.37
		NEEPCO.	TUIRIAL HPS	-	0	21	78.95
	Sikkim	DEPL	JORETHANG LOOP	36.21	197.51	207.62	184.76
		DEPL	JORETHANG LOOP	38.85	208.12	198.39	183.86
		GIPL	CHUZACHEN HPS #	201.99	245.81	222.69	198.09
		GIPL	CHUZACHEN HPS #	219.44	248.87	222.1	185.67
		SEPL	TASHIDING HPS	0	0	38.23	191.56
		SEPL	TASHIDING HPS	0	0	34.84	182.71
		SKPPPL	DIKCHU HPS	-	0	188.13	220.79
		SKPPPL	DIKCHU HPS	-	0	181.97	207.55
		TUL	TEESTA-III HPS	0	53	687.2	416.09
		TUL	TEESTA-III HPS	0	27.5	676.25	562.9
		TUL	TEESTA-III HPS	0	74.12	849.51	771.62
		TUL	TEESTA-III HPS	0	48.8	657.41	549.1
		TUL	TEESTA-III HPS	0	57.6	662.19	560.81
		TUL	TEESTA-III HPS	0	48.4	896.77	738.02
	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	Bhawani Barrage-II HPS	3.61	7.98	19.29	28.34
		TANGEDCO	Bhawani Barrage-II HPS	3.42	11.85	18.33	27.93
		TANGEDCO	Bhawani Barrage-III HPS	5.18	8.69	0	6.28
		TANGEDCO	Bhawani Barrage-III HPS	0.5	8.78	0	10.97
	Telangana	TSGENCO	Lower Jurala HBS	8.98	176.34	205.9	152.94
		TSGENCO	Lower Jurala HBS	0	0	0	0
		TSGENCO	Lower Jurala HBS	0	0	0	0
		TSGENCO	Lower Jurala HBS	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	10	11	12	13
		TSGENCO	Lower Jurala HBS	0	0	0	0
		TSGENCO	Lower Jurala HBS	0	0	0	0
		TSGENCO	PULICHINTALA HBS	0	13	6.6	17.3
		TSGENCO	PULICHINTALA HBS	0	0	0	0
		TSGENCO	PULICHINTALA HBS	0	0	0	0
		TSGENCO	PULICHINTALA HBS	0	0	0	0
Uttara-	AHPC (GVK)	SHRINAGAR HPS		245.64	343.48	424.85	313.02
khand	AHPC (GVK)	SHRINAGAR HPS		221.46	315.19	356.14	221.36
	AHPC (GVK)	SHRINAGAR HPS		239.88	314.38	240.46	332.21
	AHPC (GVK)	SHRINAGAR HPS		194.39	307.7	361.09	321.6
West	NHPC	TEESTALOWDAM-III HPS		120.63	100.86	65.37	110.63
Bengal	NHPC	TEESTALOWDAM-III HPS		122.16	144.58	102.51	125.98
	NHPC	TEESTALOWDAM-III HPS		131.66	148.53	107.47	136.23
	NHPC	TEESTALOWDAM-III HPS		140.41	159.9	111.52	136.54
	NHPC	TEESTALOWDAM-IV HPS		17.6	197.35	121.68	132.03
	NHPC	TEESTALOWDAM-IV HPS		1.17	194.01	147.26	174.27
	NHPC	TEESTALOWDAM-IV HPS		0	133.22	107.76	174.76
	NHPC	TEESTALOWDAM-IV HPS		0	77.95	118.45	145.47
	WBSEDCL	JALDHAKA HPS ST-1		-	0	0	0
	Hydro Total	WBSEDCL		9745.09	14511.90	19709.76	18672.58
Nuclear	Tamil Nadu	NPCIL	Kudankulam	2261.26	6212.38	4437.15	2792.62
		NPCIL	Kudankulam	0	253.64	4261.39	1280.05
	Nuclear Total			2261.26	6466.02	8718.54	4072.67
Grand Total				289986.11	372627.34	439011.88	320404.17

Note: @ Sterlite Unit-4 has been converted from IPP to CPP

Chuzachen Unit 1 & 2 has been uprated from 49.5 MW to 55 MW each

*PROVISIONAL BASED ON ACTUAL-CUM-ASSESSMENT

Note: 1. Generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) stations.

2. MU= MILLION UNITS

Statement-III*Details of Export of Electricity to the neighbouring countries for the last three years and the current year*

Countries	Export of Energy in MUs			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (till Oct, 2018)
Nepal	1469.59	2021.21	2388.96	1449.34
Bangladesh	3654.40	4419.61	4808.83	3336.66
Myanmar	Nil	3.23	5.07	4.35

*[Translation]***Transfer of Prasar Bharti Employees**

1678. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state: .

(a) whether the employees of Prasar Bharti, Delhi could be transferred out side Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that many employees did not join their place of posting despite being transferred by bringing stay orders from the Hon'ble Court;

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

(d) the action taken against such employees by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) Yes Madam. Employees of Prasar Bharati can be transferred as per Transfer Policy of Prasar Bharati.

(b) to (d) Yes Madam. Following cases have been noticed:

Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR)

Sl.No.	Name & Designation the official	Place of Posting (DDK/AIR Station & State)	Transferred to (DDK/AIR Station)	Place of Posting after court Cases
1.	Sh. V.N. Athiaman, Cameraman Gr. II	DDK, Guwahati (Assam)	DDK, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	DDK, Chennai (Tamilnadu)
2.	Sh. B.V. Hariprasad, Cameraman Gr. II	DDK, Bangalore (Karnataka)	DDK, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	CRD, Marketing Bangalore (Karnataka)
3.	Ms. Indu Verma, ADP (P)	DDK, Jalandhar (Punjab)	DDK Chandigarh (Punjab)	DDK, Jalandhar (Punjab)
4.	Sh. Haradeb Bhattacharya, LDC	DDK, Delhi (Delhi)	DDK, Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	DDK, Delhi (Delhi)
5.	Sh. Surynarayan, A.O.	AIR, Vijaywada	AIR, Visakhapatnam	AIR Vijaywada

The matters had been settled as per court directions. Hence, no action was taken against the employees. However, Department files reply in the Courts and wherever transferee gets court Injunction, Department files appeal also.

[English]

S.E.Z.'s for Textile Sector

1679. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish SEZs for textile manufacturers only;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details about the action taken/current status of such proposal, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being set up under SEZ Act 2005 read with SEZ Rules 2006. These SEZs are primarily private investment driven. Any textile manufacturer/exporter can establish its textile manufacturing unit in SEZ which are already operational. Government has set up Textile Parks under Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) to provide requisite infrastructure to textile manufacturers/exporters.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of Houses under P.M.A.Y.-G.

1680. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the houses constructed in rural areas of the Rajnandgaon and Kabirdham district of Chhattisgarh during the last three years and the current year under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (P.M.A.Y.-G.);

(b) whether the Government has found the works under P.M.A.Y.-G. satisfactory and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details of the project where the works under P.M.A.Y.-G. were not found satisfactory along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (P.M.A.Y.-G.) is being implemented from 01.04.2016.

The details of houses constructed under P.M.A.Y.-G. in the district of Rajnandgaon and Kabirdham (Kawardha) of the State Chhattisgarh during the last three years and current year is given as under:

(Unit in nos.)		
Financial Year	Houses Constructed in Rajnandgaon*	Houses constructed in Kabirdham (Kawrdha)*
2015-16	2,183	1,178
2016-17	12,100	13,986
2017-18	8,013	7,286
2018-19	3,788	2,648

*Data as reported by the States on AwaasSoft as on 17.12.2018

(b) Release of installments to a beneficiary is dependent upon completion of a pre-determined stage of construction and uploading of geo-tagged, time and date stamped photo of that stage on Awaas Soft through AwaasApp.

(c) Nothing adverse has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Rural Development by the State(s).

[Translation]

Expenditure Under Namami Gange Mission

1681. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has not been any improvement in controlling pollution levels in the Ganga river even after three years have passed since inception of Namami Gange Mission worth Rs. 20,000 crore;

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

(c) the number of schemes/projects launched and completed under the said Mission during the last three years;

(d) the funds spent so far for completion of the said schemes/projects; and

(e) whether any assistance has been sought from consortium of IITs for the said purpose 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) and (b) Under the Namami Gange Programme, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is carrying out the water quality monitoring of river Ganga. The observed water quality of last three years indicates that Dissolved Oxygen which is an indicator of river health has been found to be within acceptable limits of notified primary bathing water quality criteria and satisfactory to support the ecosystem of river across all seasons and also for almost entire stretch of river Ganga.

Due to various pollution abatement initiatives taken by the Government under the Namami Gange Programme, the river water quality assessment in 2018 has shown improved water quality trend as compared to 2017. The Dissolved Oxygen levels have improved at 39 locations. Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels and Faecal coliforms have decreased at 42 and 47 locations, respectively.

River Cleaning' is a continuous process and under the Namami Gange Programme, several initiatives have been taken by Government of India which includes abatement and control of pollution at the source of pollution generation by adopting activities such as establishment/upgradation of Sewage Treatment Plants for the towns located on Ganga main stem and its tributaries, surface cleaning activities and solid waste management. The outputs of these projects have started

yielding results and the water quality is likely to further improve once all the projects are operationalized.

(c) During the last three years, 175 projects have been sanctioned and 42 projects were completed.

(d) An amount of Rs. 3,290.52 crore has been spent by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) under Namami Gange Programme out of the total released of Rs. 4,730.22 crore by Government of India during the last three financial years (i.e. 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18).

(e) A Consortium of seven (7) Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) - IIT Bombay, IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Kanpur, IIT Kharagpur, IIT Madras and IIT Roorkee, led by IIT Kanpur were brought together in 2010 and entrusted with work of preparation of Ganga River Basin Management Plan (GRBMP). National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) is carrying out various projects/activities under Namami Gange Programme as per the thrust areas and action points identified in the GRBMP submitted by IIT consortium.

Further, to accommodate the dynamic and evolving nature of GRBMP, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Center for Ganga River Basin Management and Studies (CGanga) in April 2016 for continued scientific support to NMCG for a period 10 years. Through the broad platform of CGanga, a knowledge partner to NMCG, various organisations and institutes of repute have been engaged which has been a continual support in knowledge sharing.

[English]

Allocations under N.R.D.W.P.

1682. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to the State of Punjab under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the last four years including the current year;

(b) the basis/criterion on which the Centre allocates money to a State Government under this scheme;

(c) whether the Punjab State Government has repeatedly raised the issue of inadequate funds being allocated towards it under the scheme, if so, the reply of the Government; and

(d) the number of areas where arsenic is present in water above the permissible limits in Punjab and the steps taken to reduce it under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) The funds allocated and released to the State of Punjab under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the last four years including the current year is as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Financial Year	Funds allocated	Funds released
2014-15	93.88	97.38
2015-16	39.77	42.79
2016-17	46.02	51.89
2017-18	115.25	173.29
2018-19	104.92	73.51

(as on 17.12.18)

(b) and (c) As per restructured NRDWP guideline, allocation of funds to all States including Punjab is made as per following:

Criteria	Weightage (%)
1	2
Rural Population (as per last Census)	40
Rural SC and ST population (as per last Census)	10
States under DDP, DPAP, HADP and special category Hill States in terms of rural areas	40

1	2
Population (as per IMIS) residing in habitations having affected by chemical contaminants including heavy metals (as on 31st March of preceding financial year)	10
Total	100

(d) As reported by Government of Punjab on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 31.03.2018, there are 652 Arsenic affected habitations. These can be addressed by the State while using NRDWP coverage funding. In addition to this, the State may use focus funding made available under the recommendations of NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog and National Water Quality Sub-Mission.

[Translation]

Road Accidents

1683. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of road accidents have increased due to faulty maintenance and structure of National Highways during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of people who lost their lives and those who were disabled in road accidents from the years 2012 to 2017 along with the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether there is enough workforce with the Government to monitor the maintenance and quality of National Highways; and

(e) if so, whether the Government has prepared any long term policy in this regard and the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Madam. As per "Road Accidents in India 2017" which is prepared based on data furnished by the Police Departments of States and UTs, there is a marginal decline (3.37%) in road accidents in 2017 as compared to 2016. The total number of road accidents on all roads and National Highways in the country during the last three calendar years are as under:

Years	Total Number of Road Accidents (in numbers)
2015	5,01,423
2016	4,80,652
2017	4,64,910

(c) The number of persons killed and Injured on all roads and National Highways in the country during the calendar years 2012 to 2017 are as under:

Year	Total Number of Persons killed	Total Number of Persons Injured
1	2	3
2012	1,38,258	5,09,667

1	2	3
2013	1,37,572	4,94,893
2014	1,39,671	4,93,474
2015	1,46,133	5,00,279
2016	1,50,785	4,94,624
2017	1,47,913	4,70,975

Year-wise and State-wise State/UTs wise details of number of persons killed and injured on all Roads and National Highways during 2012 to 2017 are given at the statement I and II respectively.

(d) and (e) Ministry develops and maintains the National Highways through various agencies such as the NH Wings of State PWDs/NHAI/NHIDCL etc. These agencies monitor the maintenance and quality of National Highways. On National Highways network under jurisdiction of these agencies maintenance and incident management is being carried out through OMT concessionaire, O & M, IE/AE and who mobilise the requisite workforce over the entrusted stretches.

Statement-I

Total number of persons killed in road accidents during the calendar years 2012 to 2017

S.No.	State/UTs	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Andhra Pradesh	14964	14171	7908	8297	8541	8060
2	Arunachal Pradesh	138	143	119	127	149	110
3	Assam	2291	2441	2522	2397	2572	2783
4	Bihar	5056	5061	4913	5421	4901	5554
5	Chhattisgarh	3167	3477	4022	4082	3908	4136
6	Goa	292	266	290	311	336	328
7	Gujarat	7817	7613	7955	8119	8136	7289
8	Haryana	4446	4517	4483	4879	5024	5120
9	Himachal Pradesh	1109	1054	1199	1096	1271	1203
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1165	990	992	917	958	926

S.No	State/UTs	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
11	Jharkhand	2818	2706	2628	2893	3027	3256
12	Karnataka	9448	10046	10452	10856	11133	10609
13	Kerala	4286	4258	4049	4196	4287	4131
14	Madhya Pradesh	8175	8588	8569	9314	9646	10177
15	Maharashtra	13333	13029	12803	13212	12935	12264
16	Manipur	158	165	168	139	81	136
17	Meghalaya	219	13.0	141	183	150	182
18	Mizoram	77	97	103	72	70	60
19	Nagaland	56	30	81	30	46	41
20	Odisha	3701	4062	3931	4303	4463	4790
21	Punjab	4820	4588	4621	4893	5077	4463
22	Rajasthan	9528	9724	10289	10510	10465	10444
23	Sikkim	55	68	59	70	85	78
24	Tamil Nadu	16175	15563	15190	15642	17218	16157
25	Telangana	NA	NA	6906	7110	7219	6596
26	Tripura	272	226	188	158	173	161
27	Uttarakhand	844	766	878	913	962	942
28	Uttar Pradesh	16149	16004	16287	17666	19320	20124
29	West Bengal	5397	5504	5875	6234	6544	5769
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	40	23	23	17	21
31	Chandigarh	136	117	131	129	151	107
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	53	49	59	42	46	43
33	Daman and Diu	29	31	15	42	38	36
34	Delhi	1866	1820	1671	1622	1591	1584
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	0
36	Puducherry	193	228	151	235	244	233
Total		138258	137572	139671	146133	150785	147913

Statement-II*Total number of persons injured in road accidents in India : 2012 to 2017*

S.No.	State/UTs	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Andhra Pradesh	51552	49970	29931	29439	30051	27475
2	Arunachal Pradesh	399	405	308	359	391	316
3	Assam	6709	6609	6499	7068	6127	6163
4	Bihar	7142	7086	6640	6835	5651	6014
5	Chhattisgarh	13517	12503	13157	13426	12955	12550
6	Goa	2086	1928	1879	2055	2026	1922
7	Gujarat	27650	24836	22493	21448	19949	16802
8	Haryana	9452	9143	8944	10794	10531	10339
9	Himachal Pradesh	5248	5081	5576	5108	5764	5452
10	Jammu & Kashmir	9755	8681	8043	8142	7692	7419
11	Jharkhand	4974	4356	4356	4038	3793	3918
12	Karnataka	58659	56781	56831	56971	54556	52961
13	Kerala	41915	40346	41096	43735	44108	42671
14	Madhya Pradesh	55994	55731	55335	55815	57873	57532
15	Maharashtra	43847	41972	40455	39606	35884	32128
16	Manipur	1391	1175	1295	1201	955	1027
17	Meghalaya	322	412	311	319	354	354
18	Mizoram	172	264	234	103	68	55
19	Nagaland	49	65	230	74	120	375
20	Odisha	10715	11254	11087	11825	11312	11198
21	Punjab	3997	4383	4127	4414	4351	4218
22	Raiasthan	28135	27424	27453	26153	24103	22071
23	Sikkim	336	409	352	337	263	479
24	Tamil Nadu	78348	75681	77725	79746	82163	74571
25	Telangana	NA	NA	21636	22948	24217	23990
26	Tripura	1237	1277	1225	1028	853	718

S.No	State/UTs	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
27	Uttarakhand	1577	1503	1531	1657	1735	1631
28	Uttar Pradesh	22155	23024	22337	23205	250%	27494
29	West Bengal	13773	13182	12018	11794	11859	10091
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	288	233	283	331	323	263
31	Chandigarh	347	335	335	331	329	302
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	122	104	96	97	130	60
33	Daman & Diu	39	75	49	64	102	70
34	Delhi	6633	7098	8283	8258	7154	6604
35	Lakshadweep	3	2	1	3	0	1
36	Puducherry	1129	1565	1323	1552	1786	1741
Total		509667	494893	493474	500279	494624	470975

[English]

Rupsi Airport, Assam in Udan Sewa

1684. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) the present status of Rupsi Airport in Dhubri, Assam to be re-opened for civil and army flight operations;

(b) whether the Government has included Rupsi Airport in UDAN sewa;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with details of the fund allocated for it; and

(d) the reasons for delay and by when this airport will be ready for operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has initiated the work for construction of Terminal Building and Strengthening and Re-carpeting of Runway at Rupsi Airport in Dhubri, Assam.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The route Guwahati-Rupsi-Guwahati has been awarded to M/S Turbo Megha Airways Private Ltd. under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-

UDAN and an amount of Rs. 71.63 Crores has been allocated under the scheme for development of the airport.

(d) There is no delay and the probable date for the operationalisation of the airport is In September, 2019.

Swachhata Hi Sewa

1685. SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has observed recently 'Swachhata Hi Sewa 2018' (SHS).;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response received from the citizens to observe Swachhata drives; and

(d) the purpose and motives to observe SHS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (d) "Swachhata hi Sewa" campaign" was organized from 15th September, 2018 to 2nd October, 2018. The objective of the campaign was to mobilize people for reigniting the "Jan Andolan" for sanitation. The campaign was launched by the Prime

Minister on 15th September, 2018 through Video Conferencing in 17 locations. Shramdaan was performed by eminent dignitaries like Shri Amitabh Bachchani Shri Ratan Tata/Sadhguru/Sri Sri Ravi Shankar/Mata Amrita Anand Mayi among others. Union Ministers, Members of Legislative Assemblies, Members of Parliament, iconic celebrities of India, sports stars, inter-faith leaders, corporates, etc. had also participated and appealed to all to join in this campaign towards total sanitation. More than 14 crore citizens were reported to have participated through the various SHS activities conducted in the states.

Sports Infrastructure in Kerala

1686. SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures for development of sports infrastructure in the State of Kerala and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of sports infrastructure created during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of funds allocated released and utilised for the purpose during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (c) 'Sports' is a State subject and development of Sports infrastructure in the country including the State of Kerala is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the States in this regard.

This Ministry has been implementing various sports promotional schemes for establishment of sports infrastructure in the entire country including the State of Kerala.

Project-wise details of fund sanctioned and released for the purpose during the last three years and the current year in the State of Kerala is given at the statement enclosed.

Statement

Project-wise details of fund sanctioned and released during the last three years and the current year in the State of Kerala

Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)

2015-16 (Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Grant Sanctioned	Grant Released
1.	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Pathanamthitta, Kerala	6.00	1.80

Khelo India Scheme

2016-17

1.	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track in Government Brennen College, Thalassery, Kannur	7.00	2.50
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2017-18

1.	Construction of Indoor hall No. 2, Lakshmi Bai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE), Trivandrum.	8.00	3.00
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2018-19 (upto 30.11.2018) : Nil

Utilisation has not been received in respect of the above projects from the grantees.

[Translation]

Reconstruction of Handloom Centres

1687. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the MINISTER OF TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representations regarding special package for reconstruction of Handloom centre at Madhubani, Kolasala, Chirauja block, East Champaran, Bihar;

(b) if so, the details of thereof;

(c) the action of the Government along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, out of 28 Weavers' Service Centres (WSCs) functioning across the country, one such centre is functioning from Bhagalpur in Bihar. Under Support and Outreach Programme the following activities are being undertaken by the Ministry at Madhubani, Bihar:

1. Organizing Marketing Events including Craft Demonstration Programmes, Hastkala Sahyog Shivir,
2. Organizing Craft Awareness Programme for
 - a. Training of artisans for on-boarding on e-commerce platform/GeM/Digital Payments.
 - b. Awareness about Geographical Indication (GI) and its advantage.
 - c. Awareness among artisans App "Kalamitra"
 - d. Awareness about ideology and philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi.
3. Distribution of improved Tool-Kits, Certificate of MUDRA loan sanction, Insurance, Pahchan Card.
4. Mobilization and registration of SC artisans under Pahchan initiatives with Geo tagging.

[English]

Targets under SBM

1688. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE: Will THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the deadline set for the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) for achieving the targets;

(b) the total amount required to achieve the target by the deadline;

(c) the demand of allocation by the Ministry for Swachh Bharat Mission and National Rural Drinking Water Program during FY 2015-16, FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 and the actual allocation during the same period;

(d) whether the Government has declared 100 per cent ODF States, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any third party audit was conducted by the ministry before announcing such States 100 per cent ODF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Government had launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to achieve 100% open-defecation free India by 2nd October, 2019.

(b) As per the Cabinet Note of SBM(G), the total estimated fund requirement under the overall Mission was Rs. 1,34,386 crore as Central and State shares.

(c) Year-wise demand for funds and the amount actually allocated under SBM(G) during the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are as under:

Year	Projected demand (Rs. crore)	Actual allocation (Rs. crore)
2015-16	12500.00	6525.00
2016-17	14000.00	10513.00
2017-18	25000.00	16948.00
2018-19	30343.10	15343.10*

*In addition, amount up to Rs. 15,000 crore has been provisioned to be raised through Extra Budgetary Resources.

Year-wise demand for funds and the amount sanctioned under National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) during the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17,

2017-18 and 2018-19 are as under:

Year	Projected demand (Rs. crore)	Actual allocation (Rs. crore)
2015-16	16600	4373
2016-17	16600	6000
2017-18	9700	7050
2018-19	10000	7000

(as on 18.12.2018)

(d) and (e) As per the SBM(G) guidelines, villages and districts declare themselves Open Defecation Free (ODF) through a rigorous process of self-declaration, followed by a multi-level decentralized verification process by the districts and States. So far, 25 States/UTs have been declared ODF. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had conducted National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) 2017-18 through an independent agency, as per which 95.6% of ODF verified villages were confirmed to be ODF.

[Translation]

Revival of Handloom/Handicraft Sector

1689. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps for revival of handloom/handicraft industries including textiles in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the initiative of the Government for skill development in handloom/handicraft in Champa, Korba, Raigarh, Bilaspur districts, Chhattisgarh and in other States.

(d) if so, the details of the skill development programmes; and

(e) the State-wise total number of persons skill during the past three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles is implementing

following schemes for development of handloom and handicraft sectors across the country:

(i) Handloom Sector:

- (1) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) with following components:
 - (i) Block Level Clusters
 - (ii) Handloom Marketing Assistance
 - (iii) Concessional Credit/Weavers' MUDRA Scheme
- (2) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)
- (3) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
- (4) Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided for raw materials, purchase of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, marketing of handloom products, loan at concessional rates etc.

(ii) Handicraft Sector:

- (1) National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP) with following components:
 - (i) Base Line Survey and Mobilization of Artisans under Ambedkar Hastship Vikas Yojana
 - (ii) Design and Technology up gradation (DTU)
 - (iii) Human Resource Development (HRD)
 - (iv) Direct Benefit to Artisans (DBA)
 - (v) Infrastructure and Technology Support (ITS)
 - (vi) Research and Development (R and D)
 - (vii) Marketing Support and Services (MSS)
- (2) Comprehensive Handicraft Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) with following components.

- (i) Mega Cluster (MC)
- (ii) Special Projects under Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicraft (IDPH)

(c) to (e) Under the Block Level Cluster, a component of National Handloom Development Programme and Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme, skill upgradation of handloom weavers is undertaken in weaving, dyeing, designing etc. to upgrade their skills to produce value added/quality products. These skill development programmes are conducted in and outside the sanctioned Block Level Clusters across the country. In Champa and Kobra, 1028 weavers have undergone skill upgradation programme. Details of the State-wise number of weavers sanctioned skill upgradation programme in the last three years and the current year (till date) are at the Statement-I enclosed.

The office of Development Commissioner for Handicrafts, Ministry of Textiles also undertakes skill upgradation programme for upgrading the skills of artisans. Details of skill upgradation programmes conducted for the artisans in the last three years and the current year (till date) are at the Statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I

State-wise number of weavers sanctioned for skill upgradation under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)/Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme during last three years and current year (till date)

S.No.	Name of the States	No. of Training programme sanctioned	No. of beneficiaries sanctioned for skill upgradation
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	458	9160
2	Assam	624	12480
3	Arunachal Pradesh	33	660
4	Bihar	74	1476

1	2	3	4
5	Chhattisgarh	81	1620
6	Gujarat	12	240
7	Himachal Pradesh	60	1200
8	Jammu and Kashmir	44	878
9	Jharkhand	56	1120
10	Karnataka	31	620
11	Kerala	41	810
12	Meghalaya	52	1040
13	Madhya Pradesh	28	560
14	Maharashtra	6	120
15	Manipur	25	500
16	Mizoram	67	1340
17	Nagaland	87	1740
18	Odisha	177	3540
19	Punjab	1	20
20	Rajasthan	5	100
21	Sikkim	2	40
22	Tamil Nadu	209	4170
23	Telangana	47	940
24	Tripura	95	1900
25	Uttar Pradesh	272	5440
26	Uttarakhand	15	300
27	West Bengal	27	540
Total		2628	52554

Statement-II

Details of Skill Training Programme conducted during last three year and current year (till date) in Handicraft Sector

S.No.	State	No. of Training programme	No. of Artisans Skilled
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	3	40

1	2	3	4
2	Andhra Pradesh	75	1440
3	Arunachal Pradesh	16	315
4	Assam	228	4530
5	Bihar	47	775
6	Chhattisgarh	30	600
7	Chandigarh	1	15
8	Dadra & Nagar Havelli	0	0
9	Daman & Diu	5	100
10	Delhi	118	2360
11	Goa	0	0
12	Gujarat	137	2655
13	Haryana	40	800
14	Himachal Pradesh	66	1310
15	Jammu and Kashmir	35	730
16	Jharkhand	20	390
17	Karnataka	24	470
18	Kerala	66	1250
19	Madhya Pradesh	103	2479
20	Maharashtra	49	960
21	Meghalaya	21	390
22	Manipur	110	2040
23	Mizoram	25	590
24	Nagaland	13	230
25	Odisha	73	1435
26	Pondicherry	10	200
27	Punjab	90	1920
28	Rajasthan	57	1170
29	Sikkim	11	215
30	Tamil Nadu	61	1085
31	Telangana	35	700
32	Tripura	40	765

1	2	3	4
33	Uttar Pradesh	357	9132
34	Uttarakhand	43	850
35	West Bengal	83	1635
Total		2092	43576

Assistance to Road Accident Victims

1690. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set a target for reducing fatalities caused by road accidents by half by the year 2020 and if so, the details of the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(b) whether financial assistance is provided by the Government to the State Government for procurement of ambulances and breath analyser machines;

(c) if so, the financial assistance provided for the said purpose during the last three years, State-wise including Jharkhand;

(d) whether the Government has started any scheme for opening Model Driving Training Institutes and Vehicle Inspection of Certification Centres in various States;

(e) if so, the assistance provided thereunder to various States including Jharkhand; and

(f) the details of the utilization of the said funds, 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) United National Organization has set the target to reduce road accidents and road accidents fatalities by 50% by 2020. The Government is also committed to achieve the target set by United National Organization along with other member countries. The Ministry of Road Transport

and Highways has taken a number of steps to prevent such road accidents as per details mentioned under:

- i. 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.
- ii. The Government has constituted the National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety.
- iii. The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees, and to hold their meetings regularly.
- iv. The Ministry has constituted Group of Ministers of State Transport Minister to examine the best practices of Transport and suggest issues to improve road safety.
- v. Based on the recommendation of Group of Minister, the Ministry introduced Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill 2017 covering entire gamut of road safety.
- vi. 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.
- vii. Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- viii. Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways has been taken up.
- ix. High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on national highways.
- x. The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs. About 52,000 Km

of stretches of State Highways has been identified for conversion to national highways.

- xi. Setting up of model driving training institutes in States and refresher training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicle in the unorganized sector.
- xii. Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.
- xiii. Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like Seat Belts, anti-lock braking system etc.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has implemented the schemes of National Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS) and Road Safety and Pollution Testing Equipment and Programme Implementation under which financial assistance are provided for procurement of ambulances and breath analysers respectively. The details of fund transferred to the States/UTs for procurement of breath analyzers during last three years is the Statement-I enclosed.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is implementing the schemes under which financial assistance are provided to States/UTs for setting up of Institute of Driving Training and Research and setting up of Inspection and Certification Centre. The details of the utilization of funds State-wise is at the Statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I

Details of fund transferred to the States/UTs for procurement of Breath analysers

Year - 2015-16

S.No.	Name of States	Amount Transferred
1	Jammu and Kashmir	35,93,869/-
2	Sikkim	35,53,281/-
3	Punjab	28,14,480/-
4	West Bengal	35,48,960/-

Year - 2016-17

1	Manipur	14,07,240
2	Meghalaya	14,07,240

S.No.	Name of States	Amount Transferred	S.No.	Name of States	Amount Transferred
3	Mizoram	14,07,240	6	Tripura	15,19,819
4	Uttarakhand	14,07,240	Year - 2017-18		
5	Andman and Nicobar Islands	3,37,737	1	West Bengal	7,34,892

*Details of fund transferred to the States/ UTs for procurement of Ambulances**Year - 2015-16*

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of BLSA allotted	Amount released (In Rs.)	Amount released (In Rs.)
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	136	14,96,00,000/-	13,46,40,000/-
2.	Sikkim	31	03,41,00,000/-	03,41,00,000/-
3.	Mizoram	05	55,00,000/-	53,61,260/-
Total		172	18,92,00,000/-	17,41,01,260/-

Year = 2016-17 : NIL

Year = 2017-18 : NIL

Statement-II*Details of funds released during 2015-16 to 2018-19 for setting up of Institute of Driving and Training Research (IDTR)*

S.No.	Name of State	Amount released(Rs. In Crore)			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(Till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
4.	Madhya Pradesh	0.07	0	0	0
5.	Maharashtra	0.78	0	10.00	4.72
6.	Rajasthan	0	1.50	0	0
7.	Tripura	5.00	0	0	0
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0	5.00	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	1.50	0
10.	Manipur	0	1.20	0	0
11.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1.50	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Telangana	0	1.50	1.00	4.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1.50	0
14.	Sikkim	0	0	1.50	0
15.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	6.50
Details of funds released during 2015-16 to 2018-19 to the States/agencies authorized by the States for setting up of Inspection and Certification (I & C) Centre.					
1.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
2.	Gujarat	2.20	0	0	0
3.	Haryana	0.80	0	0	0
4.	Karnataka	0	0	1.30	0
5.	Maharashtra	0.29	0.93	0	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
7.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
8.	Telangana	2.50	2.65	0	0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2.50	4.40	0	0
10.	West Bengal	1.06	0	0	0
11.	Nagaland	0	0	3.00	3.35
12.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.50	0	2.50
13.	Sikkim	1.10	0	0	3.59
14.	West Bengal	1.06	0	0	0
15.	Odisha	0	1.88	1.00	1.94
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0.50	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	1.00	0
18.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	1.50
19.	Punjab	0	0	0	1.10

[English]

Security and Safety of Airports

1691. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has taken any serious note on safety and security of airports from any untoward

happenings like fire accidents, terror attacks, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's stand on this;

(c) whether Government has provided funds for the procurement of fire safety equipments including fire engines and other security and safety programmes to enhance and ensure the safety of airports in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated, airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Madam. There is adequate provision in regulatory mechanism/licensing of the airport towards safety and security of the airports. The Indian Civil Aviation Security Regulator BCAS/DGCA mandates various types of SOPs/contingency plans to deal with emergencies/untoward incidents, etc. These are well documented as per International ICAO norms.

These contingency plans are tested for their efficacy at regular intervals as stipulated in the mandates where all the stake holders participate in the mock drills.

(b) As part of the licensing of the airports (based on the operational requirement of safety and security equipment), Airport Safety Manuals are approved and monitored by DGCA and BCAS. Further, at AAI managed airports, Airport Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) services as per norms laid down by ICAO/DGCA, Airport Emergency Plan (AEP) and Airport Disaster Management Plan (ADMP) are available.

(c) Fire and other safety equipment are provided by AAI/Airport Operators at all operational airports (including in Kerala) as per DGCA regulations.

(d) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has already allocated a CAPEX fund of Rs. 280.00 Crore in RE 2018-19 for all airports.

Incentives under MEIS

1692. SHRI B.V. NAIK : Will the MINISTER OF TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has doubled or proposes to double the incentives for exporters of garments and made-ups under the Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) to stop declining textile exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to make such more initiatives to support and encourage textile exports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent by which these initiatives are successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Government has increased the rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) from 2% to 4% for apparel, 5% to 7% for made-ups, handloom and handicrafts w.e.f. 1st November, 2017.

(c) to (e) To enhance exports of textile and apparel products, Government announced the Special Package for garments and made-ups sectors. The Package offers Rebate of State Levies (RoSL), labour law reforms, additional incentives under ATUFS and relaxation of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act. Further, products such as fibre, yarn and fabric in the textile value chain are being strengthened and made competitive through various schemes, inter alia, Powertex for fabric segment, Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) for all segments except spinning, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) for all segments, etc. Assistance is provided to exporters under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme. Further, Government has enhanced interest equalization rate for pre and post shipment credit for the textile sector from 3% to 5% w.e.f. 02.11.2018. India's export of textile and apparel products including handicrafts increased to USD 39221 mn in 2017-18 from USD 39011 mn in 2016-17. Further during Apr.-Oct. 2018 exports have increased by 2.5% to USD 22874 mn from USD 22316 mn in corresponding period.

Thiruvananthapuram Airport

1693. DR. SHASHI THAROOR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to create a new and larger Thiruvananthapuram Airport by establishing a new site at Parassala, including detailed status of any ongoing feasibility assessments;

(b) if so, the details of this proposal particularly regarding the amount and acquisition of required land, allocation of funds to be utilised and time-frame of completion;

(c) whether a comprehensive review has been initiated regarding the displacement of people in acquiring the necessary land; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the consequences of the establishment of this off-city airport for the existing Thiruvananthapuram airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Madam. Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has not received any proposal for: development of new airport at Parassala as per Greenfield Airport Policy.

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

Additional Aircraft

1694. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received for additional aircraft on Civil Aviation sector and if so, the action taken in this regard;

(b) whether it is a fact that the commercial airliners are unable to utilize their full length/capacity at the time of landing on existing runway 29 of IGI Airport: Terminal 3;

(c) if so, the reasons which are affecting/preventing the commercial airliners from utilizing their full length capacity of runway 29;

(d) the extent to which it is safe to conduct the operation of the aircraft considering the existing safety margins of runway 29 at the time of landing keeping in view of the higher all up weight aircrafts (B777, B747, Airbus 380 etc.); and

(e) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to overcome the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Madam.

(b) and (c) As informed by Delhi International Airport Ltd. (DIAL), threshold of Runway 29 is displaced due to presence of Lord Shiva statue just before the airport

boundary having height more than the permissible height. For this displacement the standards set by ICAO were followed and the pavement of Runway 29 is constructed such that there is no constraint on the operation during landing/take-off of aircraft.

(d) and (e) Runway 11/29 is approved by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) for Code F (including B777, B747, Airbus 38 etc.) operation.

Reforms in Power Sector

1695. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any advisory committee to discuss the issues relating to power sector and to suggest reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this initiative would solve the problems of the sector including the problem of fuel shortage threatening the viability of the sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (d) There is no advisory committee set up to discuss issues relating to power sector or to suggest reforms. However, a High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) was constituted by the Government on 29.07.2018 to address the issues of Stressed Thermal Power Projects, headed by Cabinet Secretary with representatives from Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and the lenders having major exposure to the power sector. The HLEC has made following recommendations in their report:

1. Recommendations for Coal allocation/supply

- 1.1. Coal Linkage for short-term PPA: Linkage coal may be allowed to be used against short term PPAs and power be sold through Discovery of Efficient Energy Price (DEEP)

- portal following a transparent bidding process.
- 1.2. Coal Supply, in case of termination of PPAs due to Payment default by DISCOMs: A generator should be able to terminate PPA in case of default in payment from the DISCOM with the facility to use linkage coal for short term PPAs for a period of maximum of 2 years or until they find another buyer of power under long/medium term PPA, whichever is earlier.
 - 1.3. Procurement of bulk power by a nodal agency against pre-declared linkages: A nodal agency may be designated which may invite bids for procurement of bulk power for medium term for 3 to 5 years in appropriate tranches, against pre declared linkage by Coal India Limited (CIL).
 - 1.4. PSU to act as an aggregator of power: NTPC can act as an aggregator of power, i.e., procure power through transparent competitive bidding process from such stressed power plants and offer that power to the DISCOMs against PPAs of NTPC till such time as NTPC's own concerned plants/units are commissioned.
 - 1.5. Increase in quantity of coal for special forward e-auction for power sector: Ministry Of Coal may earmark for power, at least 60 per cent of the e-auction coal, and this should be in addition to the regular coal requirement of the power sector.
 - 1.6. Linkage to be provided at notified prices without bidding: The generator should be required to bid only once, for the procurement of PPA and linkage should be granted at notified price without any further bidding, to the extent of incremental coal production.
 - 1.7. Non-lapsing of short supplies of coal: If there is a shortfall in the supply of coal and it is attributable to the Ministry of Coal or Railways; such shortfall need not lapse and be carried over to the subsequent months up to a maximum of three months.
 - 1.8. ACQ to be determined based on efficiency: Upper ceiling for the ACQ/MW may be prescribed by the CEA on the basis of efficiency parameters and irrespective of the capacity and actual consumption of that plant, the coal may be supplied on that basis.
2. Recommendations to facilitate sale of power of the stressed power plants
 - 2.1. Retirement of old and inefficient Plants: Old and high heat rate plants not complying with new environment norms may be considered for retirement in a phased and time bound manner at the same time avoiding any demand/supply mismatch.
 3. Recommendations on Regulatory and DISCOM payment issues:
 - 3.1. Mandatory payment of Late Payment Surcharge (LPS): Late Payment Surcharge be mandatorily paid in the event of delay in payment by the DISCOM.
 - 3.2. Payment Security mechanism for IPPs: PFIs providing the Bill Discounting facility may also be covered by TPA i.e. in case of default by the DISCOM, the RBI may recover the dues from the account of States and make payment to the PFIs.
 4. Other Recommendations
 - 4.1. Cancellation of PPA/FSA/LTOA post NCL T scenario: PPAs, FSA and LTOA for transmission of power, EC/FC clearances, and all other approvals including water, be kept alive and not cancelled by the respective agencies even if the project is referred to NCLT or is acquired by any other

entity. All of these may be linked to the plant and not the Promoter.

- 4.2. Cancellation of PPA for non-compliance of COD: In case there is a delay in the commissioning of a project, the DISCOMs may be advised not to cancel the PPAs signed with the Generator and the same be kept on hold for a certain period of time.
- 4.3. Low utilization of Gas plant capacity due to paucity of natural gas: In order to revive gas based power plants, Ministry of Power and Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas may jointly devise a scheme in line with the earlier e-bid RLNG Scheme (supported by PSDF).

Report has been circulated by the Government to all members. It has also been published on the website of the Ministry.

It is believed that with the implementation of the recommendations outlined in the report, issues affecting many of the stressed thermal power projects are likely to get resolved and the investments made can be put to productive use.

Govt. of India has taken following steps so far to resolve the issues related to stress in Thermal Power Projects:

- I. Fuel Linkages under SHAKTI; The government has approved a new coal linkage allocation policy on May 17, 2018 named SHAKTI (Scheme for harnessing and allocating koyla transparently in India). Under the scheme, auction of coal linkages for Independent Power Producers (IPPs) with
- II. PPAs based on domestic coal has been conducted on September 12, 2017. IPPs having PPA but no coal linkages have participated in the auction and linkages have been granted to 11549 MW capacity (10 projects) including five stressed projects of total 8490 MW capacity, and these projects have been resolved. Under B(i) provision of SHAKTI scheme, linkages have been

granted to States/Central Gencos for 8870 MW for 10 projects.

- III. Pilot project for procurement of 2500 MW; In order to address the problem of lack of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) in the country, the Ministry of Power has notified a scheme for procurement of 2500 MW on competitive basis for a period of 3 years from the generators with commissioned projects having untied capacity. Under the scheme, PFC Consulting Ltd. invited bids for 2500 MW of power wherein PTC India Limited acted as an aggregator of demand for purchase of power from the power projects and sell that power to states utilities. Bids have been received from 7 (seven) projects for aggregate power of 1900 MW. Letter of Award (LOA) has been issued to all the successful bidders (1900 MW).
- IV. DISCOM Payment Monitoring App PRAAPTI: A new App PRAAPTI (Payment Ratification and Analysis in Power Procurement for Bringing Transparency in Invoicing of generators) has been launched by the Ministry of Power to bring more transparency in the payment system by DISCOMs. The generators are being actively encouraged to feed in their invoicing and payments data in the portal.
- V. Steps taken to reduce the cost of generation: Reduction in the generation cost is likely to improve the ability of DISCOMs to purchase more power and thus create more demand for power generators. The government has taken various steps to reduce the cost of generation, which are as under:
 - a. The introduction of third party sampling by Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR): The Government has started third party sampling of coal at both loading and unloading end of coal supply from CIL to Generators.
 - b. Coal linkage rationalization:
 - Ministry of Power vide letter no 5/3/2015-0M

dated 10th June, 2016 issued the policy on flexibility in utilization of domestic coal for reducing the cost of power generation for central generating companies and state power utility.

- MoP vide letter no 5/3/2015-0M dated 20th February, 2017 issued the methodology for use of coal by state in private generating stations.

3. Recommendations on Regulatory & DISCOM payment issues:

- 3.1. Mandatory payment of Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) : Late Payment Surcharge be mandatorily paid in the event of delay in payment by the DISCOM.
- 3.2. Payment Security mechanism for IPPs: PFIs providing the Bill Discounting facility may also be covered by TPA i.e. in case of default by the DISCOM, the RBI may recover the dues from the account of States and make payment to the PFIs.

4. Other Recommendations

- 4.1. Cancellation of PPA/FSA/LTOA post NCLT scenario: PPAs, FSA and LTOA for transmission of power, EC/FC clearances, and all other approvals including water, be kept alive and not cancelled by the respective agencies even if the project is referred to NCLT or is acquired by any other entity. All of these may be linked to the plant and not the Promoter.
- 4.2. Cancellation of PPA for non-compliance of COD: In case there is a delay in the commissioning of a project, the DISCOMs may be advised not to cancel the PPAs signed with the Generator and the same be kept on hold for a certain period of time.
- 4.3. Low utilization of Gas plant capacity due to paucity of natural gas: In order to revive gas

based power plants, Ministry of Power and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas may jointly devise a scheme in line with the earlier e-bld RLNG Scheme (supported by PSDF).

Report has been circulated by the Government to all members. It has also been published on the website of the Ministry.

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MW of power wherein PTC India Limited acted as an aggregator of demand for purchase of power from the power projects and sell that power to states utilities. Bids have been received from 7 (seven) projects for aggregate power of 1900 MW. Letter of Award (LOA) has been issued to all the successful bidders (1900 MW).

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- V. Steps taken to reduce the cost of generation: Reduction in the generation cost is likely to improve the ability of DISCOMs to purchase more power and thus create more demand for power generators. The government has taken various steps to reduce the cost of generation, which are as under:
- a. The introduction of third party sampling by Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR): The Government has started third party sampling of coal at both loading and unloading end of coal supply from CIL to Generators.
 - b. Coal linkage rationalization:
 - Ministry of Power vide letter no 5/3/2015-0M dated 10th June, 2016 issued the policy on flexibility in utilization of domestic coal for reducing the cost of power generation for central generating companies and state power utility.
 - MoP vide letter no 5/3/2015-0M dated 20th February, 2017 issued the methodology for use of coal by state in private generating stations.

Funds for Catchment Capacity

1696. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has provided adequate funds for enhancing the water catchment capacity as well as increasing the ground water capacity in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government allocation in the last 4 years; and

(c) whether the Government has provided adequate establishment of new RO drinking water plants in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), this Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to States for coverage of rural drinking water supply. Under NRDWP, there is no provision for funds for enhancing the water catchment capacity as well as increasing the ground water capacity.

(c) Funds provided under NRDWP can be utilized for tackling water quality issues. Rural water supply being a state subject, the State may take necessary efforts including setting up of RO plants using NRDWP funds.

Drying Rivers

1697. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that country has been facing severe water crisis as around 54 per cent of the country has turned into water stressed dust bowl with many rivers rapidly drying up;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has chalked out any plan to save the said rivers in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) The average annual water availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon hydro-meteorological and geological factors and is generally constant. The average annual water potential in the country has been assessed as 1869 billion cubic meters (BCM). Due to topographical and other factors, the utilizable water availability is limited to 1137 BCM per annum, comprising of 690 BCM of surface water and 447 BCM of replenishable ground water.

Two types of rivers exist in the country; (1) Perennial Rivers and (2) Non-Perennial Rivers. In Perennial Rivers water remains available throughout the year. Non-perennial rivers are rain fed rivers in which water flows only during the rainfall period. The flow in the rivers is dynamic and depends on many parameters such as rainfall, its distribution and intensity in the catchment, catchment characteristics and withdrawals/utilizations of water, etc. Central Water Commission (CWC) under this Ministry has Hydrological Observation sites on all important/major rivers in the country. On the basis of annual average flows of last 20 years, no increasing/decreasing trend in water availability has been observed in major rivers in the country.

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 1816 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters, respectively, which may reduce further to 1340 and 1140 in the years 2025 and 2050 respectively. Annual per-capita water availability of less than 1700 cubic meters is considered as water stressed condition, whereas annual per-capita water availability below 1000 cubic meters is considered as a water scarcity condition. Due to high temporal and spatial variation of precipitation, the water availability of many region of the country is much below the national average and can be considered as water stressed/water scarce.

The Government of India has taken a number of initiatives for river development/rejuvenation. The work of development of River Ganga and its tributaries is undertaken by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation under National Mission for Clean Ganga. The development work for rest of the rivers is undertaken by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change under the National River Conservation Plan on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Government on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments.

Government of India has constituted an expert group under the chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer (CEO), NITI Aayog consisting of Secretaries of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmer's Welfare to examine the draft policy recommendations for revitalization of rivers in India submitted by Isha Foundation and workout an action plan for the Government. Subsequently, Department of Rural Development prepared programme for action "River Rejuvenation under "MNREGS" and the same has been forwarded by NITI Aayog to Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all States/UTs.

The Government of India has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from surplus river basins to water deficit river basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) identified 30 inter basin water transfer links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FR). The Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of the all 30 links have been prepared and circulated to the concerned State Governments. After survey and investigations, Feasibility Reports (FR) of 14 links under Peninsular Component and FRs of 2 links (Indian portion) and draft FRs of 7 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed.

The implementation of Inter linking of Rivers (ILR) projects involves various steps such as preparation of Pre-feasibility Reports (PFRs)/Feasibility Reports (FRs) of links, negotiation and consensus among concerned States, agreement with neighbouring countries if link involves area lying in those countries, preparation of DPRs of the projects, clearance from appraisal agencies which includes clearance by Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change (MoEF and CC) and Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), techno-economic clearance by Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood control and multipurpose projects of MoWR, RD and GR, investment clearance and the construction time required for the completion of the project as per the DPR. The stage of implementation of a project would be reached after its DPR is prepared and the requisite statutory clearances are obtained. Thus, the implementation of the projects will take varying periods of time.

Electrification under Saubhagya Scheme

1698. SHRI. M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 100 per cent household electrification under the Saubhagya Scheme would be achieved by 2018 end;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the power consumer base was increasing at a rate of one lakh per day and estimates suggested the number of households left to be covered had fallen below 50 lakh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d) The average release of connections per day, prevailing under Saubhagya during the last one month is around 77,000 households. The State-wise details of remaining households as on 16.12.2018, aimed for electrification by March, 2019 is at the Statement enclosed. Considering the experience of execution so far, the number of un-electrified households, are likely to be less than estimated, as many households got electricity during village electrification.

Statement

Saubhagya : State-wise details of households electrification

As on 16.12.2018

Sl.No.	State	Balance Un-electrified Households
1	Arunachal Pradesh	38,111
2	Assam	7,55,998
3	Chhattisgarh	43,321
4	Jharkhand	4,52,924
5	Karnataka	1,41,453
6	Maharashtra	2,502
7	Manipur	275
8	Meghalaya	1,33,825
9	Nagaland	40,744
10	Odisha	1,55,250
11	Rajasthan	5,69,890
12	Uttar Pradesh	53,97,671
Total		77,31,964

[Translation]

Incentives to Sportspersons

1699. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Incentives provided to the players

of various sports e.g., Football, Hockey, Badminton, Lawn Tennis and Cricket etc.;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the cricket is given more Importance than other sports and If so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to encourage the players to play other sports than cricket in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE RETD.): (a) Incentives In the form of Cash awards are given to medal winners In International sports events of various sports disciplines Including those of Football,

Hockey, Badminton, Lawn Tennis. Cash awards are given in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme of 'Special Awards to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches'. As Cricket is at present not included in Olympic Games/Asian Games/Commonwealth Games, no cash award is given to sportspersons belonging to cricket. However, Blind Cricket World Cup (held in four years) is included in the Scheme of Special Awards and medal winners in Blind Cricket World Cup have been given cash award.

A Details indicating the amount of cash award given to sportspersons in different international sports events is at the Statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) Responsibility for promotion and development of specific sports disciplines is that of concerned National Sports Federations (NSF). Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Sports Authority of India (SAI) supplement the efforts of the NSFs.

Statement

Details indicating the amount of cash award given to medal winners in international sports events as per the Scheme of 'Special Awards to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches'

I. Individual Events at Senior Level:

(a) Category : Open Category Sports

S.No.	Name of Event	Amount of Award Money (In rupees)		
		Gold Medal	Silver Medal	Bronze Medal
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Olympic Games (Summer and Winter)	75 lakh	50 lakh	30 lakh
2.	Asian Games	30 lakh	20 lakh	10 lakh
3.	Commonwealth Games	30 lakh	20 lakh	10 lakh
4.	World Championships or World Cup (conducted in four year cycle)	40 lakh	25 lakh	15 lakh
5.	World Championship/World Cup (held once in two years)	20 lakh	14 lakh	8 lakh
6.	World Championship/World Cup (held annually)	10 lakh	7 lakh	4 lakh
	All England Badminton Championship			

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Asian Championships (held once in four years)	15 lakh	10 lakh	5 lakh
8.	Asian Championships (held once in two years)	7.5 lakh	5 lakh	2.5 lakh
9.	Asian Championships (held annually)	3.75 lakh	2.5 lakh	1.25 lakh
10.	Commonwealth Championships (held once in four years)	15 lakh	10 lakh	5 lakh
11.	Commonwealth Championships (held once in two years)	7.5 lakh	5 lakh	2.5 lakh
12.	Commonwealth Championships (held annually)	3.75 lakh	2.5 lakh	1.25 lakh
13.	World University Games	3.75 lakh	2.5 lakh	1.25 lakh
(b) Category : Para-Sports				
1.	Paralympic Games (Summer & Winter)	75 lakh	50 lakh	30 lakh
2.	Para Asian Games	30 lakh	20 lakh	10 lakh
3.	Commonwealth Games (Para Athletes)	30 lakh	20 lakh	10 lakh
4.	IPC World Cup/Championship (held biennially)	20 lakh	14 lakh	8 lakh
5.	IPC World Cup/Championship (held annually)	10 lakh	7 lakh	4 lakh
(c) Category : Blind Sports				
1.	IBSA World Championship	10 lakh	7 lakh	4 lakh
(d) Category : Deaf-Sports				
1.	Deaflympics	15 lakh	10 lakh	5 lakh
(e) Category : Special Olympic - Sports				
1.	Special Olympics (Summer/Winter)	5 lakh	3 lakh	1 lakh
(f) Category: Blind Cricket World Cup				
S.No.	Name of Event	Amount of Award Money (In rupees) Winner		
1.	Blind Cricket World Cup (held in four years)	5 lakh		

II. Individual Events of. Junior Level for sports

competitions stated above: In case of Junior Level,

the amount will be one third of the amount stated in tables above rounded off to nearest tens of thousand of Rupees.

- III. Individual Events of Sub Junior Level for sports competitions stated above: In case of Sub Junior Level, the amount will be one sixth of the amount stated in tables above rounded off to nearest tens of thousand of Rupees.
- IV. Team Events: For Team events, the amount of cash award is computed taking into account the number of members of the team. However, no member of team gets less than 50% of the award amount corresponding individual event, medal, level and category of participation.

Linking of Villages under P.M.G.S.Y.

1700. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to make any provision for expanding the scheme of linking villages and hamlets with population of 100 to 500 with the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the manner and scale in which the said expansion is proposed to take place;

(c) whether the Union Government has invited proposals from the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the Union Government to provide rural connectivity, by way of single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. Under PMGSY, all eligible unconnected habitations with more than 500 population in plain areas, 250+ population in Special Category States/Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the District Development Programme),

the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/NITI Aayog as per 2001 census are to be connected by all weather road. For critical Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected blocks in nine States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population of 100 persons and above.

There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for expanding the scheme of linking villages and hamlets with population of 100 to 500 under PMGSY.

Sports Complexes in Jharkhand

1701. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constructed integrated sports complexes in the rural blocks of Sahebganj, Pakur, Godda and Dumka districts in Santhal pargana of Jharkhand under any sport scheme;

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

(c) the details of the work done towards organising sports competitions in the rural blocks of these districts during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD)]: (a) and (b) This Ministry has not sanctioned financial assistance for construction of Integrated Sports Complexes in rural blocks of Sahebganj, Pakur, Godda and Dumka districts in Santhal pargana of Jharkhand under any of the Schemes implemented by it.

(c) Sports is a State subject and Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Government. The primary responsibility of Organization of sports competition in rural blocks lies with the State Government. None of the schemes being implemented by this Ministry during last two years had/have any provisions for organizing Sports competitions at the block level.

[English]

Impact of Government Advertisement

1702. DR. A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to conduct an independent study to gauge the impact of Government advertisements on people and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said move is aimed at drawing a strategy for judicious use of money for the state publicity works and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to curtail expenditure on Government advertisements; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) The Bureau of Outreach and Communication (BOC) under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting undertakes Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns on behalf of the Ministries/Departments of Government of India with regard to their policies/programme. The Ministries/Departments undertake impact study on need basis.

(c) and (d) Expenditure on communication and awareness campaigns by Government of India is dynamic in nature and depends on the publicity requirements of client Ministries/Departments in respect of their programme/schemes and their budget allocation for the purpose, which keeps varying from time to time.

Observations of C.S.G. on S.B.M.

1703. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken into account the concern raised in the CAG report that due to the non-availability of household water connections, the toilets constructed under SBM could not be used;

(b) if so, the actions taken to meet this issue;

(c) whether the Government is of the opinion that the building of toilets alone is not sufficient for the realization of the actual vision of an Open Defecation Free (ODF) country; and

(d) if so, what feasible actions were taken in this regard for the realization of ODF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) The usage of toilets has been shown to consistently be above 90% by independent third party surveys by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Quality Council of India (QCI) and the Independent Verification Agency (IVA) under the World Bank support project to SBM-G.

The SBM-G promotes the use of the rural pan, which has a steeper slope than the traditional urban pan, and hence requires only 1.5 liters per flush compared to 5 litres per flush for the urban pan. Additionally, the SBM-G and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines also provide for convergence towards implementation of the programmes of sanitation and water, and to maximize the availability of piped water for sanitation purposes. Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared villages are being prioritized for providing Piped Water Supply under NEDWP.

(c) and (d) Sanitation is primarily a behaviour change issue, and under the SBM(G), Community Approaches to Sanitation (CAS) are being used by the States to trigger behaviour change among communities. Extensive Information, Education and Communication (IEC) is being used to build awareness for sanitation. Interpersonal communication is being carried out through trained sanitation motivators called Swachhagrahis, as well as Nigrani Samities in the villagers to ensure that the people build and use toilets.

[Translation]

Promotion of Solar Energy

1704. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented by the Government in Madhya Pradesh to encourage solar energy at present;

(b) the amount released during the last two years under the said schemes;

(c) whether the Government has made provision of any subsidy in the consumption of solar energy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has been implementing various schemes in the country, including in Madhya Pradesh, to promote solar energy.

The names of the schemes are as under:

- (i) Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects.
- (ii) Scheme for setting up 1000 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and the Government of India organisations with Viability Gap Funding (VGF).

iii. Scheme for setting up 300 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by Defence Establishments and Para Military Forces with VGF.

iv. Pilot-cum-demonstration projects for development of grid connected solar PV power plants on canal banks and canal tops.

v. Bundling Scheme - 15000 MW grid-connected solar PV power plants through NTPC Ltd./NVTN.

vi. VGP Scheme for setting up of 2000 MW of Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects through Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI).

vii. VGP Scheme for setting up of 5000 MW of Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects through SECI.

viii. Installation of Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Power Plants.

ix. Off-Grid Solar PV Scheme.

(b) The details of quantum of funds provided to Madhya Pradesh under various schemes during the last two years are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(c) and (d) The details of provision of subsidy for consumption of solar energy are given at the Statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I

Quantum of Funds provided to Madhya Pradesh under Various Schemes during the last two years

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Schemes	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects	56.56	13.47
2.	Grid Connected Solar Rooftops Scheme	31.96	3.14
3.	Roof Top PV and Small Solar Power Generation Programme (RPSSGP) Solar GBI Scheme	8.78	2.00
4.	Off-Grid SPV Scheme	0.66	69.09
5.	Scheme for Setting up of Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects by CPSUs and Govt. Organizations with Viability Gap Funding (VGF)	82.50	114.75
Total		180.46	202.45

Statement-II*Details of provision of subsidy for use of Solar Energy*

. Sr.No.	Scheme	Central Financial Assistance (CFA)/Subsidy
1.	Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs.20 lakhs/MW or 30% of the project cost including Grid-connectivity cost, whichever is lower • CFA @ Rs 25.00 lakh per park for DPR preparation of solar parks, conducting surveys, etc.
2.	Operationalization of 300 MW Solar PV Projects by defence establishment and para military forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bidders selected on the basis of bids for minimum VGF requirement for the project with commitment to supply solar power at Rs. 5.50/KWh for 25 years. • The upper limits of the VGF are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Category-I: Rs. 2.5 crore/MW for project capacity up to 5 MW or 30% of the project cost whichever is lower; (ii) Category-II: Rs. 2 crore/MW for project capacity greater than 5 MW up to 25 MW or 30% of the project cost whichever is lower; and (iii) Category-III: Rs. 1.5 crore/MW for project capacity greater than 25 MW or 30% of the project cost whichever is lower. <p>Keeping in view the technology upgradation and economies of scales, the upper limit of VGF was revised on 17.02.2017 to @ Rs. 1.10 Cr./MW for all projects irrespective of sizes for which tenders were not brought out and the tariff was revised from Rs. 5.50/KWh to Rs. 4.50/kWh.</p>
3.	Scheme for Setting up of 750 MW Grid-connected Solar PV Power Projects under Batch-I of Phase-II of JNNSM with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Support	The selection of the bidders has been based on the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) required for the project in an ascending order up to the full capacity. Viability Gap Funding (VGF) is limited to 30% of the project cost or 2.5 crore per MW whichever is lower. Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) has signed PPA with such project developers for purchasing entire power from the project for 25 years at 5.45 Rs. per unit (4.75 Rs. per unit for projects availing accelerated depreciation).
4.	Scheme for Setting up of 2000 MW Grid-connected Solar PV Power Projects under Batch-III of Phase-II of JNNSM with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Support	The Project developer is provided a VGF based on his bid. The upper limit for VGF is kept at Rs.1.0 Crore/MW with a pre-determined tariff of Rs. 4.50/kWh.

. Sr.No.	Scheme	Central Financial Assistance (CFA)/Subsidy
5.	Scheme for Setting up of 5000 MW Grid-connected Solar PV Power Projects under Batch-III of Phase-II of JNNSM with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Support	The Project developer is provided a VGF based on his bid. The upper limit for VGF is kept at Rs. 1.0 crore/MW. SECI will select projects through competitive e-bidding based on minimum VGF sought (quoted in INR/MW), or there may be a provision for quoting a discounted tariff (quoted in INR/kWh) with zero VGF.
6.	Grid Connected Rooftop	CFA of up to 30% of project cost/bench mark cost (whichever is lower) is being provided for installation of Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Projects in Residential, Institutional and Social sectors in General Category States and up to 70% of the project cost/benchmark cost (whichever is lower) in Special Category States (i.e. North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands). For Government sector, achievement linked incentives are being provided. Subsidy/CFA is not applicable for commercial and industrial establishments in private sector.
7.	Pilot-cum-demonstration project for development of grid connected solar PV power plants on canal banks and canal tops	The Scheme has provision for Central Financial assistance as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs. 3 crore/MW or 30% of the project cost, whichever is lower, for Canal Top SPV projects; and • Rs. 1.5 crore/MW or 30% of the project cost, whichever is lower, for Canal Bank SPV projects. The Scheme is closed for new sanctions.
8.	Scheme for setting up of 1000 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under Batch-V of Phase II of JNNSM	The Scheme has provision for Viability Gap Funding as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs. 1 Cr./MW, for projects where domestically produced Cells and Modules are used • Rs. 50 Lakh/MW for projects where domestically produced Modules are used. The Scheme is closed for new sanctions.
9.	Off-Grid scheme-SPV lighting systems and power plants, Solar Pumps	1. Lighting Systems <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Street Lights with Lead acid batteries: Benchmark Cost = Rs. 300/Wp: CFA=Rs. 90/Wp B. Street lights with Lithium Ferro Phosphate batteries: Benchmark cost = Rs. 435/Wp: CFA= Rs. 130.50/Wp 2. Power plants with 6 hours battery bank: Benchmark Cost = Rs. 100/Wp: CFA=Rs. 30/Wp <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Solar Lamp: Benchmark Cost = Rs. 250/Wp: CFA=Rs. 212.50/Wp

Watershed Development in Drought Prone Areas

1705. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken for watershed development in drought prone areas along with the programmes implemented thereto, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of funds sanctioned, released and utilized for the said purpose, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes any training and development programmes for functionaries involved in watershed development programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to take initiative for watershed development in forest areas and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Government in the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) was earlier implementing three area development programmes namely Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis.

These three programmes were integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009.

Department of Land Resources has sanctioned 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States (except Goa) [during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15] covering an area of about 39.07 million hectare under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). The IWMP was amalgamated in 2015-16 as the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) and is being implemented principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands.

The activities being undertaken through the watershed development projects *inter alia* include ridge

area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for assetless persons, etc.

(b) 8214 projects sanctioned with a total cost of Rs. 50,739.58 crore (Rs. 33,642.24 crore as Central share) under IWMP are being implemented under WDC-PMKSY. State wise details of funds released as Central share [from 2009-10. to 2018-19 (up to 30.11.2018)] and funds utilized under WDC-PMKSY are given at the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) There is no separate fund released for training and development of functionaries involved in the implementation of WDC-PMKSY. However, as per the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects- 20.0.8 (Revised in 20.11), 5% of the total project cost is earmarked for Institution and Capacity Building.

(e) Treatment of forest area in the project is also an integral part of the WDC-PMKSY project guidelines. Under WDC-PMKSY, States prepare the Annual Action Plan comprising of the proposed activities and the fund requirements. The available Central assistance is provided amongst the States *inter-alia* on the basis of number of projects sanctioned, pace of utilisation, Annual Action Plan formulated by the States etc.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released as Central share and funds utilized from 2009-10 to 2018-19 under WDC-PMKSY

(Rs in crore)			
Sr.No.	State	Central share released #	Funds utilized [§]
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	978.12	1564.72
2	Arunachal Pradesh	244.33	252.05
3	Assam	387.53	420.39
4	Bihar	130.62	145.3

1	2	3	4
5	Chhattisgarh	283.34	425.23
6	Gujarat	1221.49	1538.04
7	Haryana	88.70	92.1
8	Himachal Pradesh	283.58	290.28
9	Jammu and Kashmir	190.05	193.63
10	Jharkhand	191.52	212.63
11	Karnataka	1872.94	2343.35
12	Kerala	109.30	129.73
13	Madhya Pradesh	1344.91	1785.16
14	Maharashtra	2250.62	2791.95
15	Manipur	149.10	148.02
16	Meghalaya	166.34	178.12
17	Mizoram	251.16	264.46
18	Nagaland	483.89	532.57
19	Odisha	960.31	1189.23
20	Punjab	60.42	63.46
21	Rajasthan	2295.67	3169.51
22	Sikkim	22.08	26.15
23	Tamil Nadu	870.35	1055.76
24	Telangana	556.78	454.48
25	Tripura	196.02	206.16
26	Uttarakhand	131.08	122.46
27	Uttar Pradesh	808.49	870.73
28	West Bengal	157.63	181.83
Total		16686.37	20647.50

Upto 30.11.2018, including releases under the erstwhile IWMP
\$ Funds utilized reported by States is upto 31.10.2018 (reported month during 2018-19 varies) and funds utilization is subject to change after audit. Funds utilized include Central Share, State Share, interest & miscellaneous receipt.

Note: 1. WDC-PMKSY is not operational in Union Territories.

2. There is no sanctioned project in Goa

Revenue Generation through Advertisement

1706. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revenue generation through advertisement by Doordarshan (DD) is very low and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is a need to revamp the DD on its contents to attract more audience;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes any plan to revamp DD and its regional and national channels with better quality contents to get more advertisement to raise revenue and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the amount of money generated by DD during the last three years through advertisement; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by the Government thereto?

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

(b) to (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that it is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to modernize its infrastructure and improve the quality of programmes. Reviewing and enhancing the content quality is a continuous process. Doordarshan has taken several measures to improve the quality of content including providing training to its Technical and Programming staff, capacity building of Content Producers, improving the quality of presentation, enhanced visibility on Social Media etc. Packaging of the shows and promos has been improved to give a distinct look and feel to DD Channels. Wide publicity of programmes is being given through various channels of Doordarshan and social media through Youtube/Twitter/Facebook. Many Doordarshan channels have seen an increase in viewership due to above mentioned initiatives.

(e) and (f) The revenue generated through commercials by Doordarshan during the last three years is as under:-

(Figures in crores)

Financial Year	Commercial Revenue of Doordarshan
2015-16	750.47
2016-17	828.47
2017-18	884.39

Use of Geographic Information System for Flood Forecasting

1707. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has the details of the loss of life, property and livestock reported in flood prone areas for the current as well as the last year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has-adopted advanced technologies such as mapping based on satellite imagery and Geographic Information Systems for flood forecasting and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has issued any standard operating procedures to ensure the safety of dams and conduct their post monsoon inspections and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Central Water Commission (CWC) compiles the damages due to flood and heavy rains after confirmation by the respective State

Governments. The statement showing State-wise flood damage during the year 2017 is enclosed Statement-I. During the year 2018, the tentative assessment of loss of life and cattles lost as per National Emergency Response Centre website of Ministry of Home Affairs is 881 and 50348 respectively.

(b) Advanced technologies like mapping based on satellite imagery and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for flood forecasting are being used for finding flood extent, development of mathematical models and verification of model outputs. Google Earth Engine for Satellite Data Analysis and ARCGIS/QGIS software for spatial data processing are also being used.

(c) The responsibility of operation and maintenance of the dams lies with dam owners. Most of the dam owners are the Irrigation/Water Resources Departments of State Governments. CWC provides technical assistance to dam owners and has issued following guidelines as part of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP):

- Guidelines for safety Inspection of Dams.
- Guidelines for preparation of Operation and Maintenance Manuals of Dams.
- Guidelines for Developing Emergency Action Plans for Dams

Ministry of Water Resources has constituted National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS) under chairmanship of Chairman, CWC in which most of the States/dam owners are members. In NCDS meetings, apart from discussing numerous dam safety related issues, the dam owners are also advised to prepare Operation and Maintenance (O and M) Manuals of dams, Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for their dams and inspect them regularly before and after monsoon in accordance with guidelines issued by CWC. Every dam requires separate O and M manual and the consolidated status on preparation of O and M manuals is at the Statement-II as reported by the dam owners.

Statement*Details showing State-wise Flood Damage During 2017**

• Tentative

Sl.No.	Name of State	Area		Population		Damages to Crops		Damages to Houses	
		Affected (Mha)		Affected (Million)		Area (Mha)	Value (Rs. Crore)	Nos.	Value (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3		4		5	6	7	8
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0.000		0.000		0.000	0000	25	0.000
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.106		0.199		0041	97.540	1463	5.550
3	ASSAM	0.398		5602		0.398	0.000	78287	0.000
4	BIHAR	0.810		17.164		0.810	0.000	118410	0.000
5	CHATTISGARH	0.000		0.000		0.000	0.000	929	0.000
6	GOA	0		0		0	0	64	0
7	GUJARAT	0.891		0.520		0.891	0.000	38796	0.000
8	HARYANA	0001		0.000		0.001	17.960	8	0.047
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0006		6.865		0.003	34.607	2195	13.300
10	JAMMU and KASHMIR	0000		0.000		0000	0.000	92	0.000
11	JHARKHAND	0.000		0.010		0.000	0.000	2668	0.000
12	KARNATAKA	0.000		0.000		0.000	0.000	1910	0.000
13	KERALA	0.000		0000		0.000	0.000	3836	
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0.000		0000		0.000	0000	0	0.000
15	MAHARASHTRA	0.000		0.000		0.000	0.000	0	0.000
16	MANIPUR	0.089		0.000		0.089	0.000	18989	0.000
17	MEGHALAYA	0.000		0.000		0.000	0.000	148	0.000
18	MIZORAM	0.046		0.000		0.046	0.000	5437	0.000
19	NAGALAND	0.568		0.667		0.568	9.300	4200	18.200
20	ODISHA	0.658		0.697		0.021	0.000	5610	0.000
21	PUNJAB	0.006		0.000		0.006	18.230	130	0.410
22	RAJASTHAN	1.087		3.586		0.739	1333221	57290	30.450
23	SIKKIM	0.002		0.033		0.001	5.000	80	9.270
24	TAMILNADU	0.000		0.000		0.000	0000	9	0.000
25	TRIPURA	0.004		0.000		0.004	0.000	4091	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	UTTAR PRADESH	0437	2.923	0.396	308.053	26834	0.000
27	UTTARAKHAND	0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1410	0.000
28	WEST BENGAL	1.033	8.723	1.033	6914500	826982	9158.280
29	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR ISLAND	0000	0000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000
30	CHANDIGARH	0.000	0000	0000	0.000	0	0.000
31	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000
32	DAMAN & DIU	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000
33	DELHI	0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0.000	0000	0.000	0000	0	0.000
35	PUDUCHERRY	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000
Total		6,140	46.988	5.046	8738.411	1200623	9235.507

Sl.No.	Name of State	Cattle Lost Nos.	Human Lives Lost Nos.	Damage to Public Utilities (Rs. Crore)	Total Damages Crops, Houses and Public Utilities (Rs. Crore)
1	2	9	10	11	12
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	1	0.000	0.000
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1177	60	1471.590	1574.680
3	ASSAM	0	160	0.000	0.000
4	BIHAR	373	514	0.000	0.000
5	CHATTISGARH	0	52	0.000	0.000
6	GOA	0	1	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	284	0.000	0.000
8	HARYANA	0		0.000	18.007
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	199	75	3.460	51.367
10	JAMMU and KASHMIR	0	7	0.000	0.000
11	JHARKHAND	0	12	0.000	0.000
12	KARNATAKA	0	84	0.000	0.000
13	KERALA	0	66	0.000	0.000

1	2	9	10	11	12
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0.000	0.000
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	148	0.000	0.000
16	MANIPUR	0	21	0.000	0.000
17	MEGHALAYA	0	3	0.000	0.000
18	MIZORAM	0	11	0.000	0.000
19	NAGALAND	2515	29	524.090	551.590
20	ODISHA	1316	3	334.315	334.315
21	PUNJAB	6	5	0.000	18.640
22	RAJASTHAN	5536	101	513.186	1876.857
23	SIKKIM	110	10	231.170	245.440
24	TAMILNADU	0	1	0.000	0.000
25	TRJPURA	0	17	0.000	0.000
26	UTTAR PRADESH	93	121	0.000	308.053
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	59	0.000	0.000
28	WEST BENGAL	2857	217	1655.160	17729.940
29	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND	0	0	0.000	0.000
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0.000	0.000
31	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0.100	0.100
32	DAMAN AND DIU	0	0	0.000	0.000
33	DELHI	0	0	0.000	0.000
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0.000	0.000
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0.000	0.000
Total		14182	2062	4733.071	22706.989

Statement-II*Status of Operation and Maintenance Manual*

SI.No.	State	Number of O and M Manuals	Status of O and M manual
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	O and M manual completed and rest are under progress.
2	Bihar	20	O and M manual of 2 large dams under preparation.
3	Chhatisgarh	1	Preparation of other dams O and M manuals has been requested.

1	2	3	4
4	Gujarat	1	Field offices have been requested for preparation of O and M manuals.
5.	Himachal Pradesh	16	16 O and M manuals have been received.
6.	Jharkhand	1	Preparation of other dams O and M manuals has been requested.
7	Karnataka	-	Chairman, NCDS requested WRD Kamataka to prepare O and M manuals.
8	Kerala (Irrg.)	-	Chairman, NCDS requested WRD Kerala irrigation to prepare O and M manuals.
9	Madhya Pradesh	25	Other dams O and M manuals preparation under process.
10	Maharashtra	111	Rest O and M manuals preparation under process.
11	Odisha	7	6 more O and M manuals under progress.
12	Punjab	12	Chairman, NCDS requested Punjab Irrigation Depttto prepare O and M manuals.
13	Rajasthan		O &M of important dams are under preparation.
14	Tamil Nadu	89	O and M rules for flood regulation of all 89 dams of TNWRD have been prepared.
15	Telangana	-	Telangana WRD informed that field authorities have been requested for preparation of O and M manuals.
16	Uttar Pradesh	-	U P Irrigation and WRD informed that field authorities have been requested for preparation of O and M manuals.
17	Uttarakhand	-	Chairman, NCDS has requested WRD Utarakhand to prepare O and M manuals.
18	West Bengal	-	Chairman, NCDS has requested WRD West Bengal to prepare O and M manuals.
19	Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB)	3	Completed and Digitization of Drawings is under process.
20	Damodar Valley Corp. (DVC)	4	Completed.
21	Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB)	-	Chairman, NCDS requested KSEB to prepare O and M manuals.
22	Meghalaya Power Generation Corporation limited (MePGL)	-	Chairman, NCDS requested MePGLto prepare O and M manuals.
23	National Hydro Power Corp. (NHPC)	18	Data Book and O and M Manuals for 18 dams completed and Teesta low Dam-IV is under preparation.

Note: Status as per information received from State Govts.

Sanitation Coverage

1708. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the "behavioural change" in rural population to attain the real motive behind sanitation programme;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that sanitation coverage across many States is considerably low, if yes provide the details regarding steps taken by the Government to uplift the pace of sanitation in the low performing States;

(c) whether the Government has also taken cognizance of poor nature of construction and low quality of raw materials being used in the construction of toilets under cleanliness drive; and

(d) if so, enumerate the corrective steps that have been taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)], the preferable approach is to adopt Community Approaches to Sanitation (CAS) focusing heavily on triggering entire communities and on achieving-collective behavioral change with emphasis on awareness generation. Up to 5% of the programme funds can be spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and capacity building at the State and District level, and up to 3% at the Central level. Massive media campaigns have been started at national level using Audio Visual (TV) and Audio (Radio) aids. States are also carrying out IEC campaign including interpersonal Communication (IPC). Cleanliness drives and awareness campaigns are also held at regular intervals. Nigrani Samities have been formed in the villages to ensure that the people use the 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. Besides conventional IEC tools, social media is also being used for spreading the mass awareness. Swachh Bharat Whatsapp group has

been created involving officials of Government of India and all the States. Similar groups for individual States have been formed. A Facebook page for SBM(G) has been created and twitter handles are also active. Media celebrities have been roped in as brand ambassadors.

(b) Government had launched the SBM(G) on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to achieve 100% open-defecation free (ODF) India by 2nd October, 2019. So far, 25 States/UTs have been declared ODF. The remaining States are on track to become ODF by 2nd October, 2019.

(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.

Promotion of Sports

1709. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to transfer sports subject from the State List to Concurrent List and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of measures proposed to be taken at national level for development of sports In case of such transfer of sports to Concurrent List; and

(c) the details of measures being taken by the Government for increasing the participation of women and youth from tribal areas in sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) There is a proposal under consideration of the Government to bring "Sports" under concurrent List from State List. In this regard, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports) has sought comments

from the concerned Ministries/Departments as well as Governments of States/UTs.

The main objective of shifting "Sports" from State List to Concurrent List is to enable the Central Government to provide for a robust comprehensive framework for sports.

(b) and (c) All sports promotional schemes of this Ministry (Department of Sports) are applicable to whole country irrespective of area and gender. However, some schemes of the Ministry have specific component for increasing the participation of women and youth from tribal areas in sports.

Continuous efforts are made to increase the participation of women and youth from tribal areas in the sport. The participation of number of girls trainees under SAI Schemes have increased from 3530 (2015-16) to 4031 (2016-17) to 4426 (2017-18). Similarly, the number sportspersons of which majority of them come from rural and tribal areas of the country have increased from 11773 (2015-16) to 13684 (2016-17) to 14907 (2017-18) under SAI Schemes.

Power Generation

1710. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electricity generated from wind, solar and other renewable power plants has reached the grid-parity with conventional electricity, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the total installed capacity of renewable power from the year 2014 to 2018;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to increase the target for wind, solar and other renewable power installations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the new targets for renewable energy capacity addition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) The electricity generated through solar and wind power has reached grid-parity in the recent bids. For solar power, the lowest tariff discovered has been

Rs. 2.44/kWh at Badla and for wind power the lowest tariff discovered has been Rs. 2.43/kWh in Gujarat. As per Central Electricity Regulatory Commission's (CERC) Tariff Order for the year 2018-19, the levelled tariff for small hydro power is in the range of Rs. 4.32/kWh to Rs 6.05/kWh and for Biomass power projects, it is in the range from Rs. 7.22/kWh to Rs. 8.64/kWh.

(b) A total of 37.83 GW of renewable energy capacity has been added from 1st April 2014 to 31st Oct 2018 which includes 21.68 GW from Solar, 13.95 GW from Wind, 1.50 GW from Biomass and 0.70 GW from Small Hydro Power.

(c) and (d) In the year 2015, the Government has up-scaled the target to install 175 GW of Renewable Energy capacity by the year 2022, which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from Bio-power and 5 GW from Small Hydro power.

[Translation]

Per Capita Availability of Water

1711. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether per capita availability of water is decreasing in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government in this regard in each district of the country;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to identify new water resources in each State of the country along with the outcome of the same; and

(e) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the availability of water in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The average annual water

availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon hydro-meteorological and geological factors and is generally constant. However, water availability per person is dependent on population of the country and for India; per capita availability of water is reducing progressively due to increase in population. The average annual per capita water availability in the years 2001 and 2011 was assessed as 1816 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters respectively which may reduce further to 1340 and 1140 in the years 2025 and 2050 respectively.

(b) and (c) Central Government has not conducted any survey regarding per capita availability of water district-wise.

(d) and (e) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources including identification of new sources of water are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes. Central Government has taken various steps to improve availability of water in the country.

Central Government has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from water surplus basins to water deficit basins to improve availability of water.

Central Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY) in 2015-16 which aims to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. During 2016-17, 99 on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh hectares and balance estimated cost of Rs. 77,595 crore (Central Assistance Rs. 31342.50 crore) have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area

Development and Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share.

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.

Some other initiatives/measures taken by the Central Government for conservation and improvement of availability of ground water are as under:

- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a conceptual document titled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during the year 2013 envisaging construction of 1.11 crore Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge structures in urban and rural areas. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.
- CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) programme from the XII Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. Aquifer Mapping is aimed at delineating aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans.
- The Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for regulation of its development, which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model Bill.
- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under Section 3 (3) of the "Environment (Protection) Act, 1986" for the purpose of regulation

and control of ground water development and management in the Country. So far, CGWA has notified 162 areas in the country where ground water withdrawal through new abstraction structures is not permitted, except for drinking and domestic uses.

VIP Protocol at Delhi Airport

1712. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the company entrusted with the responsibility of VIP protocol/lounge at Delhi Airport along with the conditions under which this responsibility has been given;

(b) whether GMR is not providing assistance to Hon'ble Members of Parliament during journey in Delhi on the pretext of shortage of staff;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to discontinue the services of the said company and to entrust this responsibility to any other company;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the total number of employees working in the said company at present along with the details thereof, post-wise;

(g) whether the Government proposes to inquire into the PF and other data of the said company;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As per provision of Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA), Delhi International Airport Ltd. (DIAL) is operating a VIP Lounge and a ceremonial lounge for the use and comfort of designated guests adhering to the extent instructions relating to protocols and courtesies.

(b) No Madam. DIAL is providing all requisite assistance to Hon'ble Members of Parliament through

well appointed reserved lounges located at various terminal of IGJ Airport.

(c) to (e) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(f) DIAL guest relation teams comprises of 40 officers and 90 attendants deployed in three shift at three terminals of the airport.

(g) No Madam. However it was informed by DIAL that regular inspection audits are conducted by PF authorities from time to time.

(h) and (i) Does not arise in view of (g) above.

[English]

Rise in Newsprint Cost

1713. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent rise in newsprint cost could lower the operating margins of print media companies this fiscal by more than 400 basis point;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide all support to the print media to remain in force; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has informed that paper sector falls under delicensed category of industries. As such the Government does not regulate or control the prices of Newsprint, which are dependent purely on market forces. No study has been done by Government to assess the impact of prices of newsprint on operating margins of print media companies.

(c) and (d) The proposals of print media sector for policy intervention of Government in various areas are taken up with concerned Ministries/Departments from time to time, whenever so required.

Directives to Social Media

1714. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued directives to social media platforms to establish mechanisms to remove illegal content, failing which such media platforms shall be punished;

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

(c) the number of warnings issued on private and public-owned satellite TV Channels against lynching and mob violence following Ministry's advisory, Channel-wise and Screen Time Allocation-wise and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for not issuing a directive instead of issuing an advisory;

(d) the details of the investigation carried out in the accident in Raigad district involving students of Film and Television Institute of India (FTII) and the actions taken thereto; and

(e) the details of action taken following the National Commission for Women requesting the Ministry to direct print, publication and production houses to form an internal committee to probe complaints of sexual harassment at workplace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has informed that the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 and the rules therein namely "The Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules 2011" mandates intermediary platforms, including social media sites, to establish a mechanism to remove illegal contents failing which they may lose their immunity and become liable for punishment.

(c) In compliance with the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India judgement dated 17.07.2018 and 24.09.2018 in the WP(Civil) No. 754 of 2016 in Tehseen S. Poonawalla vs. Union of India and others on the issues

of lynching and mob violence etc., the Ministry had issued an advisory dated 28.09.2018 to TV Channels to run, as scrolls, following two messages in public interest:

"Mob violence and lynching is a heinous crime and invites serious consequences under the law—."

"Mob violence and lynching is a serious criminal offence and invites stringent punishment under the law."

This Ministry has not issued warning to any private satellite TV channels on the issue of lynching and mob violence.

(d) The Ministry had constituted a Committee to inquire into the incident that occurred during the shoot of a diploma film on 29.09.2018 at Raigad Distt., Maharashtra. The Committee has given its report recommending remedial measures for action by FTII.

(e) The Ministry has requested (a) Press Council of India to issue necessary direction to all print media; and (b) all film production houses, to place an effective mechanism for addressing complaints of sexual harassment at workplace.

[Translation]

Sericulture in Chhattisgarh

1715. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government allocated funds to Chhattisgarh to promote sericulture in the budget for 2018-19;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement more schemes for the development of sericulture in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) The Government of India through Central Silk Board is implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Silk Samagra" under which an allocation of Rs. 9.50 crore has been

made to the State of Chhattisgarh for the year 2018-19 for implementation of various critical beneficiary oriented components.

(c) and (d) For the development of sericulture in the country, under "Silk Samagra" it mainly focuses on improving quality and productivity of domestic silk thereby reducing the country's dependence on imported silk. During the year 2017-18, under the scheme, Rs. 80.49 crore were released to different States towards support of beneficiaries for implementation of various critical components under "Silk Sarnagra". Similarly, during the year 2018-19, Rs. 24.62 crore has been released to different States for implementation of sericulture component of "Silk Samagra". The funds released to the State Government for assisting the beneficiaries include activities from plantation development to cocoon production with interventions for Silkworm Rearing House, Rearing Equipments, Chawki Rearing Centres, Silk reeling and spinning, Capacity building and allied activity.

Under North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), 32 sericulture projects are being implemented viz., Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP) and Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP) covering Mulberry, Eri and Muga sectors in all North East States. The projects aim at holistic development of sericulture in all its spheres from plantation development to production of fabrics with value addition at every stage of production chain. These projects have been approved at a total cost of Rs. 992.05 crore with Government of India share of Rs. 849.03 crore for implementation from 2014-15 to 2020-21. The projects are expected to contribute additional production of around 2,600 MT raw silk during the project period and 1,200 MT silk per annum after project period involving around 60,000 beneficiaries.

[English]

Flood Prone Airport

1716. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some airports in the country are low lying and flood prone;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that due to it technically operational crisis the Government faces huge loss of emergency services as well as economic loss;

(c) whether Navi Mumbai International Airport is one of the faulty airport which is under construction; and

(d) if so, the plan and guidelines of National Disaster Management Authority to tackle and overcome the problems and correction of risks therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Most of the airports/airstrips in India were constructed prior to Independence especially during the World War-II period. The airports are initially constructed/developed on the land provided by the concerned State Governments, with carefully designed drainage systems. However, due to growth of habitation around the airports and the unprecedented rains, some airports face drainage problems at times.

(b) Yes, Madam. Due to drainage problem, operations at the airports are sometimes hampered.

(c) and (d) The Navi Mumbai airport is being developed by CIDCO, Government of Maharashtra, No such issue has come to the notice of this Ministry.

Community Radio Stations

1717. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Community Radio (CR) Stations which have obtained financial assistance from the Ministry under Scheme "Supporting Community Radio Movement in India", State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of grants provided by the Government to each CR Stations, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any system to monitor the CR Stations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) This Ministry, so far, has sanctioned financial assistance to 12 Community Radio (CR) Stations under the scheme "Supporting Community Radio Movement in India", details given at the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) As per Grant of Permission Agreement (GOPA), Community Radio Stations are mandated to preserve the recordings of broadcast material for a

period of three months from the date of broadcast and produce the same to the Ministry for review, as and when required.

Monitoring of content of CR Stations/adherence to the AIR Broadcast Code is also done by Monitoring Committees constituted to monitor the content of the private satellite TV channels for violation of Programme and Advertising Code. OM No. N-4407/3/2015-BC.1 dated 26 April, 2017 was issued to this effect. (Copy available on this Ministry's website www.mib.gov.in – Broadcasting – Documents)

Statement

State/UT-wise details of the grants disbursed to Community Radio Stations

S.No.	Name of the Organisation	State	Grants Released in FY	Grants Released (in Rs.)
1.	Deccan Development Society	Andhra Pradesh	2016-17	1,93,395.00
2.	NGF College of Engineering and Technology, Palwal-Faridabad	Haryana	2016-17	3,18,132.00
3.	National Welfare Society	Maharashtra	2016-17	7,06,206.00
4.	AGN School Managed by GIFT Foundation	Tamil Nadu	2016-17	5,60,840.50
5.	Keystone Foundation	Tamil Nadu	2016-17	41,974.00
6.	Rathinam College of Arts & science	Tamil Nadu	2016-17	84,500.00
7.	MOP Vaishnav College for Women	Tamil Nadu	2016-17	2,88,680.00
8.	Aurobindo Society	Tamil Nadu	2016-17	6,77,049.00
9.	Seeking Modern Applications for Real Transformation (SMART)	Uttar Pradesh	2016-17	2,76,035.00
10.	Asutosh Seva evam Shiksha Sansthan	Uttar Pradesh	2018-19	7,50,000.00
11.	Khonjom War Memorial Trust	Manipur	2018-19	7,50,000.00
12.	Welfare Association of Downtrodan	Rajasthan	2018-19	7,50,000.00
Total				53,96,811.50

Solar Energy Storage

1718. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of solar energy storage in the country;

(b) whether the present capacity is enough to meet the storage requirement, especially on account of intermittent nature of renewable power generation and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total fund allocated and spent in research for solar energy storage during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) The Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) has informed that as per market sources the present capacity of solar energy storage in the country is 750 kWh.

(b) Absorption of renewables into the electrical grid is presently managed through forecasting and scheduling of power generation, and using other sources of energy for balancing. Storage is an important component of the balancing requirement and its role is likely to increase with the increase in renewable energy.

(c) Under the Ministry's Research and Development programme, during the last four years, projects worth Rs. 11.58 crore in the area of energy storage have been sanctioned and Rs. 4.82 crore has been released.

Skill Development for Rural Youth

1719. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unskilled rural youth, both men and women in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes available to impart skill development for rural youth and the quantum of funds allocated during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the number of rural youth, both men and women, who were skilled and given jobs during the said period, year-wise and State-wise?

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

(a) The data on the number of unskilled rural youth, both men and women in the country, State-wise is not available. However, Ministry of Rural Development has developed a portal namely Kaushal Panjee for registration of rural candidates for skill training. Presently, 13.5 lakh candidates have registered under Kaushal Panjee.

(b) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing two important skill development schemes for rural youth, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Skill development in Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI), under National Rural Livelihoods Mission. Both DDU-GKY and RSETI are demand driven schemes. Funds released to States under DDU-GKY and RSETI during the last three years is given below:

Funds release under DDU-GKY

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.N.	States/ UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	A and N Islands	-	-	
2	Andhra Pradesh	8619.250	82.900	5874.000
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	61.000	1056.462
4	Assam	3337.446	10046.831	8669.000
5	Bihar	5637.000	3606.000	9660.000

S.No.	States/ UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
6	Chandigarh	-		
7	Chhattisgarh	145.000	8947.200	
8	D and N Haveli	-		
9	Delhi	-		
10	Goa	-	60.000	
11	Gujarat	225.537	154.293	1766.100
12	Haryana	598.601	58.038	3098.891
13	Himachal Pradesh	342.908	3670.435	
14	Jammu and Kashmir	2266.698	7360.088	5974.970
15	Jharkhand	153.000	6464.429	7186.398
16	Karnataka	7485.552	256.738	8280.863
17	Kerala	139.000	4711.713	3347.286
18	Madhya Pradesh	188.000	7546.455	
19	Maharashtra	9665.578	96.065	
20	Manipur	-	461.000	
21	Meghalaya	-	461.000	574.543
22	Mizoram	-	460.500	
23	Nagaland	-	461.000	
24	Odisha	4214.820	2195.443	14028.000
25	Pondicherry	-		
26	Punjab	2862.500	11.300	
27	Rajasthan	375.500	63.000	5785.000
28	Sikkim	-	460.500	
29	Tamilnadu	4390.225	2590.999	
30	Telangana	4422.000	2190.620	3875.580
31	Tripura	131.000	3838.949	
32	Uttar Pradesh	1048.129	549.559	
33	Uttarakhand	65.091	1891.121	
34	West Bengal	146.000	8890.369	
35	Multi-State	1504.475	441.096	31.471
	Total	57963.310	78088.641	79208.564

*includes SGSY releases for 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18

Funds released under RSETI

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	A and N Islands	0.00	0.00	
2	Andhra Pradesh	125.78	165.00	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	
4	Assam	231.00	193.60	96.39
5	Bihar	407.00	0.00	318.05
6	Chhattisgarh	111.02	165.00	172.29
7	D and N Haveli	0.00	0.00	
8	Gujarat	0.00	231.00	255.42
9	Haryana	89.25	0.00	
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	106.82
11	Jammu and Kashmir	194.46	0.00	
12	Jharkhand	275.00	275.00	
13	Karnataka	0.00	160.04	508.77
14	Kerala	0.00	0.00	
15	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	
16	Madhya Pradesh	274.85	0.00	
17	Maharashtra	274.19	219.41	378.97
18	Manipur	0.00	0.00	
19	Meghalaya	11.00	0.00	61.34
20	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	15.17
21	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	
22	Odisha	221.38	182.21	
23	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	
24	Punjab	196.38	0.00	164.59
25	Rajasthan	341.00	0.00	279.00
26	Sikkim	1.88	0.00	
27	Tamilnadu	317.13	0.00	
28	Telangana	0.00	220.00	

S.No.	States/ UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
29	Tripura	0.00	84.33	
30	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	1000.00	
31	Uttarakhand	0.00	182.34	
32	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	201.47
Total		3071.32	3077.93	2558.28

(c) Under DDU-GKY, candidates are skilled for wage employment and under RSETI candidates are skilled mainly for self employment and partially for wage

employment. The State-wise total number of candidates trained and placed in jobs under DDU-GKY during the last three years is given below:

Sl.No.	State	FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18	
		Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	4013	1989	12787	18966	17341	10954
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	4258	3022	8202	1479	9936	3464
4	Bihar	7722	3685	8608	4216	6972	4859
5	Chhattisgarh	8434	4463	7355	1987	3111	539
6	Gujarat	7892	5083	2254	2075	528	160
7	Haryana	13409	8807	10512	586	2281	5832
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	350	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	18609	16524	7300	6453	1137	1424
10	Jharkhand	6939	1314	8360	2355	5526	2375
11	Karnataka	10926	5443	10909	4432	8871	4752
12	Kerala	4738	2446	11246	5598	10587	4175
13	Madhya Pradesh	13089	3954	10974	3546	5353	1823
14	Maharashtra	0	0	4140	3694	7082	7390
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	Odisha	23070	18001	32108	45726	23520	14035
20	Punjab	0	0	0	0	4987	563
21	Rajasthan	23143	12844	3837	3397	2599	693
22	Sikkim	304	205	0	70	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	20449	9375	113	30780	519	765
24	Telangana	3554	1830	8969	9150	12470	9048
25	Tripura	305	75	1197	342	1530	526
26	Uttar Pradesh	63209	8552	11203	2052	4795	892
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	2408	1900	2512	979	2032	1518
Total		236471	109512	162586	147883	131527	75787

The State-wise total number of candidates trained and settled under wage employment under RSETI during the last three years is given below:

S.No.	State/ UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Total Candidates trained under wage employment	Total Candidates settled under wage employment	Total Candidates trained under wage employment	Total Candidates settled under wage employment	Total Candidates trained under wage employment	Total Candidates settled under wage employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	299	23	365	66	497	54
2	Andhra Pradesh	12769	1646	12641	2258	12465	2147
3	Arunachal Pradesh	213	9	485	0	345	0
4	Assam	14606	216	15029	256	14262	423
5	Bihar	27450	559	30533	555	28411	1001
6	Chattisgarh	11511	1073	13319	1896	12651	2605
7	D and N Haveli	731	8	763	17	606	7
8	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	26731	539	24211	1267	22359	1103

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Haryana	13983	753	15126	1446	15496	843
11	Himachal Pradesh	5603	430	5765	808	5753	502
12	Jammu and Kashmir	10185	887	7463	814	9504	545
13	Jharkhand	20170	397	19605	698	17660	586
14	Karnataka	35793	1139	34505	3036	27515	1981
15	Kerala	13188	792	14133	852	11582	714
16	Lakshadweep	102	0	3	0	10	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	32339	1857	34769	1753	36179	1109
18	Maharashtra	24949	1026	26581	1524	26143	1463
19	Manipur	304	0	355	7	465	0
20	Meghalaya	1287	35	2243	14	1851	7
21	Mizoram	508	27	408	60	453	71
22	Nagaland	297	0	336	0	380	0
23	Odisha	25809	1858	25452	2131	22173	1499
24	Pondicherry	764	29	792	88	782	153
25	Punjab	11833	362	11861	506	11581	1073
26	Rajasthan	30728	4077	33369	2989	30641	2212
27	Sikkim	482	4	484	1	432	0
28	Tamil Nadu	25182	3474	26287	3851	26805	2476
29	Telangana	7371	456	7809	732	7145	823
30	Tripura	3502	38	3508	79	3132	26
31	Uttar Pradesh	53069	3223	54699	6947	54503	5219
32	Uttarakhand	6909	129	6922	275	7156	105
33	West Bengal	16267	89	15249	437	14405	369
Grand Total		434934	25155	445070	35363	423393	29395

UDAN Scheme in NER

1720. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new routes that have been made operational out of the 92 new routes proposed to

be opened in the North Eastern Region (NER) under the UDAN scheme;

(b) the details of the total number of new airports to come up in the NER along with the details of the projects that have already been commissioned;

(c) the details of the funds allocated and released till date for projects under the UDAN scheme in NER; and

(d) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has conducted detailed inspection of all the critical airports, airfields and helipads in NER in the last three years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The list of North Eastern routes operational under Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) Version 1 & 2 is at the Statement-I.

(b) New airports to come up in North Eastern Region are Rupsi Airport, Assam and Hollongi, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, for which site clearance is awaited.

New airport commissioned in the North Eastern Region is Pakyong Airport inaugurated on 23rd September, 2018.

(c) Details of fund allocated:

1. Rupsi Airport, Assam= 71.63 Cr
2. Shillong, Meghalaya = 30.95 Cr

(d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) carried out inspections of the North Eastern region licensed airports as per Annual Surveillance Plan. Besides this, various airfields/helipads considered for UDAN scheme were also inspected in last three years. List of aerodromes, airfields and helipads inspected in this period is attached as Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of North Eastern Routes operational under UDAN 1 & 2

Sr.No.	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Operator	Date commenced
1	AGARTALA	SHILLONG (BARAPANI)	Deccan Charters	26-04-2018
2	DIMAPUR	SHILLONG (BARAPANI)	Deccan Charters	26-04-2018
3	SHILLONG	AGARTALA	Deccan Charters	26-04-2018
4	SHILLONG	DIMAPUR	Deccan Charters	26-04-2018
5	KOLKATA	TEZPUR	Zoom Air	26-04-2018
6	TEZPUR	KOLKATA	Zoom Air	26-04-2018
7	KOLKATA	JORHAT	Indigo	01-08-2018
8	PAKYONG	KOLKATA	Spicejet	04-10-2018
9	KOLKATA	PAKYONG	Spicejet	04-10-2018
10	JORHAT	KOLKATA	Indigo	01-08-2018
11	GUWAHATI	PAKYONG	Spicejet	28-10-2018
12	PAKYONG	GUWAHATI	Spicejet	28-10-2018

Statement-II

Airports Inspected as per Annual Surveillance Plan and for Licensing Purpose

Sl.No.	Name of airport	State
2016		
1.	Agartala	Tripura

Sl.No.	Name of airport	State
2.	Dibrugarh	Assam
3.	Dimapur	Nagaland
4.	Guwahati	Assam
5.	Imphal	Manipur

Sl.No.	Name of airport	State
6.	Lilabari	Assam
7.	Shillong	Meghalaya
8.	Lengpui	Mizoram

2017

1.	Agartala	Tripura
2.	Barapani Shillong	Meghalaya
3.	Dibrugarh	Assam
4.	Dimapur	Nagaland
5.	Guwahati	Assam
6.	Imphal	Manipur
7.	Lengpui	Mizoram
8.	Lilabari	Assam
9.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh
10.	Pokyoung	Sikkim

2018

1.	Guwahati	Assam
2.	Imphal	Manipur
3.	Barapani, Shillong	Meghalaya
4.	Lilabari	Assam
5.	Agartala	Tripura
6.	Lengpui	Mizoram
7.	Dibrugarh	Assam
8.	Dimapur	Nagaland

**Joint Inspection of the airfields/helipads considered
under UDAN scheme
(DGCA/AAI/BCAS/State Govt.) Airport**

Sl.No.	State	Airport
1.	Manipur	Korengai, Imphal
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Passighat
3.	Assam	Rupsi

Sl. No.	State	Airport
4.	Meghalaya	Tura
5.	Tripura	Kailashahar

Joint Inspection (DGCA/AAI/BCAS/State Govt.) Helipads

Sl. No.	State	Helipad
1.	Manipur	Thanlon
2.		Parbung
3.		Moreh
4.		Tamenglong
5.		Jiribam
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Naharlagun
7.		Ziro
8.		Tuting
9.		Yingkiong
10.		Walong
11.	Assam	Nagaon

[Translation]

Blocking of NHs

1721. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several reports of demonstrators blocking National Highways (NHs);

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and National Highway-wise, for each of the past three years and the current year;

(c) the action of the Government in this regard, State-wise and project-wise during this period;

(d) the details of the legal provisions to deal with such cases; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to make such legal provisions more effective and to ensure smooth movement of traffic on the National Highways?

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) No such information is available with this Ministry as maintenance of Law & Order is a State subject.

[English]

Inter-State River Water Sharing Disputes

1722. SHRI K.R.P. PRABAKARAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of inter-State river water disputes have been pending in various courts for the final decision;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the disputes are resolved in a timebound manner;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956; and

(d) if so, the details and the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) The Parliament has enacted Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 for adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers and river valley thereof. When any request under the said Act is received from any State Government in respect of any water dispute on the inter-State rivers and the Central Government is of the opinion

that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, the Central Government constitutes a Water Disputes Tribunal for the adjudication of the water dispute. Currently, 5 water disputes Tribunals are active, details of which are given at the Statement enclosed.

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

Statement

Status of active Inter-State Water Disputes Tribunals relating to the sharing of river water

S.No.	Name of	States	Date of	Present Status
		Tribunal	concerned	constitution
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Krishna Water	Karnataka, Telangana,	April, 2004	Report and decision given on 30.12.2010, Further report given by the Tribunal on 29.11.2013. However, as per

1	2	3	4	5
	Disputes Tribunal-II	Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra		Supreme Court Order dated 16.9.2011, till further order decision taken by the Tribunal on references filed by States and Central Government shall not be published in the official Gazette. As such, matter is sub-judice. Term of the Tribunal was extended for a period of two years w.e.f. 1st August, 2014 to address the terms of reference as contained in section 89 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. Thereafter, the term of the Tribunal has been extended thrice for period of one year latest being w.e.f. 01.08.2018. The matter is under adjudication in the Tribunal. Further, the Government of Telengana has filed a SLP 33623-26 of 2014 and WP(C) 545 of 2015 in the Supreme Court in the matter. The matter is thus sub-judice.
2.	Mahanadi Water Disputes Tribunal	Odisha and Chhattisgarh	12th March, 2018	<p>The Government of Odisha had filed a complaint dated 19.11.2016 with the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation under Section 3 of the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 read with Inter-State River Water Dispute Rules, 1959. The Government of Odisha has requested Union Government for Constitution of a Tribunal under Section 4 (1) of the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 for adjudication of the water disputes In respect of the Inter-state River Mahanadi and its basin between the riparian States of Odisha and Chhattisgarh and refer the complaint to the Tribunal under Section 5 (1) of the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956.</p> <p>The Central Government has constituted Mahanadi Water Disputes Tribunal vide Notification dated 12.03.2018. Subsequently, the reference was made to the Tribunal under Section 5(1) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 on 17.04.2018. The matter is thus under adjudication in the Tribunal.</p>
3.	Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	November, 2010 However, vide notification dated 13.11.2014 date of reckoning of the constitution of the Tribunal is w.e.f. 21.08.2013	Report and Decision u/s 5(2) of ISRWD Act, 1956 has been submitted to Central Government on 14.08.2018. The State of Goa filed an application under section 5(3) of the Act on 20.08.2018. The matter is thus under adjudication in the Tribunal.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Ravi & Beas Water Tribunal	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	April, 1986	Report and decision under section 5(2) given In April, 1987. Clarification/explanation sought from the Tribunal under Section 5(3) of the said Act by the party States. Presidential Reference t of 2004 was made on the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has pronounced the judgement on Presidential Reference in negative. Further, Government of Haryana has filed IA No. 6 of 2016 in OS No. 6 of 1996 in the matter. The matter is subjudice.
5.	Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal	Andhra Pradesh & Odisha	February, 2010 However, as per the Supreme Court order the date of reckoning of the constitution of the Tribunal is w.e.f. 17.9.2012	The Tribunal has submitted its report to the Central Government under Section 5(2) of the ISR WD Act, 1956 on 13.09.2017. Further, State of Odisha and the Central Government have filed reference under Section 5(3) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 on 11.12.2017 and 12.12.2017 respectively. The matter is thus under adjudication in the Tribunal.

Football Clubs in ISL

1723. SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the East Bengal and Mohun Bagan football clubs are likely to join Indian Super League (ISL);

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take up the matter with ISL; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (d) Indian Super League (ISL) is a franchisee based league set up by All India Football Federation (AIFF) In conjunction with its marketing partners. The Government has no direct role in it. All the decisions with respect to participation in ISL are taken

by the AIFF Executive Committee keeping in mind contractual obligations.

MGNREGS

1724. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are facing problem in getting 100 days of work because crossmark (x) appears in muster rolls even before beneficiary completes 100 days of work and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of households for which crossmark (x) appeared in muster roll atleast once and were not able to complete 100 days of work during 2017-18; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) In NREGAS Soft, during Muster roll preparation,

crossmark 'x' appears only where work demand and allocation is not for full period of Muster Roll. Normally, muster roll is issued for 15 days. If a worker demand and allocated work for 10 days then 5 days will be crossmark 'x' in the muster roll. A worker is allowed to work till 100 days and marked 'P' in NREGASoft.

Indoor Sports Stadiums in Andhra Pradesh

1725. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct an indoor stadium in Rajahmundry, East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) No, Madam. No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry. However, a request was received from Shri M. Murali Mohan, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (MP) for providing financial assistance to construct an indoor stadium at Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS). Since the USIS had already ceased to exist in 2015-16, the Hon'ble MP was requested vide reply dated 29.08.2018 to advise the concerned to forward the proposal as per the Khelo India Scheme through State Government to this Ministry. If a proposal for the purpose is received through the State Government, as per provisions of Khelo India Scheme, the same can be considered based on its technical feasibility and availability of funds.

(b) Does not arise.

Silk Production in Assam

1726. SHRI NABA KUMAR SARNIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether State of Assam has potential for silk production and silk fabrics; and

(b) whether the Government has plans to encourage silk production and its manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Assam is the third largest silk producing state in the country, having potential for production of 3 varieties of silk (mulberry, eri and muga), sharing around 15% of country's total raw silk production. Muga silk of Assam is the unique golden-yellow silk produced only in India. The variety-wise production of silk in the State of Assam during last 3 years is as under:

Year	Mulberry (MT)	Eri (MT)	Muga (MT)	Total (MT)
2015-16	40	3143	142	3325
2016-17	52	3619	139	3810
2017-18	59	4645	157	4861

(b) Following plans/schemes of Government are being implemented to encourage silk production and its manufacturers in the country including Assam:

(i) CSB has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Silk Samagra" for development of sericulture in the Country, which mainly focuses on improving quality and productivity of domestic silk thereby reducing the country's dependence on imported silk. During the year 2017-18, Rs. 80.49 crore were released to different States towards support of beneficiaries for implementation of various critical components under "Silk Samagra". Similarly, during the year 2018-19, Rs. 24.62 crore has been released to different States for implementation of sericulture component of "Silk Samagra", of which, Rs. 21.56 Lakhs has been released to Assam. The funds released to the State Government for assisting the beneficiaries include activities from plantation development, cocoon production, silk reeling and spinning, capacity building and allied activity.

(ii) Under North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), 32 sericulture projects are

being implemented viz., Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP) and Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP) covering Mulberry, Eri and Muga sectors in all North East States. The projects aim at holistic development of sericulture in all its spheres from plantation development to production of fabrics with value addition at every stage of production chain. These projects have been approved at a total cost of Rs. 992.05 crore with Government of India share of Rs. 849.03 crore for implementation from 2014-15 to 2020-21. The projects are expected to contribute additional production of around 2,600 MT raw silk during the project period and 1,200 MT silk per annum after project period involving around 60,000 beneficiaries.

- (iii) To encourage production of silk in Assam, 6 projects are under implementation in 13 districts from 2014-15 to 2018-19 with the financial assistance of Rs.188.85 crore from Government of India to cover Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Post Cocoon sectors. Further, 3 projects have also been approved for Assam (2 Eri Spun Silk Mills and 1 project for Eri) during current financial year 2018-19 with a total Government of India share of Rs. 55.53 crore. Overall, 9 projects are approved/under implementation in Assam covering Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Post Cocoon Sectors and are expected to tap the potential for sericulture in Assam by creating livelihood opportunities to farmers, silk reelers, spinners and weavers in the hinterlands.

Charges for Excess Baggage

1727. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether baggage weight charges has been fixed at Rs. 100 per kg between 15-20 kgs;

(b) whether this was challenged in the High Court of Delhi and the Hon'ble Court had set aside this limit and now it is at the will of airlines to charge excess baggage;

(c) the reasons that the Government has not challenged the order of the Delhi High Court before the Supreme Court;

(d) the views of the Government regarding airlines charging Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 per kg if check-in baggage exceeds 15 kgs; and

(e) whether the airlines are justified in Increasing the baggage charges between 25(%) and 35(Yt, from June this year and the action taken by the Government to contain this uncontrollable baggage charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) OGCA vide Air Transport Circular (ATC) 02 of 2016 titled "Unbundle of Services and Fees by Scheduled Airlines", limited the excess baggage charges between 15 to 20 kgs to INR 100/-.

(b) The said provision of the A TC was challenged in the Hon 'ble Delhi High Court. In its order dated 16.08.2017 in the matter W.P.(C) 5756/2016, the Hon 'ble court had stated that OGCA cannot determine the tariff for a specified flight product, i.e. the circular on Unbundling of Services, in so far as it puts a limit on the charges for excess check-in baggage, was set aside.

(c) to (e) Delhi High Court in its order dated 16.08.2017 in W.P.(C) 5756/2016 & CM 23726/2016 has stated that Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has only been empowered to intervene, if certain regulatory principles are violated. Thus, the power of OGCA is limited to interdict the separate charging of a product, if the regulatory principles such as opt-in, non discrimination and transparency are violated. In view of the above, the Hon'ble court has stated that OGCA cannot determine the tariff for a specified flight product since, they are to be determined by market forces.

Cots for SECC List

1728. SHRI BAKI9HADRA MAJHI: Will the Minister of RURAL 'DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to deploy the required number of manpower to start the Claims and Objection Tracking System (COTS) at District/Block level;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the required number of manpower will be deployed; and

(c) the action taken / being taken by the Union Government to include deserving beneficiaries into the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) list who have been inadvertently omitted during 2011 census?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) to (c): Socio-Economic and Caste Census(SECC)-2011 was concluded on 31.03.2016. No new project has been under taken to update the same. Beneficiaries are selected by Programmes/Schemes as per their approved criteria and wherever so required from the SECC- 2011 data.

Cleaning of Yamuna River

1729. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds spent so far on cleaning of each of Yamuna and Shipra river;

(b) the extent to which the said rivers have been cleaned so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that the results achieved so far are not commensurate to the expenditure incurred; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (d) Cleaning of Yamuna is also part of the Namami Gange Mission and Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the States for checking the rising level of pollution of river Yamuna, a tributary of River Ganga, by providing financial assistance to States of Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh in phased manner since 1993 under the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP). The total expenditure incurred on

conservation of river Yamuna under the YAP Phase - I & II is Rs. 1514.70 crore.

Under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) , till 31.07.2014 an amount of Rs. 18.05 crore was sanctioned for pollution abatement of river Shipra in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh and STP capacity of 55.46 Mld (Million Litres per Day) has been created. No projects so far have been sanctioned under Namami Gange for Shipra River.

Further an amount of Rs.427.66 Crs have been released for projects under Namami Gange. Cleaning of river is a continuous process and Government of India has so far, sanctioned a total of 17 projects for Yamuna river under Namami Gange at an estimated cost of Rs. 3941.73 crore, for creation and rehabilitation of STP capacity of approx. 1772 MLD. The breakup of these projects are as per:

- Delhi: 1.1 projects - RS.2361.08crore
- UP: 3 projects - Rs.1347.5 crore
- Haryana: 2 projects - Rs.217 .87 crore
- Himachal Pradesh: 1 projects - Rs.15.07crore

Out of these 17 projects, 2 projects of Panipat and Sonipat in Haryana have been completed which has resulted in creation of new sewage treatment capacity of 70 MLD and rehabilitation of existing STPs of 75 MLD capacity. The rest 15 projects are at different stages of implementation.

Inter-Linking of Rivers

1730. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVANATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to inter-link rivers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the ongoing projects in this regard including the names of rivers rejuvenated as on date, State-wise;

(c) the quantum of funds allocated for the purpose

during the last three years and the current year till date, State/river-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enact a law to check the illegal construction on the river banks, indiscriminate ground water exploitation and for water conservation; 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) and (b) The Government has taken up the implementation of the Inter-linking of River (ILR) projects on a consultative manner. The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (Mo WR, RD & GR» in August 1980 for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). The names of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, names of rivers and the States concerned are given at the Statement enclosed.

Under PP four priority links have been identified for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) under the Peninsular Rivers Component viz; Ken-Betwa link project (KBLP) Phase -I & II, Damanganga-Pinjal link project, Par-Tapi-Narmada link project and Godavari-Cauvery 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 NWDAI Government of Madhya Pradesh. The Environmental Clearance and Forest Land Diversion Clearances for Lower Orr dam have been recommended by Expert Appraisal Committee and Forest Advisory Committee of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) respectively. Clearance for Resettlement and Rehabilitation plan of Project Affected Families has also been accorded by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) subject to certain conditions. Environmental clearance and Stage-I&II clearances for Bina complex projects have been accorded by MoEF&CC. 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-Narnada 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.

(c) An enabling allocation of Rs.1 00 lakhs for ILR programme has been made in the budget of each of the last three years including current year. As the ILR projects are not at implementation stage, hence, no expenditure has been incurred on implementation of the ILR projects so far.

(d) and (e) Flood-plain zoning is a concept central to flood plain management. Flood-plain zoning measures aim at demarcating zones or areas likely to be affected by floods of different magnitudes or frequencies and probability levels, and specify the types of permissible developments in these zones, so that whenever floods actually occur, the damage can be minimized, if not avoided.

A model draft bill for flood plain zoning legislation was circulated by the Union Government in 1975 to all the States, however, only States of Manipur, Rajasthan

and Uttarakhand had enacted the legislation. The bill aims at no hindrance to natural flow of river and mitigation of likely damage by floods. This Ministry has repeatedly impressed upon the State/ UT Governments in this regard.

Moreover, the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has circulated a Model Bill (2005) to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for regulation of its development, which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model Bill.

Further, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under Section 3 (3) of the

“Environment (Protection) Act, 1986” for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the Country. So far, CGW A has notified 162 areas in the country where ground water withdrawal through new abstraction structures is not permitted, except for drinking and domestic uses. CG W A has also issued advisories to the State Governments and UTs from time to time regarding water conservation and water harvesting. Industries/infrastructure units/mining projects in 23 States/UTs require a No Objection Certificate (NOC) from CGWA for ground water extraction, which is granted with mandatory conditions aimed at ground water augmentation and prevention of its contamination. Regulatory measures are being implemented through State Ground Water Authorities or through Government Orders in the remaining States/UTs.

Statement

Names 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 of PFRIFRIDPR
1	2	3	4	5
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

1	2	3	4	5
7	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Sornasila) link	Krishna & Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka,	FR Completed
8	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar & Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
9	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai & Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
10	Ken-Betwa link	Ken & Betwa	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	FR&DPR(Ph-I & II) Completed
11	Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi & Narmada	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR&DPR Completed
13	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Damanganga & Pinjal	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR&DPR Completed
14	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti & Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	PFR Completed
15	Netravati - Hemavati link	Netravati & Hemavati	I Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	PFR Completed
16	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovi & 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)

1	2	3	4	5
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
10.	Ganga(Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar & Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha & Mahanadi	West Bengal & Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi & Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal	PFR completed Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga & Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-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 O.I,H.

Socio-Economic and Caste Census

1731. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI RAO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government undertook the Socio-Economic and Caste Census in 2011 to get data on the caste and economic status of every household;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Socio-Economic Caste data is

essential for making policy for the benefit of deprived sections of the society and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to make caste based data public under consideration of the Union Government; and

(e) if so, the time by which the caste based data will be made public?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) to (c): Yes, Madam. States and Union Territories conducted Socio Economic Caste Census - 2011 with technical and financial support of the central Government. Out of total rural households of 17.97 crore, 7.07 cr. rural

households have reported on criteria that automatically exclude them as 'not poor.' 15.95 lakh households have reported on criteria that list them as poorest of the poor, for automatic inclusion in government beneficiary programmes. 8.73 cr. rural households have reported on deprivation criteria. 2.01 cr. Households screened for deprivation have reported as 'zero' deprivation. The data of SECC-2011 are being used for selecting beneficiaries of Programmes/Schemes of rural development.

(d) and (e) The Caste and Tribe enumeration of the SECC-2011 was conducted under the direction of Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. Ministry of Rural Development has no jurisdiction on the subject.

I.G.N.W.P.S.

1732. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to lower the age limit of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) from 40 years to 18 years;

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

(c) whether the Government also proposes to include separated and unmarried women above 50 years of age under the said scheme; and

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

'THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) to (d): No Madam, at present there is no proposal to lower the age limit of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi

National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) from 40 years to 18 years or to include separated and unmarried women above 50 years of age under the said scheme is under consideration of the Ministry.

LED Bulbs

1733. SHRI JANAK RAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any distributing agency has been created/ authorized in the country for ensuring availability of LED bulbs in the country;

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

(c) the details of minimum price fixed for LED bulbs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under Ministry of Power, is implementing Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LED for All (UJALA) programme to provide LED bulbs to domestic consumers through its designated centres across the country. EESL has em panelled agencies and has also tied up with various Government bodies like Department of Posts, Common Services Centre (CSC) etc. for the distribution of LED bulbs.

States/UTs-wise details of agencies em panelled by EESL for distribution of LED bulbs are given at the Statement enclosed.

(c) No minimum price has been fixed for LED bulbs, however, it is informed by EESL .that under UJALA, at present, LED bulbs are being distributed at a uniform price of Rs.70/- per bulb.

Statement

States/UTs-wise details of distribution agencies

S. No.	States/UTs	Name of Distribution Agencies/Govt. Departments
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Alankit Ltd. SNR EDATAS Private Limited Ram Info
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Electricity Department

S. No.	States/UTs	Name of Distribution Agencies/Govt. Departments
3.	Assam	Common Service Centers Assam Electricity Department Department of Post
4.	Bihar	Command Consultancy Department of Post Common Service Centers
5.	Chandigarh	Department of Post
6.	Chhattisgarh	Common Service Centers Department of Post
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	State Electricity Department
8.	Daman & Diu	State Electricity Department
9.	Delhi	Department of Post Common Service Centers Community Works Welfare Society
10.	Goa	Electricity Department
11.	Gujarat	Department of Post Common Service Centers National Federation of Farmers' Procurement, Processing and Retailing Cooperatives of India Ltd, (NACOF) Kishan Infrastructure Industries
12.	Haryana	Petrol Pumps of OMCs under the Ministry of Petroleum Department of Post Command Consultancy
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Common Service Centers Department of Post Department of Civil Supplies
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	Common Service Centers
15.	Jharkhand	Department of Post National Federation of Farmers Procurement, Processing and Retailing Cooperatives of India Ltd. (NACOF)
16.	Karnataka	State Level Agencies Department of Post
17.	Kerala	Kerala Electricity Department
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Akshay Urja Shops Department of Post

S. No.	States/UTs	Name of Distribution Agencies/Govt. Departments
19.	Maharashtra	National Federation of Farmers' Procurement, Processing and Retailing Cooperatives of India Ltd. (NACOF) Department of Post Petrol Pumps of OMCs under the Ministry of Petroleum Common Service Centers
20.	Manipur	Department of Post Common Service Centers
21.	Meghalaya	Department of Post Common Service Centers
22.	Mizoram	Department of Post Common Service Centers
23.	Nagaland	Department of Post Common Service Centers
24.	Odisha	Community Works Welfare Society National Federation of Farmers Procurement, Processing and Retailing Cooperatives of India Ltd. (NACOF) Department of Post Common Service Centers
25.	Punjab	Department of Post Petrol Pumps of OMCs under the Ministry of Petroleum
26.	Rajasthan	Kishan Infrastructure Industries E-Suvidha Centers
27.	Sikkim	Department of Post Common Service Centers
28.	Tamil Nadu	State Level Agencies Department of Post
29.	Telangana	Alankit Ltd. Common Service Centers Department of Post
30.	Tripura	Department of Post Common Service Centers
31.	Uttar Pradesh	E-Suvidha Centers Common Service Centers

S. No.	States/UTs	Name of Distribution Agencies/Govt. Departments
		National Federation of Farmers' Procurement, Processing and Retailing Cooperatives of India Ltd, (NACOF) Department of Post Petrol Pumps of OMCs under the Ministry of Petroleum
32.	Uttarakhand	Department of Post
33.	West Bengal	Command Consultancy Common Service Centers Department of Post

[English]

North East Textile Promotion Scheme

1734. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new projects have been approved during 2016-17 and 2017-18 under the North East Textile Promotion Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any projects have been extended for more than three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Details of projects approved during 2016-17 and 2017-18 under North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) is given at the Statement enclosed.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement

Projects approved under NERTPS during 2016-17 and 2017-18

S.No.	Name of Project	Gol share (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
Projects approved in 2016-17		
1.	Integrated Soil to Silk Project in Udalguri, Bodoland Territorial Council, Assam	53.12

1	2	3
2.	Integrated Sericulture Development Project for Post-Cocoon Sector in Nagaland	8.48
Project approved in 2017-18		
1	Integrated Textile Tourism Complex in Meghalaya	7.99

Saubhagya Scheme

1735. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA :
SHRI KAMAL NATH :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently announced that electricity connection to every household in the country under the Saubhagya Scheme will be provided by December 31, 2018, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government is aware that electrification has led to an increase in aggregate, technical and commercial losses of power distribution utilities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether to check AT&C losses of power distribution utilities, the Union Government has taken any corrective steps; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH) : (a) Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - "Saubhagya" with the objective to achieve universal household electrification by providing electricity connections to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas by March, 2019. Under Saubhagya, Government of India gives funds to the States to the extent of 60% (85% for special category states) as grant. An additional grant of 15% (5% for special category states) is also available subject to achievement of 100% household electrification of all households by 31st December, 2018.

(b) to (e) : Electrification does not increase Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses. The Government have taken several measures to reduce AT&C losses including close monitoring of overall States' performance, identification of Divisions with high AT&C losses, central funding under DDUGJY & IPDS for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and metering of distribution transformers / feeders / consumers.

Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have also been signed under Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) amongst State Governments/Union Territories, Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) and the Ministry of Power, which inter-alia envisages DISCOMs undertaking various steps including reduction in AT&C losses, campaign to control power theft etc.

[Translation]

**Impact of Declining Ground Water Level
on Potable Water**

t1736. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of potable water has been adversely affected due to the decline in ground water level in certain parts of the country including rural areas during the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide

financial and technical assistance to the State Governments for the purpose; and

(d) the details of the achievements made in this regard as a result of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Ground water levels in certain parts of the Country have been observed to be 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 ground water resources availability, draft and stage of development in India are given at the Statement-I enclosed.

(c) and (d) Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to ground water in the Country is primarily States' responsibility.

However, as per information received from M/o Drinking Water & Sanitation (MoOWS), the Government provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments for improving the coverage of safe drinking water in rural habitations. During 2018-19, Rs. 7000.00 crore was allocated to MoOWS under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), out of which Rs.4246.78 crore has already been released to the States.

As per information received from Ministry of Rural Development, State-wise details of artificial recharge of wells through sand filter as completed under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are given at the Statement-II enclosed. Also, State-wise details of number of works on water conservation and water harvesting completed under MGNREGS are given at the Statement-III.

Besides, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL: http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_2.pdf.

Statement-I*State-wise ground water resources availability, draft 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	Total Annual Ground Water Draft	Stage of Ground Water Development (%)
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.48	8.1	44
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.99	0.01	0.23
3	Assam	28.9	4.74	16
4	Bihar	28.49	12.73	45
5	Chhattisgarh	11.9	4.4	37
6	Delhi	0.31	0.39	127
7	Goa	0.15	0.05	37
8	Gujarat	19.79	13.44	68
9	Haryana	10.3	13.92	135
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.53	0.27	51
11	Jammu & Kashmir	4.82	1.18	24
12	Jharkhand	5.99	1.35	23
13	Karnataka	14.83	9.76	66
14	Kerala	5.66	2.63	47
15	Madhya Pradesh	34.16	19.36	57
16	Maharashtra	31.48	17.07	54
17	Manipur	0.426	0.004	1.01
18	Meghalaya	2.98	0.012	0.4
19	Mizoram	0.03548	0.00104	2.9
20	Nagaland	1.75	0.03	2
21	Odisha	16.69	5.02	30
22	Punjab	23.39	34.81	149
23	Rajasthan	11.26	15.71	140
24	Sikkim	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
25	Tamil Nadu	18.59	14.36	77
26	Telangana	13.39	7.77	58
27	Tripura	2.269	0.165	7.3
28	Uttar Pradesh	71.58	52.76	74
29	Uttarakhand	1.97	0.99	50
30	West Bengal	26.56	11.84	45
	Total (States)	410.65	252.87	62
	Union Territories			
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0.378	0.0037	1
2	Chandigarh	0.0194	0	0
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.063	0.02	32
4	Daman & Diu	0.014	0.01	70
5	Lakshadweep	0.0035	0.00237	68
6	Puducherry	0.174	0.153	88
	Total (UTs)	0.65	0.189	29
	Grand Total	411.3	253.06	62

Statement-II*Artificial Recharge of Well Through Sand Filter Completed Under MGNREGS*

S.No.	State	2018-2019	2017-2018	2016-2017	2015-2016	2014-2015
1.	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0	0	0	0	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0
3.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0
4	ASSAM	1	3	1	1	15
5	BIHAR	36	27	13	22	4
6	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0
7	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0
8	GOA	0	0	1	2	2
9	GUJARAT	71	102	47	18	11
10	HARYANA	1	5	11	9	3

S.No.	State	2018-2019	2017-2018	2016-2017	2015-2016	2014-2015
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	13	5	8	7	4
12	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	17	37	45	97	39
13	KARNATAKA	343	1252	1210	597	151
14	KERALA	1980	4656	2077	722	659
15	MADHYA PRADESH	838	1274	2751	1892	1509
16	MAHARASHTRA	1407	1823	1292	572	55
17	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0
18	MANIPUR	0	0	1	3	3
19	MEGHALAYA	6	6	3	3	2
20	MIZORAM	4	11	0	3	0
21	NAGALAND	0	0	1	1	0
22	ODISHA	13	30	12	3	7
23	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0
24	PUNJAB	5	19	22	12	14
25	RAJASTHAN	232	356	83	38	18
26	SIKKIM	6	34	11	25	9
27	TAMIL NADU	38	74	9	8	12
28	TRIPURA	0	48	0	4	2
29	UTTAR PRADESH	70	201	181	92	97
30	WEST BENGAL	26	77	47	60	44
31	CHHATTISGARH	410	320	105	38	65
32	JHARKHAND	93	266	495	270	323
33	UTTARAKHAND	15	22	12	11	21
34	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0
Total		5625	10648	8438	4510	3055

Statement-III*Number of Water Conservation and Water Harvesting Works Completed Under MGNREGS*

S.No.	State	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	39569	45889	87343	42886	48503

S.No.	State	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	13	15	591	87	9
3	ASSAM	552	571	915	2020	1439
4	BIHAR	2463	3230	3968	6382	3572
5	CHHATTISGARH	7041	5927	17013	18949	16585
6	GOA	11	8	7	2	0
7	GUJARAT	4011	4237	7495	7372	4099
8	HARYANA	850	615	741	675	354
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6159	5742	7014	6198	5882
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1938	4051	3615	3000	1054
11	JHARKHAND	18529	16392	104334	49523	10538
12	KARNATAKA	16436	19631	24861	20026	12586
13	KERALA	42779	34509	46132	27434	9816
14	MADHYA PRADESH	23609	18112	24170	19328	13294
15	MAHARASHTRA	16192	19780	22203	14688	14200
16	MANIPUR	379	484	546	178	116
17	MEGHALAYA	612	905	1239	834	251
18	MIZORAM	260	366	476	814	775
19	NAGALAND	69	602	701	385	0
20	ODISHA	4390	4853	12014	5480	1411
21	PUNJAB	73	137	190	192	79
22	RAJASTHAN	8370	8531	16013	10497	5879
23	SIKKIM	213	181	248	149	80
24	TAMIL NADU	11598	9237	6420	10199	9671
25	TELANGANA	5246	11073	115462	65259	7585
26	TRIPURA	17115	9605	6532	7151	1585
27	UTTAR PRADESH	16650	23111	44850	29778	13939
28	UTTARAKHAND	1368	2094	3926	6401	4067
29	WEST BENGAL	29251	26883	33077	35724	25110
30	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	21	22	49	5	0
31	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0

S.No.	State	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0
33	LAKSHADWEEP	3	0	0	0	0
34	PUDUCHERRY	4	14	16	35	7
Total		275774	276807	592161	391651	212486

[English]

Clean Energy Generation

1737. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL :

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT :

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE :

SHRI DHARMENDRAY ADAV :

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE :

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:

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

(a) whether India has set an ambitious goal of reaching 175 GW of clean energy generation by March 2022, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether renewable energy installations surpassed those by coal power plants, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the country is ready to quit coal power, if so, the details thereof along with the percentage of energy generated and utilised from coal fired plants currently;

(d) the extent to which the coal fired energy has decreased since 2017; and

(e) whether poor policies have sparked uncertainty over the duties on imported solar panels, causing a sharp decline in new solar capacity additions in 2018, if so, the manner in which the country is likely to achieve its target of clean energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) Government have set a target to install 175

GW of Renewable Energy capacity by the year 2022, which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from Bio-power and 5 GW from Small Hydro power.

(b) As per Central Electricity Authority (CEA), as on 31.10.2018, the total Installed Capacity in the country is 347387 MW out of which installed capacity of coal fired power plants is 189633 MW and the installed capacity of Renewable Energy Sources is 73352 MW.

(c) and (d) The generation of electricity from coal is still the major source of electricity in the country. The details of electricity generated in the country from various sources and coal during the period from 2016 - 17 to 2018-19 (up to Oct. 2018) is given as under:

(Figures are in MUs)

Source/year	2016- 17	2017-18	2018-19 (up to Oct., 2018)
Coal	910135.81	951754.51	576461.85
Total (All India)	1241689.21	1308145.73	830463.53
% of Coal Generation	73.30	72.76	69.41

(Source: CEA)

(e) The capacity addition in any given year depends on the tenders bid out during the previous 18 months which is the required duration for commissioning of Solar PV Power plants. Capacity addition in 2018 reflects the bidding profile of the year 2016-17 and not due to poor policies sparked over duties on imported solar panels. The major steps taken by the Government to achieve the target include fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital subsidy, accelerated depreciation, waiver of Inter

State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses, viability gap funding (VGF) and permitting Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route. Also, to ensure cheaper generation of renewable energy, projects are awarded through transparent bidding process i.c. through e-reverse auction. Government has issued standard bidding guidelines to enable the distribution licensees to procure power at competitive rates in cost effective manner.

Low Power Television (LPTV)

1738. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that more than 270 Low Power Television (LPTV) services were recently closed but staff of these units were not surrendered or transferred and taking salary without any work since three months and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether most of the staff of these closed LPTV are technical persons or engineers and deputed to Prasar Bharati and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this excess staff can be posted in telecom or railways for utilising their technical knowledge instead of dumping excess engineers in Akashvani or Doordarshan and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to settle this excess resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that as part of rationalization of terrestrial transmission, 268 Analog Terrestrial Transmitters including 171 LPTs were closed in February/March, 2018. Most of the staff posted at LPTs are technical persons. Consequent upon closure of these transmitters, most of the staff have been transferred/redeployed to other stations in Doordarshan/AIR network, for technical requirements. Only skeleton staff has been retained at the closed stations, wherever

required, for completion of the residual work related to security/ diversion/ auction of equipment and vacation/ handing over of the premises to the owner. There is no excess staff, at present, due to closure of above said transmitters.

Government Assistance

1739. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing targeted assistance to Kuttanad region as a special case for revamping the end to end piped drinking water distribution system with a component allocation for repairing of existing lines in view of the damages suffered by the region in the floods;

(b) whether the Government received any recommendation or proposal for the same from the Government of Kerala in this regard; and

(c) if so, the city-wise response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI) : (a) This Ministry supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving coverage of rural drinking water supply by providing technical & financial assistance through Centrally Sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the -State Governments which plan, design, approve, execute and operate & maintain the schemes. Fund from this Ministry are not provided for any specific region. However, there is a provision of giving 25% of NRDWP fund as Flexi fund which can be utilized for repairing water supply schemes during Natural Calamities.

(b) and (c) No specific proposal has been received from Government of Kerala in this regard.

[Translation

Solar Energy Corporation

1740. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the capacity of 2500 megawatt solar wind hybrid power project in the country has been reduced to 1200 megawatt after issuing the tender for the said project but the tender of the concerned companies in this regard has not been cleared by Solar Energy Corporation of India despite the said reduction in capacity, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the target of setting up 1,75,000 megawatt renewable energy project in the country will be adversely affected due to non-participation of companies in submitting tender, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the ongoing/pending projects under renewable energy as well as the renewable energy projects to be set up in future in the country, particularly in Bihar; and

(d) if, so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) The capacity of tender for setting up of solar-wind hybrid projects of 2500 MW capacity in the country was reduced to 1200 MW. Against the revised capacity of 1200 MW, bids were received for total capacity of 1050 MW, and subsequently after e-reverse auction process,

capacity of 840 MW has been recommended for award to the successful bidders.

(b) No Madam. So far, SECr has issued bids for setting up of 23,540 MW capacity from Solar energy, 7200 MW capacity from Wind energy and 1200 MW capacity from solar-wind hybrid projects. The response of the bids for setting up of solar and wind power projects has been encouraging. The participation of companies was lower in some recent tenders of new technologies issued by SECI viz. floating solar, solar projects linked with manufacturing facilities and wind-solar hybrid projects, due to their newness. Details of tenders issued by SECI and the capacity of bids received are given at the Statement enclosed.

(a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Government regularly reviews the renewable energy programmes and projects in the country, including Bihar. Details of major sanctioned (not commissioned) projects in Bihar are given below.

- (i) Installation of 2 HP and 3 HP DC submersible solar water pump (1650 numbers each).
- (ii) Installation of solar power plants at Government and residential buildings of aggregate 50.2 MW capacity.
- (iii) Installation 13 numbers of small hydro power plant of aggregate 24.3 MW capacity.

Statement

(i) Tenders for Setting up of Solar PV Projects

1. 750 MW VGF scheme (NSM PH-II, Batch-I)

Sl.No.	States	Tender Capacity (MW)	Date of Issue of RfS	Capacity of bids received (MW)
1	2	3	4	5

1.	Pan-India (A)	750	28.10.2013	2170
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2. 2000 MW VGF scheme (NSM PH-II, Batch-III)

1.	Maharashtra	450	27.08.2015	1350
2	Maharashtra (Re-bidding)	50	25.02.2016	90
3	UP Solar Park	440	25.09.2015	565

1	2	3	4	5
4	UP Solar Park (Re-bidding)	315	19.04.2016	155
5	Andhra Pradesh (Ananthapuramu Solar Park)	400	02.01.2016	600
6	Chhattisgarh	100	17.03.2016	160
7	Karnataka	1000	15.02.2016	1230
8	UP Non Solar Park	160	29.04.2016	260
	Sub-Total (8)	2915		4410
3. Tenders issued under 5000 MW VGF Scheme (NSM PH-II, Batch-IV)				
1.	Gujarat Solar Park	160	22.04.2016	725
		65	22.04.2016	
		25	22.04.2016	
2	Odisha	300	11.05.2016	340
3	Maharashtra	450	14.06.2016	1460
4	Rajasthan Bhadla Phase-III (Saurya Urja)	500	08.11.2016	5500
5	Rajasthan Bhadla Phase-IV (Adani)	250	08.11.2016	3250
6	Rajasthan Bhadla Phase-III (Saurya Urja)	500	21.06.2017	4200
7	Rajasthan Bhadla Phase-IV (Adani)	250	21.06.2017	2150
8	UP Solar Park	275	04.01.2018	525
9	Kadapa Solar Park, A.P	750	05.01.2018	1750
10	Pavagada Solar Park, Karnataka	200	05.01.2018	400
	Sub-Total (C)	3725		20300
4. Solar Tenders under Standard Bidding Guidelines				
1	ISTS-I	2000	30.01.2018	3800
2	ISTS -II	3000	27.02.2018	5100
3.	Rajasthan (non-solar park)	750	03.08.2018	Last date for bid submission is 20.12.2018
4.	Dondaicha Solar Park Maharashtra	250	17.08.2018	Last date for bid submission is 11.01.2019
	Sub-Total (D)	6000		8900

1	2	3	4	5
5. Other Solar tenders				
1	Floating Solar - Rihand (Uttar Pradesh)	150	17.04.2018	200
2	Manufacturing linked solar	10000	25.05.2018	2000
	Sub-Total (E)	10150		2200
	Total-Solar (A+B+C+D+E)	23540		37,980
(ii) Tenders for Setting up of ISTS-connected Qind Power Projects				
1	Tranche-I	1000	28.10.2016	2593.90
2	Tranche-II	1000	31.05.2017	2892
3	Tranche-III	2000	12.01.2018	3699.80
4	Tranche-IV	2000	05.02.2018	2933.20
5	Tranche-V	1200	30.06.2018	2190
	Total-Wind	7200		14308.9
(iii) Tenders for Setting up of Wind-Solar Hybrid Power Projects				
1	Tranche-I	1200	22.06.2018	1050
	Total-Solar-Wind Hybrid	1200		1050

[English]

National Level Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene

1741. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:
Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be Pleased to state:

(a) the updated status of the feasibility study initiated by Central Government for setting up of a National Level Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene in the country;

(b) the time by when this proposed Research Centre is likely to start its operation; and

(c) whether the Government has received any representation to set up this institute in Gujarat, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had conducted a feasibility study regarding

setting up a National level Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene through a consultancy firm. The study report has been received.

(c) No, Madam.

[Translation]

Functioning of Transmitters

1742. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether transmitters installed in various parts of the country by Doordarshan and Akashvani are not functioning properly due to lack of maintenance and shortage of operational staff and spare parts;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto, Doordarshan and Akashvani-wise and location-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made any efforts

to post adequate staff and for procurement of spare parts for the said transmitters;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN 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) Prasara Bharati has informed that maintenance of transmitters and other technical equipment in AIR and Doordarshan is a continuous process. Spare parts are purchased as per requirement for smooth functioning of transmitters, and the old and outlived transmitters are replaced from time to time. It is a constant endeavour to utilize facilities optimally within the constraints of available resources and efforts are made for deployment of the existing staff, as per the requirement at various stations, to the extent possible.

Mining in the State of Goa

1743. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAVVAIKAR:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of mining in the State of Goa;

(b) whether the Government proposes to amend the Mines and Mineral (MMDR) Act, 1957 and if so, the time by which the said amendment is likely to be implemented;

(c) the details of measures proposed by the Government for resumption of mining activities in Goa;

(d) the annual revenue from mining in the State of Goa prior to stoppage of mining in Goa in 2018;

(e) the details of measures taken by the Government to uphold the livelihood of those workers, investors, contractors etc. who have been affected due to stoppage of mining' in Goa; and

(f) the present status of Appeal no. 32108 of 2015 filed by the Goa Foundation and pending before the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) In the matter of Goa Foundation Vs. M/s Sesa Sterlite Ltd. & Ors. in Special Leave to Appeal (Civil) No. 32138 OF 2015 with SLP (C) Nos. 32699-32727 of 2015, Writ Petition (C) No. 711 of 2015 and Writ Petition (C) No. 720 of 2015, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide judgment dated 07.02.2018 had cancelled 2nd renewal of 88 mining leases in the State of Goa and directed to stop all mining operations with effect from 16th March, 2018 until fresh mining leases are granted.

As per the information provided by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a sub-ordinate office under the administrative control of Ministry of Mines, no mining activity is presently taking place in the State of Goa for any major mineral.

(b) to (e) A proposal has been received from the Government of Goa to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the same is under examination in the Ministry of Mines.

Section 8A(4) of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 provides that on expiry of the lease period, the lease shall be put up for auction as per the procedure specified in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

As per the information provided by Government of Goa, the annual revenue from mining in the State of Goa for the financial year 2017-18 was as under:

S. No.	Statutory Levies	Amount (in crores)
1.	Royalty	267.11
2.	Goa Iron Ore Permanent Fund	165.85
3.	District Mineral Foundation	72.47
4.	National Mineral Exploration Trust	4.76
Total		510.19

(f) As per the records available on the official website of Hon'ble Supreme Court and information

provided by IBM, Goa Foundation has not filed any Appeal bearing No. 32108 of 2015 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has delivered its judgment in S.L.A. (C) No. 32138 of 2015 on 07.02.2018.

Safe Drinking Water

1744. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures taken to improve access to safe drinking water in rural areas; and

(b) the measures / projects taken to improve poor quality underground water in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI) (a) and (b) Although water is State subject, this Ministry supplement the efforts of State Governments to improve its coverage through technical and financial assistance under Centrally Sponsored Scheme National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP). In 2017-2018, Rs.6968.15 crore had been released and in 2018-2019 (till 17th December, 2018), Rs. 4246.78 crore has been released to the States. Further, the Ministry has restructured NRDWP to make it competitive, outcome based and result oriented which will help in attaining the ultimate goal. The Ministry had also launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22nd March 2017 under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water to about 28,000 arsenic / fluoride affected habitations over a span of 4 years. The implementing agencies in the State Government treat the-underground water wherever required before supplying it.

Development of Sports Complexes

1745. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate funds have been allocated for the development of state-of-the-art sports complexes and entertainment facilities for the youth under any scheme or project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether experts from foreign companies have been invited to collaborate with Indian companies for development of sports and entertainment facilities in the country particularly in urban areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (d) 'Sports' is a State subject. Therefore, State has primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports in respective state including sports infrastructure viz. Sports arenas, recreational facilities for youth, etc. However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Sports Authority of India supplement the efforts of the State Governments under their schemes aiming at holistic development of youth, broad-basing of sports and achieving excellence in sports. Under Khelo India Scheme indicative allocation of Rs.435 crore has been made for creation upgradation of sports infrastructure in the country.

Collaboration of foreign experts with Indian company for development of sports and entertainment facilities in the country particularly in urban areas is governed by Mission Guidelines for Smart Cities. This Ministry has no role in it.

Hirakud Irrigation Project

1746. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the purpose of construction of Hirakud irrigation project is now not fulfilling the aspiration of the people of Odisha and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps the Government is taking to restore the project and its water capacity; and

(c) the steps the Government is taking to resolve the dispute between Odisha and Chhattisgarh on water issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Hirakud Dam Project which is a multipurpose project is fulfilling the purpose for which it was constructed, namely, flood control, irrigation, power generation and other uses. The live storage capacity of the dam which was 5842.88 MCM in 1957 reduced to 4821.893 MCM in 2000 due to siltation. The flow, measured at Basantpur site upstream at Hirakund dam does not show any trend. The flow data as measured at Basantpur from 1971 onwards is summarised below:

Average flow (Monsoon + Non-monsoon)		
1971-81	-	25,473 MCM
1981-91	-	18,905 MCM
1991-2001	-	20,666 MCM
2001-2011	-	21,294 MCM
2011-15	-	23,975 MCM

(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) under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) etc.

Government of India started DRIP in the year 2012 with financial assistance from the World Bank, in seven States viz. Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand. The objective of the project is to improve safety and operational performance of selected dams, along with institutional strengthening. Hirakund Dam is included under DRIP.

Main rehabilitation works for the Hirakud Dam under DRIP are as under;

- (i) Construction of Left bank spillway.
- (ii) Under water repair works in the upstream area including the u/s face of the dam.
- (iii) Restoration of downstream apron with cavity filling of left spillway.
- (iv) Procurement of new Gantry crane for handling of stop-log gates.
- (v) Restoration of stone pitching in u/s slope embankment dam at different locations
- (vi) Development of Hyde I tourism.
- (vii) Emergency action plan to manage the identified flood hazards and reduce the flood induced consequences to a great extent.

These rehabilitation works are meant to accommodate the revised flood while ensuring the safety of dam and life, economy and environment on the downstream.

(c) Government of Odisha submitted a complaint dated 19.11.2016 to the Central Government on Mahanadi River Water Dispute under section 3 of the Inter State River Water Disputes Act, 1956. Government of Odisha also filed Original Suit No.1 120 17 before Hon 'ble Supreme Court. On the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Central Government constituted Mahanadi Water Disputes Tribunal vide Gazette Notification dated 12.03.2018 and referred the matter of water dispute raised by Odisha for adjudication. Presently, the matter is sub-judice before the Hon'ble Tribunal.

Fluoride Contamination Test

1747. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of various reports indicating the existence of simpler colour-changing test to detect fluoride in drinking water and the research outcomes published in the journal Chemical Communication in this regard has been enquired by the Government;

(b) if so, whether the Government will be considering to engage the University of Bath in Britain to verify the research and to establish on site testing spots in districts where incidence of fluorosis is high in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI) : (a) to (c) To provide safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored scheme National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Up to 5% of funds under NRDWP can be used for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance purposes which inter alia includes testing of drinking water samples (includes use of field test kits also). The Ministry is aware that fluoride in drinking water can be detected using simple field testing kits, which is based on colour comparison.

Ganga Rejuvenation Project

1748. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA :

SHRI M.B. RAJESH :

ADV. SHARADKUMAR MARUTI BANSODE:

SHRI LALLU SINGH :

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government for Ganga river rejuvenation and development of river during the last three years; ,

(b) the current status of implementation of the Ganga Rejuvenation Project and the details of work completed thereunder along with the quantum of funds sanctioned and spent for the purpose so far;

(c) whether there has been inordinate delay in cleaning of the said river and implementing the project meant for the purpose and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has set any time limit in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the 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) Union Government approved "Namami Gange - Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission/Programme" in May 2015 with a budget outlay of Rs.20,000 crore by converging ongoing programmes and new components to be implemented by 2020. Under Namami Gange programme variety of coordinated activities meant for cleaning of river Ganga have been taken up. These include treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, drain bio-remediation, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, river front development, construction of ghats and crematoria, afforestation & biodiversity conservation, public outreach program etc.

During the last three years, 175 number of projects have been sanctioned including 77 projects of sewerage infrastructure.

(b) So far a total of 254 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs.24,672 crore, out of which 75 projects have been completed, which includes 31 sewerage projects. It has resulted in addition of 560 MLD STP capacity (new and rehabilitated) and 2268 KM of sewerage networks.

An amount of Rs.5,448.99 crore has been spent by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) under Namami Gange Programme out of the total released of Rs.6,819.27 crore from 2011-12 to 2018-19 (till 30th November, 2018).

(c) Various components of Namami Gange Programme are under execution and being expedited. However, execution/completion of some of the projects have been delayed due to various factors such as contractual disputes, delay in getting various clearances etc .

(d) and (e) Cleaning of the river is a continuous

process and efforts are being made to complete the projects by the year 2020.

[English]

Alternative Fuel

1749. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce methanol from coal as an alternative fuel for the transport system in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has achieved any success in the pilot project in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which methanol could bring out a revolution in the energy market thereof; and

(d) the production proposal along with the Government suggestions to develop methanol production and the report of the National Green Tribunal thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. NITI Aayog has set up an Apex Committee and five Task Forces under it for carrying out R&D activities 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 MI00 and Methanol MD 95 vehicles.

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 increasing crude oil prices, 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.

With NITI Aayog's initiatives, Department of Science & Technology has sanctioned R&D projects on demonstration of two plants (1 TPD each) for production of methanol using high ash coal one at Thermax Ltd., Pune, and another at BHEL, Hyderabad and are progressing well.

[Translation]

Vehicles on Clean Fuel

1750. SHRI BHARAT SINGH:
SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:
SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government in collaboration with the Private Sector has prepared/proposes to prepare any action plan to launch more indigenous and clean fuel e-vehicles keeping in view the increasing pollution, oil consumption and expenditure spending in the country and if so, the details thereof and the guidelines in this regard;

(b) the extent to which burden on the Government exchequer is likely to be reduced and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether vehicle manufactures have started manufacturing such vehicles and the measures being taken by the Government;

(d) whether the Government has taken a decision to exempt the bio-fuel driven vehicles from permit and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has fixed any timeframe for running all the vehicles on bio-fuel electricity?

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) With a view to provide impetus to the manufacturing

of Electric vehicles the Government has formulated a Mission Plan for electric vehicles (including hybrid vehicles) viz. National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 (NEMMP 2020). As part of the mission, Department of Heavy Industry has notified a FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India] for implementation with effect from 1st April 2015. As per the scheme, specific projects/proposal received under the different focus areas namely Technology Development (R&D); Pilot Projects; Charging Infrastructure are funded by the Government. The Phase-I of this scheme, which was originally for a period of 2 years commencing from 1st April, 2015, has been extended till 31st March, 2019 or till Notification of FAME-II, whichever is earlier.

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

Further, for promotion of electric vehicles, Government has notified for retro-fitment of hybrid electric system or electric kit to vehicles and has specified the type approval procedure of electric hybrid vehicles. The Government has notified that the registration mark for Battery Operated Vehicles to be on a Green background. The Government, vide S.O. 5333(E) dated 18th October, 2018 has also granted exemption to the Battery Operated Transport Vehicles and Transport Vehicles running on Ethanol and Methanol fuels from the requirements of permit.

(e) No, Madam. No such timeframe has been fixed.

Quality of Drinking Water

1751 SHRI NAGENDRA PRATAP SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether drinking water being provided to Delhites and the people of rest of country is not safe as published in daily Amar Ujala dated 03.12.2018;

(b) the efforts being made to provide safe drinking water to Delhites and people of the country;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent people from water borne diseases caused by ammonia content in water; and

(d) whether National Capital Territory of Delhi has failed to provide safe drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI) : (a) to (d): As per the information received from Delhi Jal Board, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, raw water is being properly treated in all Water Treatment Plants before supply is made to public. Ammonia contents in the drinking water supply is made nil by water treatment process before supplying to public. As reported by them, safe drinking water is being provided to the public.

Rural Drinking water supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored scheme National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute, operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for providing safe drinking water to rural population of the country.

[English]

Rationalisation of Air Fare

1752. PROF K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the air fare of many other domestic and foreign airlines fluctuate continuously;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to rationalize both domestic and international air fares;

(c) the number of international flights operating to India and abroad;

(d) whether there is any restriction for the opening of new sectors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a): The pricing of air tickets is decided by each airline based on market dynamics and managed through their inventory management process. Airlines offer fares at various levels, which are driven by market forces. The airfares increase with the increase in demand as the lower fare buckets get sold out first. This is a global practice followed in the airline industry. Airlines are free to fix reasonable tariffs under the provision of sub-rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937 having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing 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. The airline operators themselves take decision with regard to increase in frequency depending upon commercial viability of routes and availability of resources.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) As per Winter Schedule, 2018, the Indian carriers are operating 2203 flights per week while foreign carriers are operating 2262 flights per week to/from India.

(d) and (e) No Madam. Indian carriers are free to operate flights from any airports in India to foreign destinations as per agreed bilateral arrangements and capacity entitlements with that country.

Construction of NHs in Gujarat

1753. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ongoing/pending projects of construction and development of National Highways (NHs) in the country, State-wise especially in Gujarat during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether construction work is yet to commence on atleast 150 NH projects, covering over 5000 km, which were awarded during the last financial year and if so, the reasons for the delay;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the process;

(d) the status of acquisition of land for widening the National Highways in Gujarat till 31 March, 2018;

(e) whether the process of aligning the bypasses on the said National Highways has been completed and if so, the time by which the construction work on the said National Highways is likely to be completed; and

(f) the details of modules viz. Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) or Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) etc. being adopted for their construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The details of the ongoing/pending projects of construction and development of National Highways (NHs) in the country, including Gujarat during the last three years are as under:

	Nos.	Length (in km)	Cost (Rs. in crore)
India	1702	55577	596646
Gujarat	20	223	2713

(b) Yes, there are 143 nos. of NH projects for a length of 6305 kms., awarded during the last financial year which are yet to commence. Delay is due to delay in LA, permission for forest clearance & other pre construction activity.

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the process are as under:

- Award of projects after adequate preparation in terms of land acquisition, clearances
- Allowing utility shifting during development period.
- Close coordination with other Ministries and State Governments
- Regular review at various levels.

(d) Out of total 14066 hectare to be acquired, 3D notification for 6431 hectare has been published.

(e) The process of aligning bypass and geometric improvement is done at the time of finalization of DPR and after completion of LA, construction work is taken up.

(f) The projects are implemented based on liability of the project depending on tollable traffic. In the 1st step in case of adequate traffic, projects is taken up on PPP, HAM mode of contract, failing which project is taken up on EPC mode of contract.

Domestic Cargo

1754. SHRI DHARAM VIRA GANDHI :
SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM :

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

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the growth of the domestic cargo business in the current financial year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government would establish offsite air freight stations and would come with an air cargo policy, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the establishment would be against the interests of airport operators, if so, the steps to be taken to balance their interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The growth of domestic air cargo handled in India in the first seven months of the current financial year 2018-19 has been 13.5% over the volumes handled in the previous year's corresponding period. The Indian air cargo industry has

posted significant growth on the back of both the strength of India's economic growth and also with many other drivers of growth in India's commerce, trade, investment and consumption.

(b) and (c) In accordance with the Policy Guidelines on Air Freight Stations introduced by the Government on 28.10.2014 read with air cargo policy provisions contained in Para. 20(k) of the comprehensive National Civil Aviation Policy of 2016, the international air cargo infrastructure is strengthened through the establishment of off-airport Air Freight Stations in the hinterlands besides decongesting the congested air cargo terminals at airports. The comprehensive policy already in place has numerous measures to uphold the interests of airport operators. The draft National Air Cargo Policy, which inter alia seeks to carry forward these initiatives, has been drawn up after extensive stakeholder consultations.

Stranded Power Plants

1755. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) set up by Union Government has come out with its report on stranded thermal power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons that have contributed to the current scenario;

(c) the details of thermal power projects which are entirely fuelled by coal and lignite;

(d) whether the aforesaid committee has suggested measures to resolve the challenges;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken to resolve the challenges faced by the thermal power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A High Level

Empowered Committee (HLEC) was constituted by the Government on 29.07.2018 to examine the issues of Stressed Thermal Power Projects, headed by Cabinet Secretary, with representatives from Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and the lenders having major exposure to the power sector.

The HLEC report mentions the major reasons for stress in the Power Sector, which are as follows:

- Issues related to Coal supply,
- Slow growth in Power demand,
- Delayed payments by DISCOMs,
- Inability of the Promoter to infuse 'equity and service debt,
- Slow implementation of project by the developers,
- Issues related to Banks/ FIs
- Aggressive tariffs quoted by bidders in competitive bidding process,
- Regulatory and contractual disputes,
- Legal issues related to auctioned coal mines,
- Other operational issues such as delay in land acquisitions, inadequate transmission system etc.

(c) The details of Thermal Power Project which are entirely fuelled by coal and lignite are provided at the Statement enclosed.

The HLEC has made following recommendations in their report:

1. Recommendations for Coal allocation/supply
 - 1.1. Coal Linkage for short-term PPA: Linkage coal may be allowed to be used against short term PPAs and power be sold through Discovery of Efficient Energy Price (DEEP) portal following a transparent bidding process.
 - 1.2. Coal Supply in case of termination of PPAs due to Payment default by DISCOMs: A generator should be able to terminate PPA in case of default in payment from the DISCOM with the facility to use linkage coal for short term PPAs for a period of maximum

of 2 years or until they find another buyer of power under long/medium term PPA, whichever is earlier.

- 1.3. Procurement of bulk power by a nodal agency against pre-declared linkages: A nodal agency may be designated which may invite bids for procurement of bulk power for medium term for 3 to 5 years in appropriate tranches, against pre declared linkage by Coal India Limited (CIL).
- 1.4. PSU to act as an aggregator of power: NTPC can act as an aggregator of power, i.e., procure power through transparent competitive bidding process from such stressed power plants and offer that power to the DISCOMs against PPAs of NTPC till such time as NTPC's own concerned plants/units are commissioned.
- 1.5. Increase in quantity of coal for special forward e-auction for power sector: Ministry Of Coal may earmark for power, at least 60 per cent of the e-auction coal, and this should be in addition to the regular coal requirement of the power sector.
- 1.6. Linkage to be provided at notified prices without bidding: The generator should be required to bid only once, for the procurement of PPA and linkage should be granted at notified price without any further bidding, to the extent of incremental coal production.
- 1.7. Non-lapsing of short supplies of coal: If there is a shortfall in the supply of coal and it is attributable to the Ministry of Coal or Railways; such shortfall need not lapse and be carried Over to the subsequent months up to a maximum of three months.
- 1.8. ACQ to be determined based on efficiency: Upper ceiling for the ACQ/MW may be prescribed by the CEA on the basis of efficiency parameters and irrespective of the capacity and actual consumption of that plant,

- the coal may be supplied on that basis.
2. Recommendations to facilitate sale of power of the stressed power plants
 - 2.1. Retirement of old and inefficient Plants: Old and high heat rate plants not complying with new environment norms may be considered for retirement in a phased and time bound manner at the same time avoiding any demand/supply mismatch.
 3. Recommendations on Regulatory & DISCOM payment issues:
 - 3.1. Mandatory payment of Late Payment Surcharge (LPS): Late Payment Surcharge be mandatorily paid in the event of delay in payment by the DISCOM.
 - 3.2. Payment Security mechanism for IPPs: PFIs providing the Bill Discounting facility may also be covered by TPA i.e. in case of default by the DISCOM, the RBI may recover the dues from the account of States and make payment to the PFIs.
 4. Other Recommendations
 - 4.1. Cancellation of PPA/FSAIL TOA post NCL T scenario: PPAs, FSA and L TOA for transmission of power, EC/FC clearances, and all other approvals including water, be kept alive and not cancelled by the respective agencies even if the project is referred to NCL T or is acquired by any other entity. All of these may be linked to the plant and not the Promoter.
 - 4.2. Cancellation of PPA for non-compliance of COD: In case there is a delay in the commissioning of a project, the DISCOMs may be advised not to cancel the PPAs signed with the Generator and the same be kept on hold for a certain period of time.
 - 4.3. Low utilization of Gas plant capacity due to

paucity of natural gas: In order to revive gas based power plants, Ministry of Power and Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas may jointly devise a scheme in line with the earlier e-bid RLNG Scheme (supported by PSDF).

Report has been circulated by the Government to all members. It has also been published on the website of the Ministry.

(f) Govt. of India has taken following steps to resolve the issues related to stress in Thermal Power Projects:

- I. Fuel Linkages under SHAKTI; The government has approved a new coal linkage allocation policy on May 17, 2018 named SHAKTI (Scheme for harnessing & allocating koyla transparently in India). Under the scheme, auction of coal linkages for Independent Power Producers (IPPs) with PPAs based on domestic coal has been conducted on September 12, 2017. IPPs having PPA but no coal linkages have participated in the auction and linkages have been granted to 11549 MW capacity (10 projects) including five stressed projects of total 8490 MW capacity, and these projects have been resolved. Under B(i) provision of SHAKTI scheme, linkages have been granted to States! Central Gencos for 8870 MW for 10 projects.
- II. Pilot project for procurement of 2500 MW; In order to address the problem of lack of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) in the country, The Ministry of Power has notified a scheme for procurement of 2500 MW on competitive basis for a period of 3 years from the generators with commissioned projects having untied capacity. Under the scheme, PFC Consulting Ltd. invited bids for 2500 MW of power wherein PTC India Limited acted as an aggregator of demand for purchase of power from the power projects and sell that power to states utilities. Bids have been received from 7 (seven) projects for aggregate power of 1900 MW. Letter of Award (LOA) has been issued to all the successful bidders (1900 MW).
- III. DISCOM Payment Monitoring App PRAAPTI: A

new App PRAAPTI (Payment Ratification and Analysis in Power Procurement for Bringing Transparency in Invoicing of generators) has been launched by the Ministry of Power to bring more transparency in the payment system by DISCOMs. The generators are being actively encouraged to feed in their invoicing and payments data in the portal.

- IV. Steps taken to reduce the cost of generation: Reduction in the generation cost is likely to improve the ability of DISCOMs to purchase more power and thus create more demand for power generators. The government has taken various steps to reduce the cost of generation, which are as under:-

- a. The introduction of third party sampling by Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR): The Government has started third party sampling of coal at both loading and unloading end of coal supply from CIL to Generators.
- b. Coal linkage rationalization:
 - Ministry of Power vide letter no 5/3/2015-0M dated 10th June, 2016 had issued the policy on flexibility in utilization of domestic coal for reducing the cost of power generation for central generating companies and state power utility.
 - MoP vide letter no 5/3/2015-0M dated 20th February, 2017 issued the methodology for use of coal by state in private generating stations

Statement

List of Coal /lignite Power Stations in the country as on 30.11.2018

Fuel	Sector	State	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	
Coal	Central Sector	Andhra Pradesh	SIMHADRI	2000.00	
		Assam	BONGAIGAON TPP	500.00	
		Bihar	BARH II	1320.00	
			KAHALGAON TPS	2340.00	
			MUZAFFARPUR TPS	610.00	
			NABI NAGAR TPP	500.00	
			Chhattisgarh	BHILAI TPS	500.00
			KORBA STPS	2600.00	
		Haryana	LARATPP	800.00	
			SIPAT STPS	2980.00	
			INDIRA GANDHI STPP	1500.00	
			Jharkhand	BOKARO "B" TPS	210.00
		BOKARO TPS "A" EXP		500.00	
		CHANDRAPURA(DVC)TPS		630.00	
		KODARMATPP		1000.00	
		Karnataka	KUDGISTPP	2400.00	
		Madhya Pradesh	VINDHYACHAL STPS	4760.00	
		Maharashtra	MAUDATPS	2320.00	

Fuel	Sector	State	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
			SOLAPUR STPS	660.00
		Odisha	TALCHER (OLD) TPS	460.00
			TALCHER STPS	3000.00
		Tamil Nadu	TUTICORIN (..IV) TPP	1000.00
			VALLUR TPP	1500.00
		Telangana	RAMAGUNDEM STPS	2600.00
		Uttar Pradesh	DADRI (NCTPP)	1820.00
			MEJA STPP	660.00
			RIHAND STPS	3000.00
			SINGRAULI STPS	2000.00
			TANDATPS	440.00
			UNCHA HAR TPS	1550.00
		West Bengal	DURGAPUR STEEL TPS	1000.00
			DURGAPUR TPS	210.00
			FARAKKA STPS	2100.00
			MEJA TPS	2340.00
			RAGHUNATHPUR TPP	1200.00
			Central Sector Total	53010.00
	State Sector	Andhra Pradesh	DAMODARAM SANJEEVAIAH TPS	1600.00
			Dr. N.TATA RAO TPS	1760.00
			RAYALASEEMA TPS	1650.00
		Bihar	BARAUNI TPS	710.00
		Chhattisgarh	DSPM TPS	500.00
			KORBA-II	200.00
			KORBA-III	240.00
			KORBA-WEST TPS	1340.00
			MARWATPS	1000.00
		Delhi	RA..IGHAT TPS	135.00
		Gujarat	GANDHI NAGAR TPS	630.00
			SIKKA REP. TPS	500.00
			UKAI TPS	1110.00
			WANAKBORI TPS	1470.00
		Haryana	PANIPAT TPS	920.00

Fuel	Sector	State	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
			RAJIV GANDHI TPS	1200.00
			YAMUNA NAGAR TPS	600.00
		Jharkhand	TENUGHAT TPS	420.00
		Karnataka	BELLARY TPS	1700.00
			RAICHUR TPS	1720.00
			YERMARUS TPP	1600.00
		Madhya Pradesh	AMARKANTAK EXT TPS	210.00
			SANJAY GANDHI TPS	1340.00
			SATPURA TPS	1330.00
			SHREE SINGAJI TPP	1860.00
		Maharashtra	BHUSAWAL TPS	1210.00
			CHANDRAPUR (MAHARASHTRA) STPS	2920.00
			KHAPARKHEDA TPS	1340.00
			KORADITPS	2400.00
			NASIK TPS	630.00
			PARAS TPS	500.00
			PARLITPS	1170.00
		Odisha	IB VALLEY TPS	420.00
		Punjab	GH TPS (LEH.MOH.)	920.00
			ROPAR TPS	840.00
		Rajasthan	CHHABRA TPP	1660.00
			KALISINDH TPS	1200.00
			KOTA TPS	1240.00
			SURATGARH TPS	1500.00
		Tamil Nadu	METTUR TPS	840.00
			METTUR TPS II	600.00
			NORTH CHENNAI TPS	1830.00
			TUTICORIN TPS	1050.00
		Telangana	KAKATIYA TPS	1100.00
			KOTHAGUDEM TPS	720.00
			KOTHAGUDEM TPS (NEW)	1000.00
			RAMAGUNDEM - B TPS	62.50
			SINGARENI TPP	1200.00
		Uttar Pradesh	ANPARA TPS	2630.00

Fuel	Sector	State	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
			HARDUAGANJ TPS	605.00
			OBRA TPS	1094.00
			PARICHHA TPS	1140.00
		West Bengal	BAKRESWAR TPS	1050.00
			BANDEL TPS	330.00
			D.P.L. TPS	660.00
			KOLAGHAT TPS	1260.00
			SAGARDIGHI TPS	1600.00
			SANTALDIH TPS	500.00
	State Sector Total			62966.50
	Private Sector	Andhra Pradesh	PAINAMPURAM TPP	1320.00
			SGPL TPP	1320.00
			SIMHAPURI TPS	600.00
			THAMMINAPATNAM TPS	300.00
			VIZAG TPP	1040.00
		Chhattisgarh	AKAL TARA TPS	1800.00
			AVANTHA BHANDAR	600.00
			BALCO TPS	600.00
			BANDAKHAR TPP	300.00
			BARADARHA TPS	1200.00
			BINJKOTE TPP	600.00
			CHAKABURA TPP	30.00
			KASAIPALLI TPP	270.00
			KATGHORA TPP	35.00
			NAWAPARA TPP	600.00
			OP JINDAL TPS	1000.00
			PATHADITPP	600.00
			RAIKHEDA TPP	1370.00
			RATIJA TPS	100.00
			SALORA TPP	135.00
			SVPL TPP	63.00
			SWASTIK KORBA TPP	25.00
			TAMNAR TPP	2400.00
			UCHPINDA TPP	1080.00
		Gujarat	MUNDRA TPS	4620.00
			MUNDRA UMTTP	4000.00

Fuel	Sector	State	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
			SABARMATI (C STATION)	60.00
			SABARMATI (D-F STATIONS)	362.00
			SALAYA TPP	1200.00
		Haryana	MAHATMA GANDHI TPS	1320.00
		Jharkhand	JOJOBERA TPS	240.00
			MAHADEV PRASAD STPP	540.00
			MAITHON RB TPP	1050.00
		Karnataka	TORANGALLU TPS (SBU-I)	260.00
			TORANGALLU TPS (SBU-II)	600.00
			UDUPI TPP	1200.00
		Madhya Pradesh	ANUPPUR TPP	1200.00
			BINA TPS	500.00
			MAHAN TPP	1200.00
			NIGRI TPP	1320.00
			NIWARI TPP	45.00
			SASAN UMTTP	3960.00
			SEIONI TPP	600.00
		Maharashtra	AMARAVATI TPS	1350.00
			BELA TPS	270.00
			BUTIBORI TPP	600.00
			DAHANU TPS	500.00
			DHARIWAL TPP	600.00
			GEPL TPP Ph-I	120.00
			GMR WARORA TPS	600.00
			JSW RATNAGIRI TPP	1200.00
			MIHAN TPS	246.00
			NASIK (P) TPS	1350.00
			SHIRPUR TPP	150.00
			TIRORA TPS	3300.00
			TROMBAY TPS	1250.00
			WARDHA WARORA TPP	540.00
		Odisha	DERANG TPP	1200.00
			KAMALANGA TPS	1050.00
			STERLITE TPP	1200.00
			UTKAL TPP (IND BARATH)	350.00
		Punjab	GOINDWAL SAHIB	540.00
			RAJPURA TPP	1400.00
			TALWANDI SABO TPP	1980.00

Fuel	Sector	State	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
		Rajasthan	KAWAI TPS	1320.00
		Tamil Nadu	ITPCL TPP	1200.00
			MUTHIARA TPP	1200.00
			TUTICORIN (P) TPP	300.00
		Uttar Pradesh	ANPARAC TPS	1200.00
			BARKHERA TPS	90.00
			KHAMBARKHERA TPS	90.00
			KUNDARKI TPS	90.00
			LALITPUR TPS	1980.00
			MAQSOODPUR TPS	90.00
			PRAYAGRAJ TPP	1980.00
			ROSA TPP Ph-I	1200.00
			UTRAULA TPS	90.00
		West Bengal	BUDGE BUDGE TPS	750.00
			HALDIA TPP	600.00
			Hiranmaye TPP	300.00
			SOUTHERN REPL TPS	135.00
			TITAGARH TPS	240.00
			Private Sector Total	74316.00
			Coal Total	190292.50
Lignite	Central Sector	Rajasthan	BARSINGSAR LIGNITE	250.00
		Tamil Nadu	NEYVELI (EXT) TPS	420.00
			NEYVELI TPS-I	600.00
			NEYVELI TPS-II	1470.00
			NEYVELI TPS-II EXP	500.00
			Central Sector Total	3240.00
	State Sector	Gujarat	AKRIMOTA LIG TPS	250.00
			BHAVNAGAR CFBC TPP	500.00
			KUTCH LIG. TPS	290.00
		Rajasthan	GIRAL TPS	250.00
			State Sector Total	1290.00
	Private Sector	Gujarat	SURAT LIG. TPS	500.00
		Rajasthan	JALIPA KAPURDI TPP	1080.00
		Tamil Nadu	NEYVELI TPS (Z)	250.00
			Private Sector Total	1830.00
			Lignite Total	6360.00
			Grand Total	196652.50

FAME Scheme

1756. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has increased the outlay for the first phase of Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric vehicles (FAME) scheme "and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has decided to give subsidy for all categories of electric vehicles and if so, the details thereof along with the fund allocation details; and

(c) whether the results of the first phase of FAME schemes are not satisfactory and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to improve the implementation of first phase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The total outlay of Phase-I of the FAME-India Scheme has been enhanced from Rs. 795 Crore to Rs. 895 Crore, notified vide S.O. 5806(E) dated 19th November, 2018. Under Phase-I of FAME India Scheme, demand incentives is being extended to the purchaser of electric ~ hybrid vehicles registered under this scheme. The details of the incentive amount is available at Annexure 13, appended in the scheme's notification, which is available in the Department of Heavy Industry's website (www.dhi.nic.in) and as amended from time to time. The scheme has been successful. The Phase-I of FAME Scheme is, at present, available upto 31 st March 2019 and is available for all registered electric vehicles with lithium ion batteries.

Assessment of NRDWP

1757. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

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

(a) whether National Rural Drinking Water Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme aimed at providing every person in rural India with "adequate, safe water" for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs in a "sustainable manner";

(b) if so, whether more than 163 million Indians do not have access to safe drinking water;

(c) if so, the facts in this regard;

(d) whether the National Rural Drinking Water Programme has failed in its target despite spending 90% of Rs. 89.956 crore budget over five years and if so, the facts thereof;

(e) whether poor execution of works and weak contract management for water-supply projects remaining "incomplete, abandoned and non-operational are identified for failure of achievement of target;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereon; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government for speedy completion of incomplete projects and to make abandoned and non-operational projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI) : (a) ational Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme through which this Ministry supports States for improving coverage of drinking water in rural areas.

(b) and (c) This Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to States for coverage of rural rinking water supply through NRDWP. States reports their coverage of rural drinking water supply on the online portal Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry. As per information reported by States on IMIS, out of total rural population of 91.62 Crore in the country, a population of 4.08 Crore is not getting up to 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) safe drinking water as some drinking water sources which provide water to the population is chemically contaminated with at least one contaminant.

(d) to (g) Rural drinking water supply is a state

subject and this Ministry provides assistance to State Government for improving the coverage of safe drinking water in rural areas. It is the State Govt. which execute the Projects and manage the contract. The report regarding shortcoming in performance/functioning of the project/scheme was shared with the States while asking them to take necessary corrective & preventive action. Further, to improve the implementation of NRDWP, Ministry has restructured it in November 2017 by making it competitive, result oriented and outcome based.

[Translation]

Scarcity of Water

1758. SHRI NIHAL CHAND : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute scarcity of water in various parts of the country despite average monsoon and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the matter and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any draft to ensure adequate availability of water especially potable water in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of additional water reservoirs created by the Government in the country during the last two years; State-Wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) As per Indian Meteorological Department, during monsoon season 2018 (from 1st June to 30th September 2018) the seasonal rainfall activity for the country as a whole has been 9% below the long period average. So far as district wise rainfall is concerned, 195 districts out of 712 districts in the Country reported deficient seasonal rainfall during southwest monsoon season 2018.

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 topographical 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, 2025 and 2050 has been assessed as 710 BCM, 843 BCM and 1180 BCM respectively.

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 1816 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters respectively which may reduce further to 1340 and 1140 in the years 2025 and 2050 respectively. Annual per-capita water availability of less than 1,700 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.

(c) and (d) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources including identification of new sources of water are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes. Central Government has taken various steps to improve availability of water in the country.

Central Government has formulated a National

Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from water surplus basins to water deficit basins to improve availability of water.

Central Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY) in 2015-16 which aims to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. During 2016-17, 99 on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh hectares and balance estimated cost of Rs.77,595 crore (Central Assistance Rs.31342.50 crore) have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share.

Central Government has formulated National Water Policy (NWP), 2012 which *inter-alia* recommends 'conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of rainfall and other management measures. The NWP, 2012 has been sent to all States/ Union Territories and the concerned Central Ministries for appropriate action.

Under ational Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides technical & financial assistance to States to improve the coverage of safe drinking water in rural areas. With this, the States are required to ensure adequate availability of potable water in rural areas. The Government has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25 June, 2015 in 500 Mission cities. Water supply is a major focus area under the Mission. Under AMRUT, projects worth Rs. 39,011 crore have been taken up by States/Union Territories in water supply sector which are at different stages of implementation.

Some other initiatives/measures taken by the Central Government for conservation and improvement of availability of ground water are as under:

- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a conceptual document titled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during the year 2013 envisaging construction of 1.11 crore Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge structures in urban and rural areas. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.
- CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) programme from the XII Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. Aquifer Mapping is aimed at delineating aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans.
- The Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for regulation of its development, which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model Bill.
- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under Section 3 (3) of the "Environment (Protection) Act, 1986" for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the Country. So far, CGWA has notified 162 areas in the country where ground water withdrawal through new abstraction structures is not permitted, except for drinking and domestic uses.

Major and Medium irrigation or multipurpose projects are appraised in Central Water Commission as per the extant Guidelines of MoWR, RD & GR. The appraised projects are considered by the Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD & GR for techno-economic clearance. The details of projects having drinking water component, as accepted by the Advisory Committee of

MoWR, RD & GR in last 2 years, are given at the Statement-I. The additional storages that have been created in the last two years out of 99 priority projects under PMKSY -AIBP are annexed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

The list of projects having drinking water component, as accepted by the Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD & GR in last 2 years

Sr. No.	Meeting of Advisory Committee	Date of Meeting	Name of the Project	State	Type of Project
1	129tn	08.07.2016	Arj un Sahayak Pariyojna	Uttar Pradesh	Major, Revised
2	129th	08.07.2016	Sardar Sarovar Narmada Project	Gujarat	3rd RCE, Major
3	129th	08.07.2016	Damanganga-Pinjal Link Project	Maharashtra	New, Drinking Water
4	129tn	08.07.2016	Bhaunrat Dam Project	Uttar Pradesh	New, Medium
5	132nd	06.03.2017	Renukaji Dam Project	Himachal Pradesh	MULTipurpose
6	135m	12.03.2018	Parwan Major Multi-Purpose Irrigation Project	Rajasthan	New, Major, Irrigation
7	136th	06.06.2018	Revised Cost Estimate of Upper Pravara (Nilwander-II) Project	Maharashtra	ReE, Major Irrigation
8	136th	06.06.2018	Kaleshwaram Project	Telangana	New, Major Irrigation
9	138tn	31.10.20]8	Revised Cost Estimate of Ghungshi Barrage Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	RCE, Medium Irrigation

Statement-II

List of projects having dam component completed under 99 priority projects during the last two years

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of the project	Storage capacity (MCM)	
			Gross	Live
1	Karnataka	Karanja	7.69	7.32
2	Manipur	Thoubal	176.38	124.58
3	Odisha	Rukura	43.94	38.69
4	Odisha	RET irrigation	67.76	59.64

Land Acquisition

1759. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether provisions of Land Acquisition Act are being tuned in favour of capitalists by implementing provision to return the acquired land to the Ryots lying unutilised for five years, ban on acquisition of multi-crop agricultural land and to relax the provisions to prosecute Government officials/head of the departments for violating the provision of the said Act and by diluting the provisions meant to protect the interest of farmers;

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

(c) the details of the reformative steps taken by the Government so that farmers and tribals do not become landless; and

(d) the details of outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) :
(a) to (d) Land acquisition falls in the concurrent list.

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.

Section 10 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 provides for "Special provision to safeguard food security". Section 41 & 42 of the Act provide special provisions for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes project affected families. Section 87 and 101 of the said Act have provisions regarding "Offences by Government departments" and "Return of unutilised land" respectively.

State-specific amendments are available in the public domain.

Funds for Renewable Energy Project

1760. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY :
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY :
SHRI RAJESH PANDEY :

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

(a) the details of schemes of new find renewable energy projects and funds earmarked in current financial year in the country, State-wise including Jharkhand;

(b) whether the Government has utilised the earmarked funds for the development of renewable energy projects in the country during each of the last two years;

(c) if so, the details of the implementation of the schemes completed or being completed and the details of funds sanctioned and utilised, scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the details of funds sanctioned to States, particularly to Jharkhand for the renewable energy projects and development of infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) State-wise funds are not earmarked although scheme-wise funds are allocated against the budget received during the year. Scheme-wise funds allocation during current financial year (2018-19) for the implementation of the various renewable energy schemes in the country including the state of Jharkhand is given at the Statement-I.

(b) to (d) Funds allocated and released as Central Financial Assistance for the development of renewable energy projects in the country including the state of Jharkhand during each of the last two years are given below:

(Rs in crore)			
Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2016-17	5000	4307	3871.32
2017-18	5472.84	4080	3768.73

State-wise and scheme-wise Central Financial Assistance (CFA) released and utilized for the development of renewable energy programmes during 2016-17 and 2017-18 is given at the Statement-II. The

state-wise progress of the implementation of Grid Connected Renewable Energy programmes and Off-grid programmes in the country is given at the Statement-III and IV respectively.

Statement-I

Statement showing Scheme-wise funds allocation during 2018-19 for the implementation of the various renewable energy schemes in the country.

(Rs in Crore)

Scheme	S.No	Division	BE 2018-19
Grid Interactive	1	Wind	750.00
	2	Hydro Gen.	57.00
	3	Hydro NER	90.00
	4	Hydro TSP	60.00
	5	Bio Power	25.00
	6	Solar Gen.	1809.24
	7	Solar NER	172.50
	8	Solar TSP	63.50
	9	Green Energy Corridor	600.00
	10	EAP	7.25
	11	Energy Storage	0.01
	12	Interest (Bond)	128.00
		Total Grid	3762.50
Off Grid	13	Wind	5.43
	14	Wind NER	2.00
	15	Hydro	11.50
	16	Bio Power (incl 10 Cr ligno celluloso)	23.00
	17	Solar Gen. (incl 9 Cr for RV)	384.00
	18	Solar NER	220.00
	19	Solar SCSP	177.00
	20	Solar TSP	67.50
	21	Bio Gas Gen.	49.00
	22	Sio Gas NER	20.00
	23	Sio Gas SCSP	40.00
	24	Bio Gas TSP	26.00
	25	EAP	0.05
		Total Off-Grid	1025.48

Scheme	S.No	Division	BE 2018-19
OTHER RE-	26	Solar Cities/Green Bldgs	10.50
APPLICATI ONS	27	Demo of RE	0.30
	28	Cook Stove	0.20
		Total (other application)	11.00
R & D	29	Energy Storage	0.01
	30	New & Innovation Project	0.01
	31	GIAG	48.90
	32	GCCA	44.55
	33	OAE	0.55
		Total R & D	94.02
Supporting	34	Monitoring & Evaluation	0.30
Programmes	35	International Relations	56.60
	36	HRD	60.00
	37	New & Innovation Project (NINE/NURE/WERM)	0.20
	38	Information Education & Communication	15.00
	39	F-Governance	0.10
		Total Support Prog.	132.20
		Total Scheme' Component	5025.2
B	40	NIWE	20.00
Autonomous	41	NIBE	3.00
Bodies	42	NISE	18.00
		Total	41.00
Economic	43	Sectt. Expenses*	40.03
Service	44	Building Fund	40.40
		Total	80.43
SECI	45	Investment in SECI	0.00
		Total Non Scheme Co-ponents	121.43
Grand Total			5146.63

Statement-II

Details showing Scheme-wise funds released as central Financial Assistance during 2016-17 and 2017-18 for the implementation of the various renewable energy schemes in the country.

(Rs in Crore)

Scheme-wise, state-wise releases for 2016-17

Scheme	State	Gross Releases (in Crores)
1	2	3
Total releases		3,753.51
Grid Interactive Renewable Power		2,929.42
MNRE (0682)		
	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	0.48
	ANDHRA PRADESH	157.46
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	13.08
	ASSAM	38.49
	CENTRAL AGENCY	2,169.53
	CHANDIGARH	8.45
	CHHATTISGARH	7.64
	DELHI	64.39
	GUJARAT	39.23
	HARYANA	16.31
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	8.79
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	14.49
	JHARKHAND	12.71
	KARNATAKA	7.42
	KERALA	9.13
	LAKSHADWEEP	0.46
	MADHYA PRADESH	32.52
	MAHARASHTRA	87.86
	MANIPUR	8.11
	MEGHALAYA	6.17

1	2	3
	MIZORAM	8.36
	NAGALAND	2.96
	ODISHA	0.87
	PUDUCHERRY	1.11
	PUNJAB	5.50
	RAJASTHAN	14.87
	SIKKIM	0.05
	TAMIL NADU	128.94
	TELANGANA	33.60
	TRIPURA	0.10
	UTTAR PRADESH	2.61
	UTTARAKHAND	27.50
	WEST BENGAL	0.24
	Off Grid/Distributed and Decentralised Renewable Power-(0683)	690.11
	ANDHRA PRADESH	52.69
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	7.00
	ASSAM	21.49
	CENTRAL AGENCY	15.96
	CHANDIGARH	1.23
	CHHATTISGARH	65.24
	DELHI	103.17
	GOA	0.00
	GUJARAT	29.86
	HARYANA	0.20
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	27.63
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	35.18
	JHARKHAND	0.16
	KARNATAKA	42.31
	KERALA	27.00
	MADHYA PRADESH	6.36
	MAHARASHTRA	36.28
	MANIPUR	4.42

1	2	3
	MEGHALAYA	14.35
	MIZORAM	14.02
	NAGALAND	15.01
	ODISHA	19.22
	PUDUCHERRY	0.00
	PUNJAB	3.26
	RAJASTHAN	71.27
	SIKKIM	2.82
	TAMIL NADU	7.46
	TELANGANA	14.76
	TRIPURA	14.42
	UTTAR PRADESH	24.86
	UTTARAKHAND	11.95
	WEST BENGAL	0.53
RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION-[1975]		133.98
	ASSAM	0.30
	CENTRAL AGENCY	72.24
	CHHATTISGARH	0.10
	DELHI	2.95
	GOA	0.17
	GUJARAT	5.01
	HARYANA	0.04
	KARNATAKA	2.69
	KERALA	0.07
	MADHYA PRADESH	1.33
	MAHARASHTRA	33.54
	ODISHA	1.08
	PUNJAB	0.43
	RAJASTHAN	0.70
	TAMIINADU	8.44
	TELANGANA	0.52

1	2	3
	TRIPURA	0.05
	UTTAR PRADESH	0,90
	UTTARAKHAND	2.82
	WEST BENGAL	0.60
	Scheme wise, state wise releases for 2017-18	
	Total releases	3,636.51
	Bio Power Grid interactive-[3327]	13.29
	CENTRAL AGENCY	5.85
	CHHATTISGARH	1.50
	DELHI	5.50
	MAHARASHTRA	0.44
	BIO POWER-OFFGRID-[3332]	13.21
	ANDHRA PRADESH	3.38
	ASSAM	0.42
	CHANDIGARH	0.50
	DELHI	0.82
	GUJARAT	2.37
	HARYANA	0.19
	KARNATAKA	0.01
	MADHYA PRADESH	0.51
	MAHARASHTRA	0.85
	PUNJAB	0.15
	TAMILNADU	0.30
	TELANGANA	0.16
	UTTAR PRADESH	1.72
	UTTARAKHAND	1.82
	WEST BENGAL	0,04
	BIOGAS PROGRAMME-OFFGRID-(3324)	67.69
	ASSAM	14.47
	Andhra pradesh	4.47
	CENTRAL AGENCY	3.19
	CHHATTISGARH	1.46

1	2	3
	GUJARAT	0.47
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.02
	KARNATAKA	5.53
	KERALA	6.97
	MADHYA PRADESH	8.35
	MAHARASHTRA	17.13
	MEGHALAYA	0.21
	MIZORAM	0.45
	ODISHA	1.65
	PUNJAB	1.81
	RAJASTHAN	0.04
	SIKKIM	0.18
	UTTAR PRADESH	0.07
	UTTARAKHAND	1.22
	EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECT (EAP) COMPONENT-GRID INTERACTIVE-[3329]	0.45
	DELHI	0.45
	EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECT (EAP) COMPONENT-OFFGRID-[3333]	5.00
	CENTRAL AGENCY	5.00
	GREEN ENERGY CORRIDORS-GRID INTERACTIVE-[3328]	499.97
	GUJARAT	77.67
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	24.25
	KARNATAKA	26.52
	MADHYA PRADESH	360.42
	TAMIL NADU	11.11
	HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING-[3341]	42.32
	CENTRAL AGENCY	39.50
	DELHI	0.08
	GUJARAT	0.00
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0.30

1	2	3
	KARNATAKA	0.42
	MADHYA PRADESH	0.15
	MAHARASHTRA	0.49
	PUDUCHERRY	0.08
	RAJASTHAN	0.20
	TAMIL NADU	0.15
	UTTAR PRADESH	0.12
	UTTARAKHAND	0.27
	WEST BENGAL	0.54
	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY/E-GOVERNANCE AND OTHER INITIATIVES-[3338]	0.06
	DELHI	0.06
	KARNATAKA	0.00
	INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION-[3339]	10.15
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.21
	ASSAM	0.01
	DELHI	6.09
	GOA	0.00
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.00
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0.02
	KARNATAKA	0.01
	KERALA	0.02
	MADHYA PRADESH	0.02
	MAHARASHTRA	3.45
	MEGHALAYA	0.05
	RAJASTHAN	0.03
	TAMIL NADU	0.02
	TELANGANA	0.02
	TRIPURA	0.00
	UTTAR PRADESH	0.08
	UTTARAKHAND	0.00

1	2	3
	WEST BENGAL	0.12
INTERST PAYMENT AND ISSUING EXPENSES ON THE BONDS-GRID INTERACTIVE-[3330]		126.45
	CENTRAL AGENCY	126.45
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS-INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION INCLUDING INVESTMENT PROMOTION AND ASSISTANCE TO INTERNATIONAL SOLAR ALLIANCE-[3340]		15.38
	CENTRAL AGENCY	15.38
OTHER RENEWABLE ENERGY APPLICATIONS (SOLAR CITIES, GREEN BUILDINGS, SUPPORT TO STATES, DEMONSTRATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY APPLICATIONS, COOKSTOVES, ETC.) -[3325]		3.80
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.02
	CHHATTISGARH	0.42
	DELHI	0.32
	GOA	0.00
	GUJARAT	0.05
	HARYANA	0.19
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0.01
	JHARKHAND	0.03
	MADHYA PRADESH	0.03
	MAHARASHTRA	0.81
	MIZORAM	0.01
	ODISHA	0.96
	PUDUCHERRY	0.31
	PUNJAB	0.08
	TAMIL NADU	0.48
	UTTAR PRADESH	0.05
	WEST BENGAL	0.02
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT-[1975]		72.91
	ASSAM	0.14

1	2	3
	CENTRAL AGENCY	3.80
	CHHATTISGARH	0.15
	DELHI	9.83
	GUJARAT	2.44
	HARYANA	0.08
	KARNATAKA	1.46
	MADHYA PRADESH	0.50
	MAHARASHTRA	15.77
	ODISHA	0.66
	PUNJAB	0.10
	RAJASTHAN	0.12
	TAMIL NADU	18.36
	TELANGANA	15.00
	UTTAR PRADESH	0.99
	UTTARAKHAND	3.50
	WEST BENGAL	0.00
SMALL HYDRO POWER-GRID INTERACTIVE - [3320]		115.26
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	22.72
	CHHATTISGARH	0.27
	GUJARAT	25.88
	HARYANA	0.19
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4.64
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	14.33
	KERALA	19.85
	MAHARASHTRA	4.50
	MANIPUR	0.13
	MEGHALAYA	14.63
	MIZORAM	0.13
	NAGALAND	2.65
	PUNJAB	1.28
	UTTARAKHAND	4.07

1	2	3
SMALL HYDRO POWER-OFFGRID-3331]		6.39
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		0.45
HARYANA		0.81
KARNATAKA		4.63
UTTARAKHAND		0.50
SOLAR POWER-GRID INTERACTIVE-[3321]	1,001.34	
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS		3.03
ANDHRA PRADESH		4.82
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		14.06
CENTRAL AGENCY		843.57
CHANDIGARH		1.73
CHHATTISGARH		3.30
DELHI		36.08
GOA		0.00
GUJARAT		23.18
HARYANA		0.73
KERALA		9.41
MADHYA PRADESH		3.14
MIZORAM		4.54
ODISHA		1.61
RAJASTHAN		12.93
TELANGANA		2.72
TRIPURA		0.70
UTTAR PRADESH		2.32
UTTARAKHAND		27.09
WEST BENGAL		6.40
SOLAR POWER-OFF-GRID-[3322]		888.44
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		7.70
ANDHRA PRADESH		123.97
ASSAM		9.81
CENTRAL AGENCY		0.21

1	2	3
	CHHATTISGARH	154.86
	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	0.34
	DELHI	259.18
	GUJARAT	26.68
	HARYANA	0.32
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	13.39
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0.90
	JHARKHAND	5.55
	KARNATAKA	0.96
	KERALA	7.79
	LAKSHADWEEP	3.97
	MADHYA PRADESH	69.17
	MAHARASHTRA	2.15
	MANIPUR	6.52
	MEGHALAYA	8.16
	MIZORAM	16.33
	NAGALAND	8.84
	ODISHA	8.67
	RAJASTHAN	89.83
	TAMIL NADU	0.22
	TELANGANA	23.87
	TRIPURA	2.03
	UTTAR PRADESH	31.30
	UTTARAKHAND	5.71
	WIND POWER-GRID INTERACTIVE-[3326]	750.00
	CENTRAL AGENCY	750.00
	WIND POWER-OFFGRID-[3312]	4.39
	ANDHRA PRADESH	1.68
	GUJARAT	0.16
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0.86
	MAHARASHTRA	1.47
	MEGHALAYA	0.23

Statement-III*State-wise installed capacity of Grid Interactive Renewable Power as on 30.11.2018*

S.No.	States/UTs	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Wind Power Power (MW)	Bio-Power			Total Bio Power (MW)
				BM Power/ Bagasse Cogen. (Grid Interactive) (MW)	BM Cogen. (Non-Bagasse/ Captive Power) (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	162.11	4074.35	378.20	98.98	23.16	500.34
2	Arunachal Pradesh	107.100					
3	Assam	34.11					
4	Bihar	70.70		113.00	8.20		121.20
5	Chhatisgarh	76.00		228.00	2.50		230.50
6	Goa	0.05					
7	Gujarat	30.10	5852.67	65.30	12.00		77.30
8	Haryana	73.50		121.40	84.26		205.66
9	Himachal Pradesh	860.61			7.20		7.20
10	Jammu and Kashmir	179.03					
11	Jharkhand	4.05			4.30		4.30
12	Karnataka	1230.73	4672.30	1783.60	15.20	1.00	1799.80
13	Kerala	222.02	52.50		0.72		0.72
14	Madhya Pradesh	95.91	2519.890	93.00	12.35	15.40	120.75
15	Maharashtra	373.570	4788.13	2499.70	16.40	12.59	2528.69
16	Manipur	5.45					
17	Meghalaya	31.03			13.80		13.80
18	Mizoram	36.47					
19	Nagaland	30.67					
20	Odisha	64.625		50.40	8.82		59.22
21	Punjab	173.55		194.00	123.10	9.25	326.35
22	Rajasthan	23.85	4299.72	119.30	2.00		121.30
23	Sikkim	52.11					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	Tamil Nadu	123.05	8624.29	926.00	28.55	6.40	960.95
25	Telangana	90.87	128.10	158.10	1.00	18.50	177.60
26	Tripura	16.01					
27	Uttar Pradesh	25.10		1957.50	160.01		2117.51
28	Uttarakhand	214.320		73.00	57.50		130.50
29	West Bengal	98.50		300.00	19.92		319.92
30	Andaman & Nicobar	5.25					
31	Chandigarh						
32	Dadar & Nagar Haveli						
33	Daman & Diu						
34	Delhi					52.00	52.00
35	Lakshwadeep						
36	Pondicherry						
37	Others		4.30				
Total (MW)		4510.445	35016.250	9060.50	676.81	138.30	9875.61

S.No.	States/UTs	Solar Power			Total Capacity (MW)
		Ground Mounted (MW)	Roof Top (MW)	Total (MW)	
1	2	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	2594.17	47.59	2641.76	7378.56
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.27	4.12	5.39	112.49
3	Assam	10.67	6.01	16.68	50.79
4	Bihar	138.93	3.52	142.45	334.35
5	Chhatisgarh	215.83	15.52	231.35	537.85
6	Goa	0.20	0.71	0.91	0.96
7	Gujarat	1644.29	146.64	1790.93	7751.00
8	Haryana	130.80	86.29	217.09	496.25

1	2	9	10	11	12
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	3.89	3.89	871.70
10	Jammu & Kashmir	8.49	1.36	9.85	188.88
11	Jharkhand	19.05	13.02	32.07	40.42
12	Karnataka	5104.06	151.05	5255.11	12957.94
13	Kerala	100.00	38.49	138.49	413.73
14	Madhya Pradesh	1507.73	28.52	1536.25	4272.80
15	Maharashtra	1267.30	160.49	1427.79	9118.18
16	Manipur	0.00	2.59	2.59	8.04
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.08	0.08	44.91
18	Mizoram	0.10	0.10	0.20	36.67
19	Nagaland	0.00	1.00	1.00	31.67
20	Odisha	113.56	5.84	119.40	243.25
21	Punjab	828.1	77.52	905.62	1405.52
22	Rajasthan	3038.49	92.5	3130.99	7575.86
23	Sikkim	52.11			
24	Tamil Nadu	2098.27	130.17	2228.44	11936.73
25	Telangana	3363.29	46.97	3410.26	3806.83
26	Tripura	5.00	0.09	5.09	21.10
27	Uttar Pradesh	749.00	57.01	806.01	2948.62
28	Uttarakhand	239.78	63.40	303.18	648.00
29	West Bengal	20.71	18.58	39.29	457.71
30	Andaman & Nicobar	5.10	1.46	6.56	11.81
31	Chandigarh	6.34	24.44	30.78	30.78
32	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	2.49	2.97	5.46	5.46
33	Daman & Diu	10.15	3.23	13.38	13.38
34	Delhi	8.96	97.60	106.56	158.56
35	Lakshwadeep	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.75
36	Pondicherry	0.03	1.7	1.71	1.73
37	Others				4.30
Total (MW)		23232.91	1334.48	24567.39	73969.70

MW = Megawatt

Statement-III*Statewise details of Decentralised/Off-Grid Renewable Energy Systems/Devices as on 30.11.2018*

S.No.	STATES/UT	Biomass Gasifier (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)	Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Systems			
				SLS	SLS (Nos. in Lakh)	HLS	HLS (Nos. in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.914	23.88	8992.00	0.090	22972.000	0.230
2	Arunachal Pradesh			5008.00	0.050	35065.000	0.351
3	Assam	2.933		9521.00	0.095	46879.000	0.469
4	Bihar	5.934	1.00	27965.00	0.280	12303.000	0.123
5	Chhattisgarh	1.21	0.33	2042.00	0.020	7754.000	0.078
6	Goa			707.00	0.007	393.000	0.004
7	Gujarat	20.08	15.66	2004.00	0.020	9253.000	0.093
8	Haryana	4.463	4.46	34625.00	0.346	56727.000	0.567
9	Himachal Pradesh		1.00	78000.00	0.780	22592.000	0.226
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.2		14156.00	0.142	144316.000	1.443
11	Jharkhand	0.5		9828.00	0.098	9450.000	0.095
12	Karnataka	6.297	10.05	2694.00	0.027	52638.000	0.526
13	Kerala		0.23	1735.00	0.017	41912.000	0.419
14	Madhya Pradesh	9.857	2.38	10833.00	0.108	7920.000	0.079
15	Maharashtra	7.15	27.71	10420.00	0.104	3497.000	0.035
16	Manipur			11205.00	0.112	24583.000	0.246
17	Meghalaya	0.25		4900.00	0.049	7844.000	0.078
18	Mizoram			5325.00	0.053	12060.000	0.121
19	Nagaland			6235.00	0.062	1045.000	0.010
20	Odisha	0.27		14181.00	0.142	5274.000	0.053
21	Punjab		7.40	42758.00	0.428	8626.000	0.086
22	Rajasthan	2.629	3.91	6852.00	0.069	187968.000	1.880
23	Sikkim			504.00	0.005	15059.000	0.151
24	Tamil Nadu	14.86	15.96	39419.00	0.394	289334.000	2.893
25	Telangana	3.50	1029.00	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Tripura			1199.00	0.012	32723.000	0.327
27	Uttar Pradesh	31.85	49.81	256236.00	2.562	235909.000	2.359
28	Uttarakhand	2.15	8.49	22119.00	0.221	91595.000	0.916
29	West Bengal	29.818	1.17	8726.00	0.087	145332.000	1.453
30	Andaman & Nicobar			390.00	0.004	468.000	0.005
31	Chandigarh			898.00	0.009	275.000	0.003
32	Dadar & Nagar Ilaveli			0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000
33	Daman & Diu			0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000
34	Delhi			301.00	0.003	0.000	0.000
35	Lakshwadeep			2465.00	0.025	600.000	0.006
36	Puducherry			417.00	0.004	25.000	0.000
37	Others*			9150.00	0.092	140273.000	1.403
Total		163.365	176.94	652839	6.528	1672664	16.727

S.No.	STATES/UT	Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Systems					SPV
		SL	SL (Nos. in Lakh)		Lighting (Nos. in Lakh)	PP (kWp)	Pumps (Nos)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	77803.000	0.778	109767.000	1.098	3815.60	33226
2	Arunachal Pradesh	18551.000	0.186	58624.000	0.586	963.20	22
3	Assam	281722.000	2.817	338122.000	3.381	1605.00	45
4	. Bihar	889482.000	8.895	929750.000	9.298	4361.60	2107
5	Chhatisgarh	3311.000	0.033	13107.000	0.131	30230.90	41964
6	Goa	1093.000	0.011	2193.000	0.022	32.72	15
7	Gujarat	31603.000	0.316	42860.000	0.429	13576.60	11522
8	Haryana	93853.000	0.939	185205.000	1.852	2321.25	1293
9	Himachal Pradesh	33909.000	0.339	134501.000	1.345	1905.50	6
10	Jammu & Kashmir	51224.000	0.512	209696.000	2.097	8129.85	39
11	Jharkhand	635334.000	6.353	654612.000	6.546	3769.90	3857

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
12	Karnataka	7781.000	0.078	63113.000	0.631	7754.01	5695
13	Kerala	54367.000	0.544	98014.000	0.980	15825.39	818
14	Madhya Pradesh	529101.000	5.291	547854.000	5.479	3654.00	12903
15	Maharashtra	239297.000	2.393	253214.000	2.532	3857.70	3315
16	Manipur	9058.000	0.091	44846.000	0.448	1580.50	40
17	Meghalaya	24875.000	0.249	1 37619.000	0.376	1084.50	19
18	Mizoram	10512.000	0.105	1 27897.000	0.279	2955.60	37
19	Nagaland	6766.000	0.068	14046.000	0.140	1506.00	
20	Odisha	99843.000	0.998	119298.000	1.193	567.52	8937
21	Punjab	17495.000	0.175	68879.000	0.689	12066.00	1857
22	Rajasthan	225851.000	2.259	420671.000	4.207	30349.00	48175
23	Sikkim	23300.000	0.233	38863.000	0.389	850.00	0
24	Tamil Nadu	16818.000	0.168	345571.000	3.456	12752.60	4459
25	Telangana	0.000	0.000	1029.000	0.010	7450.00	424
26	Tripura	64282.000	0.643	98204.000	0.982	867.00	151
27	Uttar Pradesh	702127.000	7.021	1194272.000	11.943	10638.31	14696
28	Uttarakhand	163386.000	1.634	277100.000	2.771	3145.03	26
29	West Bengal	17662.000	0.177	171720.000	1.717	1730.00	653
30	Andaman & Nicobar	6296.000	0.063	7154.000	0.072	167.00	5
31	Chandigarh	1675.000	0.017	2848.000	0.028	730.00	12
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0
33	Daman & Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0,
34	Delhi	4807.000	0.048	5108.000	0.051	1269.00	90
35	Lakshwadeep	5289.000	0.053	8354.000	0.084	2190.00	0
36	Puducherry	1637.000	0.016	2079.000	0.021	121.00	21
37	Others*	125797.000	1.258	275220.000	2.752	23885.00	4621
Total		4475907	44.75968014	10.000	68.014	207707.27	201053

SL= Solar Lanterns; MW=Mega Watt; kWp=kilowatt peak; PP = Power plants;

Maintenance of NHs

1761. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN:
SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY:

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

(a) the details regarding the amount spent for maintenance of each National Highway (NH) during the last four years;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the quality of maintenance works are not up to the prescribed standard and if so, the reason for poor quality in maintenance work;

(c) whether it comes to the notice of the Government that several complaints have been lodged in different States against the corruptions in implementing the NH works and their maintenance;

(d) if so, the details of action taken by the Government to regulate and monitor the NH works and maintenance works in a transparent manner;

(e) the procedure adopted by the Government to test the quality of materials used for NH work and their maintenance; and

(f) if so, whether the Government proposes to establish an agency under CVC to crosscheck the NH work and its maintenance?

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

The allocation of funds for Maintenance of NHs are not made NHs-wise. The year-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for Maintenance and Repair (M&R) of NHs during last four years are as follows:-

Year	Allocation of Funds for M&R of NHs (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	2,599.25	2,534.24
2015-16	2,698.40	2,527.99
2016-17	2,846.68	2,502.99
2017-18	2,875.75	2,578.68

(b) to (d) Usually, the Annual Outlay earmarked for M&R of NHs have been about 35% to 40% of the estimated requirement of funds as per the Ministry's norms. This leads to the compulsion of thin spreading of available resources. Efforts are made to keep the NHs in traffic worthiness within available resources as per inter-se priority and traffic density.

The inter-se priority for carrying out M&R of NHs generally depends upon nature and extent of damages, overall condition of NH stretches, traffic density, minimum works required to be undertaken to ensure traffic worthiness of NHs, the NH stretches under Defect Liability Period (DLP) obligation or stretches under Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT)/ Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM)/ Operate, Maintenance and Transfer (OMT) Concessions, ongoing works on NHs, status of action taken up for new developmental works, availability of funds, etc.

Whenever any complaints of irregularities/ corruption in works on NHs come to the notice of the Government, detailed investigations are carried out in such cases and disciplinary actions are taken up in accordance with guidelines of Central Vigilance Commission . (CVC); further, necessary actions are also taken up towards execution of rectifications / corrective works as per the provisions of the Contract / Concession Agreements.

The details of the complaints along with the action taken by the Ministry regarding the corruptions in implementation of NHs works and their maintenance is being compiled and the same shall be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) and (f) Works on NHs are executed duly following the specifications and standards laid down by

the Ministry. Concerned Executing Agencies [viz. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL), Border Roads Organisation (BRO), State Governments / Union Territories (UTs), etc.] and the Consultants appointed (if any) are responsible for ensuring adherence to stipulated quality control and quality assurance requirements of materials as well as works. The Officers of the Ministry and various Executing Agencies (viz. NHAI, NHIDCL, BRO, State Governments / UTs, etc.) also inspect the works from time to time to ensure conformity with such stipulations. Deficiencies observed, if any, during such examinations / inspections are brought to the notice of the Concessionaires / Contractors for corrective measures. In case of any defaults, actions against the defaulting agencies are taken up as per the provisions of agreements.

Various initiatives taken towards prevention of corruption and bringing in more transparency and accountability in highway sector include adoption of Integrity Pact, engagement of National Level Project Monitors (NLPMS) for conducting Independent Quality Audit on the ongoing NHs projects to act as a third party independent body to carry out quality audit of various projects over and above monitoring of quality of road independently by Supervision Consultant/Independent Consultant/ Authority Engineer/Officers of the Ministry/ NHAI / NHIDCL / BRO / State Governments / UTs, etc.

CVC is already involved in the process of technical examination of NHs projects. This Ministry has no proposal to recommend establishing any separate agency under eve to crosscheck the NHs works and its maintenance.

FASTags

1762. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government plans to provide about 10,000 to 12,000 FASTags for vehicles attached to persons and dignitaries who are entitled for "free ride"

through toll plazas on National Highways (NHs) across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is working on New Highway Toll Policy on "pay as you use" basis, if so, the details thereof along with the date line of list launch if any, decided;

(d) if so, whether the Government has any plan to offer discounts to those who are using FASTags in order to promote the scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if so, whether the Government has any data on the number of FASTags issued during the last 2 years, if so, State-wise and UT-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) A Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) for issuance of FASTags to various exempted categories as defined in National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, as amended, is under consideration in the Ministry.

(c) No, Madam. No such policy is under consideration.

(d) For the current Financial Year (FY) 2018-19, a cash back of 5% is being provided on user fee collected through FASTag. For the FY 2019-20, there is a provision of 2.5% cash back for FASTag users.

(e) As on 14th December, 2018, a total of 36,83,192 number of FASTags have been issued. FASTags are issued by certified issuer banks only and these are interoperable & being used across all fee plazas in the country.

Renewable Energy Capacity

1763. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether renewable energy capacity could touch

225 GW by 2022 if hydroelectricity is added to the renewable category as is being done the world over and if so, the details thereof”;

(b) whether hydro-projects below 25 MW are considered renewable and those above are considered non-renewable and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to remove this distinction and prepare a report to put it out for public consultation and if so, the details and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) Government have set a target to reach 175 GW of power generation capacity using renewable energy sources by the year 2022. The energy source-wise break-up is as follows:

- (i) Solar : 100GW
- (ii) Wind : 60GW
- (iii) Biomass : 10GW
- (iv) Small Hydro : 5GW

In addition, India also has existing large hydro power generation capacity (projects of capacity >25MW) of 45.399 GW. The country, therefore, could reach 225 GW renewable energy power generation capacity by 2022, if large hydro capacity is also included in RE.

(b) and (c) Hydro power is internationally classified under renewable energy. In India, as per Allocation of Business Rules, projects of capacity ~ 25 MW fall within the mandate of the Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy and therefore the capacity of projects of capacity ~ 25 MW are projected under renewable energy category,

while hydro projects of capacity > 25 MW are projected under conventional power generation category by the Ministry of Power, responsible for the development of large hydro projects. A proposal to declare entire hydro sector as renewable energy is under active consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Government Commercial Pilot Institutes

1764. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) the number of the Government Commercial Pilot Institutes in the country along with the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the number of private commercial pilot institutes being operated at present along with the details thereof, location-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open Government Commercial Pilot Institutes in the country in view of providing facilities to the people and increase employment;

(d) if so, the time by which the said institutes are likely to be opened; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) The list of Government Commercial Pilot Institutes functional as on date is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The list of private commercial pilot institutes functional as on date is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) to (e) No such proposal is available with this Ministry.

Statement-I

S.No.	Name of the Flying Training Organisation	Firm Ownership Type	Validity
1	Bihar Flying Instt. Government of Bihar. Cabinet Secretariats Civil Aviation Directorate, Patna Airport, Patna, BIHAR	State Government	13.09.2020
2	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, HARYANA	State Government	10.12.2020
3	Govt. Flying Training School, Jakkur, Bangalore, KARNATAKA	State Government	31.12.2020

S.No.	Name of the Flying Training Orgnisatron	Firm Ownership Type	Validity
4	Govt. Aviation Training Instt. Directorate of Aviation, Orissa, Civil Aerodrome, Bhubaneshwar, ODISHA	State Government	27.12.2020
5	Amritsar AViation Club, Amritsar Intl. Airport P.O. Rajasansi, Amritsar. PUNJAB	State Government	31.12.2016
6	Patrala AViation Club, Civil Aerodrome, Sangrur. Road, Patiala, PUNJAB	State Government	12.05.2021
7	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Akademi Fursatganj, Dist. Raebareilly, UTTAR PRADESH	Central Government	26.03.2020
8	Telangana State Aviation Aoaderny.Andhra Pradesh,old Air port, Hyderabad, TELANGANA	State Government	07.01.2021

Statement-II*List of Private Commercial Pilot Institutions functional as on date*

S.No.	Name of the Flying Training Orgnisation	Firm Ownership Typw	Validity
1	Gujarat Flying Club,Vadodara GUJARAT	Private Ltd.	06.04.2021
2	Ahmedabad Aviation & Aeronautics Ltd., AAA Hanger Old Terminal Airport. Ahmedabad-38003, GUJARAT	Public Ltd.	11.08.2020
3	Orient Flight School,Mysore, KARNATAKA	Private Ltd.	17.12.2020
4	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Raja Bhoj Airport Bhopal, MADHYA PRADESH,	Public Ltd.	20.03.2020
5	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport, Civil Aerodrome, Bijasan Road, Indore, MADHYA PRADESH	Public Ltd	20.03.2020
6	Chmes Aviation, Sagar, MADHYA PRADESH	Private Ltd.	20.04.2020
7	National Flying Training Institute, Pvt. Ltd. C/o Airport Authority of India, Birsi Airport, P.O. Paraswada, Gondla, MAHARASHTRA	Private Ltd. (Joint Venture between CAF	18.02.2021
8	Ambitions Flying Club Pvt. Ltd, MS-10 NH-91 Aligarh Airstrip, Dhanlpur, Post Panethi, Aligarh, UTTAR PRADESH	Private Ltd.	30.11.2020
9	Garg Aviation Ltd., Hanger No. 3, Civil Aerodrome, Ccantt. Kanpur, UTTAR PRADESH	Private Ltd.	10.11.2020
10	Pioneer Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd, MS-10, NH-91, Dhanipur Airport, Post Panethi. Aligarh, UTTAR PRADESH	Private Ltd.	18.02.2021
11	Saraswati AViation Academy, Sultanpur, Amhat Airfield, UTTAR PRADESH	Trust	30.07.2020

S.No.	Name of the Flying Training Organisation	Firm Ownership Typw	Validity
12	Falcon Aviation Academy, Faizabad, UTTAR PRADESH	Trust	19.12.2020
13	Amber Aviation Pvt. Ltd. Pantnagar, UTTARAKHAND	Private Ltd.	12.04.2021
14	Sha-Shib Flying Academy, (Guna) MADHYAPRADESH	Trust	27.07.2020
15	The Bombay Flying Club, Johu Airport, Santacruz (W), Mumbai, MAHARASHTRA.	Society	28.10.2020
16	National Flying Training Institute, Pvt. Ltd, C/o Airport Authority Of India, Birsi Airport, P.O. Paraswada, Gondia, MAHARASHTRA	Private Ltd. (Joint Venture between CAE and AAI)	18.02.2021
17	Academy of Carver Aviation, Plot No. P-50, MIDC Ind. Area, Near Baramati Airport, Baramati, MAHARASHTRA.	Private Ltd.	29.04.2020
18	SKVM's Flying Aoademy of Aviation, Campus-Babulde, Banks of Tapi River, Mumbai-Agra Road, Shirpur, Dist-Dhule, MAHARASHTRA	Private Ltd.	27.08.2020
19	Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding Flying Club, Banasthali Univ., Banasthali, Dist. Tonk, RAJASTHAN	Private Ltd.	09.11.2020
20	Flytech Aviation Academy, A1-Kauser, Plot No. 295, Road No. 10. West Maredpally, Secunderabad, TELANGANA	Publio Ltd.	17.11.2020
21	Wings Aviation Pvt. Ltd., 1-11 -2513/B, Plot No. 108, Adjacent Airport Road. Bf3gumpet. Hyderabad, TELANGANA	Private Ltd.	26.1 0.2020
22	Asia Pacific Flight Training Academy Ltd. GMR HIAL Airport Offibe Rajiv Gandhi International Airport Shamshabad, Hyderabad. TELANGANA	Private Ltd.	09.02.2020
23	SKVM's Flying Academy of Aviation, Campus-Babulde, Banks of Tapi River, Mumbai-Agra Road, Shirpur, Dist.-Dhule, MAHARASHTRA	Private Ltd.	27.08.2020
24.	Blue Ray Pvt.Ltd BRAPL Hanger. Osmanabad Airport, MAHARASHTRA	Private Ltd.	07.08.2023

[English]

Constructin of NHs in Tamil Nadu

1765. SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN :
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA :
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN :

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

(a) whether the Government has any plan to construct six-way and eight-way road projects in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total estimated cost of the said projects and the details of the funds to be generated for the same; and

(d) whether the Government has fixed any time limit

for the completion of the said projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) This Ministry is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the Country. The development of National Highways is a continuous process and being done on the basis of inter-se-priority, traffic requirement, availability of funds, land and finalisation of Detailed Project Report (DPR). At present DPR for eight six/eight laning projects are in progress and estimated cost, funding type & construction period will depend on the outcome of DPR. The list of such projects is annexed. The Letter of Award (LOA) has been issued for six laning of Karaipettai-Walajahpet section of old NH-4 from km 711015 to km 107/091 while bids have been received for six laning of Sriperumbudur- Karaipettai of old NH-4 from km 37/00 to km 711015.

Statement

Details of Constructions of NHs in Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
1	Six laning of Chittoor-Thatchur section of NH-716B
2	New six lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal (NH-4)
3	Six laning of Madhavaram Junction (km 11/000) to Cholavaram Junction (km 21/400) of Chennai - Tada Section of NH-5
4	Widening of existing 2-lane with paved shoulder to 4/6 lanes from Karur-Coimbatore section of NH-67 including Coimbatore Ring Road
5	Six/Eight lane Greenfield Corridor from Chennai to Salem (NH-179B & NH-179A) for a length of 277.30 km under Bharatmala Pariyojana
6	Six/Eight Lanning to Dharmapuri-Namakkal Section of NH-44 from km 140/100 to km 248/625 including Salem Bypass

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
7	Six/Eight laning of Salem-Kumarapalayam-Chengapalli section of NH-544
8	Six laning of Dindigul Bypass of NH-44

National Sports University Bill

1766. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the National Sports University Bill;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce another Bill for sports university and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to cut the budget of the Ministry by 22 per cent and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the financial implications of the Khelo India 2019 edition; and

(e) whether the budgetary crunch is going to impact the Khelo India scheme and if so, the measures being taken by the Government to offset the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a): National Sports University Bill, introduced in Lok Sabha on 10.8.2017, was considered and passed in the Parliament during Monsoon Session 2018. National Sports University Act 2018 was promulgated on 17.08.2018.

(b) No, Madam, as National Sports University Act 2018 has already been promulgated on 17.8.2018.

(c): Review of budget allocation follows a prescribed procedure. Budget allocation for the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports was discussed in the Ministry of Finance and it has informed that the change in budgetary allocation can be effected only after intimating the

Parliament at the time of Budget presentation or through supplementary Demands for Grants. However, no final decision in this regard has been taken and communicated yet.

(d) For the Khelo India Youth Games 2019, scheduled to be held in Maharashtra from 9th-20th January 2019, budget of Rs. 40.71 crore has been estimated as the share of Government of India.

(e): No, Madam.

Development of CEZs under Sagarmala Programme

1767. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of development of the 14 Coastal Economic Zones (CEZs) that were identified under the National Perspective Plan of the Sagarmala Programme;

(b) the details of final institutional framework and road map being followed for the development of these zones;

(c) the budgetary outlay made for the development of the said zones; and

(d) whether certain other Ministries are also involved in this programme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) Fourteen Coastal Economic Zones have been identified along the coastline of the country under National Perspective Plan (NPP) of Sagarmala Programme. These are now proposed to be developed as Coastal Employment Zones (CEZs). Out of 14 CEZ, prototype CEZ is planned to be developed at 1st phase for validation CEZ concept which will be expanded further to encompass the total 14 CEZs. The finalization of institutional framework, road map and budgetary outlay of the prototype project has been taken up.

(d) Central Line Ministries such as Ministry of Finance, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion

(DIPP), NITI Aayog etc. and concerned State Govt. are involved in the development of CEZ.

[Translation]

Pending Hydro Power Project

1768. SHRI HARI MANJHI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of hydro power projects with a capacity of more than thirteen thousand megawatts are lying stranded/pending at various stages of completion;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the cost and time overruns of the said projects upto 2017, project-wise;

(c) whether a special committee has been constituted for facilitating investment, issuance of clearance and coordination in works amongst various institutions involved in both hydro and thermal power generation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) At present 37 Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs), above 25 MW, aggregating to 12178.5 MW are at various stages of construction in the country. Details of the same are given at the Statement-I. Out of these 37 HEPs, 16 projects aggregating to 5950 MW are stalled due to various reasons. Details of these Projects along with time and cost overrun as per the latest anticipated cost reported by the developers in the latest progress reports to Central Electricity Authority (CEA) are given at the Statement-II.

(c) and (d) No Special Committee has been constituted for facilitating investment, issuance of clearance and co-ordination of works amongst various institutions involved in both hydro and thermal power generation.

Statement-I*Details of under-construction Hydro Electric Projects
(above 25 MW)*

Sl.No.	Project Name (Installed Capacity)/ Executing Agency	State
CENTRAL SECTOR		
1	Tapovan Vishnughad (4x130=520 MW) NTPC	Uttarakhand
2	Lata Tapovan (3x57 = 171 MW) NTPC	Uttarakhand
3	Rammam-III (3x40= 120 MW) NTPC	West Bengal
4	Kameng (4x150 = 600 MW) NEEPCO	Arunachal Pradesh
5	Tehri PSS (4x25Q = 1000 MW) THDC	Uttarakhand
6	Parbati - II (4x200 = 800 MW) NHPC	Himachal Pradesh
7	Subansiri Lower (8x250 = 2000 MW) NHPC	Arunachal Pradesh/ Assam
8	Vishnughad Pipalkoti (4x111 = 444 MW) THDC	Uttarakhand
9	Pakal Dul (4x250= 1000 MW) CVPP	Jammu & Kashmir
10	Naitwar Mori (2x30=60 MW) SJVNL	Uttarakhand
STATE SECTOR		
11	Parnai (3x12.5= 37.5 MW) JKSPDC	Jammu & Kashmir
12	Lower Kalnai (2x24= 48 MW) JKSPDC	Jammu & Kashmir
13	Uhl-III (3x33.33 = 100 MW) BVPCL	Himachal Pradesh
14	Sawra Kuddu (3x37 =111MW) HPPCL	Himachal Pradesh
15	Shongtom Karcham (3x150 = 450 MW) HPPCL	Himachal Pradesh
16	Pallivasal (2x30 = 60 MW) KSEB	Kerala
17	Thottiyar (1x30+1x10)= 40MW KSEB	Kerala
18	Shahpurkandi (3x33+3x33+1x8=206 MW) Irrigation Deptt. & PSPCL	Punjab
19	Koyna Left Bank PSS (2x40 = 80 MW) WRD, Maha	Maharashtra
20	Vyasi (2x60=120 MW) U.JVNL	Uttarakhand
21	Polavaram (12x80 = 960 MW) APGENCO I Irr. Deptt., A.P.	Andhra Pradesh
22	Kundah Pumped Storage Phase-I (1 x125=125 MW) TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu
PRIVATE SECTOR		
23	Tidong-I (2x50 =100 MW) Statkraft India Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh
24	Tangnu Romai-I (2x22 = 44 MW) TRPGPL	Himachal Pradesh

Sl.No.	Project Name (Installed Capacity)/ Executing Agency	State
25	Sorang (2x50 = 100 MW), HSPPL	Himachal Pradesh
26	Singoli Bhatwari (3x33 = 99 MW) L&T	Uttarakhand
27	Phata Byung (2x38 = 76 MW), LANCO	Uttarakhand
28	Maheshwar (1 Ox40 = 400 MW) SMHPCL	Madhya Pradesh
29	Teesta Stage VI (4x125 = 500 MW) Lanco Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim
30	Rangit-IV HE Project (3X40 = 120 MW) JPCL	Sikkim
31	Bhasmey (2x25.5 =51 MW) Gati Infrastructure	Sikkim
32	Rongnichu (2x48 =96 MW) Madhya Bharat Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim
33	Ratle (4x205+1 x30 = 850 MW) Ratle HEP Pvt .Ltd.	Jammu & Kashmir
34	Gongri (2x72= 144 MW) Dirang Energy (P)Ltd	Arunachal Pradesh
35	Bajoli Holi (3x60= 180 MW) MIs GMR Bajoli Holi	Himachal Pradesh
36	Rangit-II (2x33= 66 MW) Sikkim Hydro Power Ltd.	Sikkim
37	Panan (4x75= 300 MW) Himagiri Hydro Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim
Total = 12178.5 MW		

Statement-II

DETAILS OF TIME/COST OVERRUN IN 16 STALLED HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS (ABOVE 25 MW)

Sl. No.	Project Name/ (Installed Capacity)/ Executing Agency	State	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Org. Comm. Sched.	Ant. Comm. Sched.	Time over run (months)	Org. Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Latest/Ant. Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Cost over run (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CENTRAL SECTOR										
1	Lata Tapovan (3x57 = 171 MW) NTPC	Uttarakhand	1 2 3	57 57 57	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 (Aug'17)	2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 [subject to re-start of works (4 years)]	67	1810.47	Under revision	N.A.
2	Tehri PSS (4x250 = 1000 MW) THDC	Uttarakhand	1 2 3 4	250 250 250 250	2010-11 2010-11 2010-11 2010-11 (July'10)	2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 (May'21) (subject to re-start of works)	130	1657.60 (Dec-05)	3939.11	2281.51
3	Subansiri Lower (8x250 = 2000 MW) NHPC	Arunachal Pradesh/ Assam	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250	2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 2009-11	2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23	150	6285.33 (12/02)	18559.49 (04/17)	12274.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					(Sep'10)	[subject to re. start of works (4 years)]				
STATE SECTOR										
4.	Lower Kalnai 2x24=48 MW JKSPDC	Jammu & Kashmir	1 2	24 24	2017-18 2017-18 (Sep'17)	2022-23 2022-23 [subject to re- start of works (4 years)]	66	576.87 (12/12) (Completion cost)	576.87 (12/12) (Completion cost)	Nil
5	Koyna Left Bank PSS 2x40 = 80 MW WRD, Maha	Maharashtra	1 2	40 40	2014-15 2014-15 (Oct'14)	2022-23 [subject to reo start of works (4 years)]	101	245.02 (1999)	1494.94 (2014)	1249.92
PRIVATE SECTOR										
6	Tangu Romal-I (2x22 = 44 MW) TRPGPL	Himachal Pradesh	1 2	22 22	2014-15 2014-15 (Jun'14)	2021-22 2021-22 [subject to reo start of works (4 years)]	93	255.00 (01/07)	562.97 (01/17)	307.97
7	Sorang (2x50 = 100 MW), HSPPL	Himachal Pradesh	1 2	50 50	2011-12 2011-12 (Nov'11)	2020-21 2020-21 [subject to re- start of works (1 Year)]	112	586.00 (04/2005)	Under revision	N.A.
8	Phata Byung (2x38 = 76 MW), LANCO	Uttarakhand	1 2	38 38	2012-13 2012-13 (Jun'12)	2021-22 2021-22 [subject to re- start of works (3 years)]	117	520.00 (2013-14)	1225.53	705.53

9	Maheshwar (10x40=400 MW) SMHPCL	Madhya Pradesh	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 (Mar'02)	2020-21 [subject to re- start of works (1-½ years)]	228	1569.27 (96-97)	8121.00 (2016-17)	6551.73
10	Teesta Stage VI (4x125=500 MW), Lanco Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim	1 2 3 4	125 125 125 125	2012-13 201,2-13 2012-13 2012-13 (Jul'12)	2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 [subject to re- start of works (3 years)]	116	3283.08 (2008)	7542.00 (12/16)	4258.92
11	Rangit-IV HE Project (3X40 = 120 MW) JPCL	Sikkim	1 2 3	40 40 40	2011-12 2011-12 2011-12 (Jan'12)	2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 (subject to re- start of works (3-½ year)	122	726.17 (2011-12)	1692.60 (06/16)	966.43
12	Bhasmeey (2x25.5 =51 MW) Gatl Infrastructure	Sikkim	1 2	25.5 25.5	2012-13 2012-13 (Jun'12)	2021-22 2021-22 [subject to re- start of works (3 years)]	117	408.50 (2012-13)	690.30	281.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	Rattle (4x205+1x30)=850 MW Rattle HEP Pvt .Ltd.	J & K	1 2 3 4 5	205 205 205 205 30	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18	2023-24 2023-24 2023-24 2023-24 2023-24	72	5517.02 (03/12)	6257.00 (09/2013)	739.98
	.					[subject to re- start of works (5 years))				
14	Gongri 2x72= 144 MW Dirang Energy (P)Ltd	Ar. Pradesh	1 2	72 72	2016-17 2016-17 (Oct'16)	2022-23 2022-23	77 (05/12)	1436.27 (05/12)	1436.27	Nil
15	Rangit-II 2x33= 66 MW Sikkim Hydro Power Ltd.	Sikkim	1 2	33 33	2015-16 2015-16 (Apr'15)	2020-21 2020-21	71	496.44	496.44	Nil
16	Panan 4x75= 300 MW Himagiri Hydro Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim	1 2 3 4	75 75 75 75	2018-19 2018-19 2018-19 2018-19	2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23	48	1833.05 (2009)	2516.00 (09/16)	682.95
Total= 5950 MW										

Disposal of Worship Idols

1769. SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to allocate a separate spot 'Samaagridan' for disposing of items used during worship and immersion of small idols since as per Hindu rituals these are considered holy and cannot be disposed off in dustbins, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is ban on disposing of worship material and immersed small idols in the rivers and fence had already been installed along the rivers, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any new scheme to create awareness among people in the rural areas as it is often seen that the people in the rural areas do not use dustbins; 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) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has brought out specific guidelines on prevention and control of pollution in rivers and other water bodies from idol immersion, and have been circulated to all the States and Union Territories for implementation. These guidelines prescribe that the State Pollution control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) conduct water quality assessment of the water body before and after immersions, post the data on internet and help local administration in preparing material for mass awareness for the purpose. Further, the guidelines prescribe that idols be made from natural materials like traditional clay, water soluble and non-toxic natural dyes be used for painting of idols, worship material like flowers; clothes, decorating material (made of paper and plastic) be removed before immersion of idols, biodegradable materials collected separately for recycling or composting, non-biodegradable materials disposed off in sanitary landfills, immersion of idols in river be done at identified idol immersion spots

along the river bank in temporary ponds having earthen bunds with removable synthetic liners at bottom, etc.

(c) to (d) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation as part of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) creates awareness on safe disposal of solid and liquid waste in the villages. Intensive awareness campaigns and interventions are undertaken as part of the program to educate people on safe disposal of solid and liquid waste. Financial assistance to Gram Panchayats are also provided to supplement the efforts of the State Governments to undertake solid and liquid waste management works in Gram Panchayats/villages. SBM(G) guidelines suggests for collection and segregation of solid wastes and disposal of biodegradable waste through composting.

Government Jobs to Medal Winners

1770. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any policy to provide Government jobs to the Indian players winning Medals at national/international level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of medal winning players at the national/international level, who have not get any Government job yet;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide jobs to the players winning medals at the national/international level; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)] : (a) and (b) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not provide jobs to sportspersons. However, recruitment of meritorious sportspersons against vacancies reserved for sports quota is done in Central Government offices in terms of extant instructions of the

Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel & Training).

In terms of existing instructions of the Government, upto 5% of direct recruit vacancies in Group 'C' and erstwhile Group 'D' are reserved for meritorious sportspersons in Central Government offices.

Further, Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, has reserved 5% (30 posts) for Olympians and 1% (6 posts) for Paralympians in the entry grade. (Assistant Coach, Grade Pay Rs. 4200/-). Also, 10 posts in the grade of Coach (Grade Pay Rs. 5400/-) are reserved for sports persons who have won medals in Olympics/Paralympics.

(c) The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports does not maintain job related data of sportspersons.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(e) In view of part (d) above, question does not arise.

[English]

Panipat-Jalandhar NH

1771. SHRI SANTOKH SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some bridges are still incomplete on Panipat-Jalandhar Highway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether two fly-overs at Phagwara and Jalandhar are incomplete since long time; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) A total of 07 nos. structures (i.e. bridges, flyovers,

VUPs etc.) are incomplete on Panipat - Jalandhar highway at locations i.e. km 213.130, km 230.785, km 311.434, km 312.285, km 316.886, km 371.125 & km 372.525.

(c) and (d) At Phagwara, 01 no. flyover and 01 no. VUP are incomplete. The bids for completing the balance work for these structures as stand-alone project have already been invited. At Jalandhar, 02 nos. of flyovers are also incomplete. The Concessionaire has been directed through cure period notice / other notices to complete the balance work.

Sports Funding in the Country

1772. DR. BHARTIBEN D. SHYAL :
SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK :
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) whether sports funding in the country is inadequate as compared to global standards and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to enhance the funding;

(b) whether the Government is taking steps to improve transparency in sports spending by providing more incentives to the corporate sector and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to use technology as a part of e-governance regarding sports budget, sponsorships and spending and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to bring all the sports associations under Right to Information Act in order to make all the sports bodies accountable and transparent in their operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) There are no specific global standards for funding of sports in a country. In addition to Government

Budgetary support, additional mobilization of resources from other Sources including the corporate entities both in public and private sector, for promotion and development of sports in the country, the Government had set up National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) in 1998. Since inception and till date, contribution of Rs. 155.57 crore has been received from corporates both in public and private sector and individuals and the Government of India has made contribution of Rs. 84.62 crore to NSDF as matching share.

(b) In order to improve transparency in sports, pending, Government incentivizes the contributions of Corporate Sector to NSDF in sports by exempting 100% contribution from income tax under Section 80(G) of the Income Tax Act.

Further, Government has also taken a number of steps to ensure that all National Sports Federations (NSFs) function in a transparent manner. Instructions have already been issued to bring the NSFs under the purview of Right to Information Act. These instructions have also been made an integral part of the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011.

(c) The Government has transformed method of budgeting, accounting, expenditure and cash management by releasing funds through Public Financial Management System (PFMS) and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) module.

(d) All NSFs receiving funding of Rs.10 Lakh or more in a financial year have been declared as Public Authority under RTI act 2005. All NSFs getting covered by this provision are required to designate Central Public Information Officers and Appellate Authorities as per Section 5 of the Right to Information Act, 2005. They are further requested to fulfil their obligations of being a Public Authority, as per Section 4 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

[Translation]

Ongoing Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra

1773. SHRI RAJENDRA DHEDYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ongoing Centrally sponsored irrigation projects in Maharashtra;

(b) the progress made so far in these projects and the number of farmers benefited therefrom; and

(c) the details of irrigation projects meant for agriculture which are going on in drought affected areas like Vidarbha in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) During 2016-17, 26 ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects of Maharashtra under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) - Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) having ultimate irrigation potential of 8.50 lakh hectare and balance estimated cost of about Rs.16603 crore have been prioritized in consultation with the State Govt. for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works. Out of these, 14 projects benefit the drought prone areas. Further, 8 projects having ultimate potential of 4.82 lakh hectare are benefiting the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.

Out of above mentioned 26 projects, AIBP works of 5 projects are completed/almost completed, 19 projects are targeted to be completed by Dec. 2019 and balance 2 projects are targeted for completion by Dec., 2021 as reported by the project authorities.

In addition to above, special package for completion of 8 MMI & 83 Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) projects benefiting drought prone areas of Maharashtra having estimated balance cost of Rs.13651.61 crore as on 01.04.2018 has been approved during current year. Central Assistance component amounts to Rs.383.41 crore. These projects are planned to be completed in phases by 2022-23. Out of these, 3 MMI projects and 66 SMI projects having balance estimated cost of Rs.4700.2 crore and Rs.3106.85 crore respectively and ultimate potential of 1.15 lakh hectare and 0.64 lakh hectare

respectively are benefiting Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana

1774. SHRI KESINENI SRINIWAS : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes which have been undertaken to support women farmers under the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the quantum of funds allocated to Andhra Pradesh under the said scheme;

(c) whether there is a monitoring mechanism for the said pariyojana and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any study or randomized control trials have been conducted to study the efficacy of the said pariyojana; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Twenty two Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana(MKSP) projects were approved to the undivided Andhra Pradesh on 30.05.2011, where the Zilla Samakhyas promoted by Society .for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP)are the implementing agencies.

The Activities undertaken in these projects were:

- Soil Fertility management with Azolla, Ghanajeevaamrutham, Nadepcompost
- Pest Control Measures-All non-negotiable from Summer ploughing, bordercrops, trap crops, pheromone traps, light traps, botanical extracts
- Rainwater harvesting measures like conservation furrows, trenches, farmponds etc.
- Integration of livestock into agriculture
- Development tools and technologies for drudgery reduction
- Organic certification
- Marketing of pesticide free produce by aggregation
- Establishment of seed banks

The projects were approved for an amount of RS.251.58 crore out of which Rs.188.68 was the Central share.

In the year 2014 the state has been bifurcated and after bifurcation the total projects that remained with the state of Andhra Pradesh were for a total amount of RS.144.34 crore out of which central share was Rs. 108.26 crore.

One MKSP Annual Action Plan (AAP) for non-timber forest produce (NTFP) was approved on 6th December, 2012 to the undivided Andhra Pradesh as per the following details:

Originally approved

Name of the PIA	Area of Irrigation	No. of Beneficiaries	Cost Components		
			Total Cost (In Rs. lakh)	Central Share in Rs. lakh)	State/CSB (in Rs. lakh)
SERP	Non Timber Forest Produce	23928	3831.65	2873.738	957.89 ‘

In 2014 after the bifurcation, as per the area and the number of Mahila Kisans to be covered under the NTFP project, the budget and the project components

were divided by this Ministry between Andhra Pradesh & Telangana. The details of the share of Andhra Pradesh are as follows:

1	Cost components (Rs. In lakhs)	
	Total budget	3025.782
	Central share	2269.336
	State share	665.067
	CSB share	91.379
2	No. of NTFP collector	19070

(c) to (e): This Ministry monitors the projects in the following ways:

- (i) **Progress Review:** Every quarter this Ministry organized the progress review meeting for MKSP projects. In the review meetings the SRLM presented progress of the project.
- (ii) **Video conference (VC):** Every quarter this Ministry organized the Video conference under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary, RL for the overall progress of the State Rural Livelihoods Mission including MKSP.
- (iii) **Independent evaluation of the MKSP projects:** As per the MKSP guidelines this Ministry has also organized independent evaluation of 10 MKSP projects and one MKSP AAP (who have already got the 2nd installment) through National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR).
- (iv) **Monitoring is also done by the State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM):** As per the MKSP Guidelines, SERP(AP) has established following mechanism to monitor the . progress of MKSP being implemented in the state of Andhra Pradesh:
 - Sub-district / Mandal level federations monitor implementation, handles extension services, coordinates with service-provider.
 - The District level federation oversees implementation, forms tie-ups for marketing, and coordinates with the District Rural Development Agency to link up with relevant government programs.

- Several Information and Communications Technology (ICT) tools have been used to monitor the program and to reach out to the farmers. Robust mobile based MIS for monitoring and decision making is in place.

The scheme was started in 2011 and it is upto 2023-24, therefore the mid-term evaluation process has been initiated in 2018 to study the efficacy of the pariyojana.

[Translation]

Construction of Coastal Roads

1775. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant has been received from the Government for the construction of coastal road from Navi Mumbai to Vashi Toll ate to Airoli bay and if so, the details thereof along with the type of works, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government is planning to construct a 35 km long coastal road from Nariman Point to Kandivali;

(c) whether the Residents associalion of Bandra (Mumbai) have shown some resistance to it on the plea that it is not going to be useful for the larger interests of the residents;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Bandra Residents' Association for preferring a metro than the road project as according to them less than 1 % of daily trips are likely to use the proposed coastal road; and

(e) if so, the details theteof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MMISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FEERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) This Ministry is primarily responsible for

development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. Responsibility for development and maintenance of State Highways and other State road vest with the respective State Governments. The construction of coastal road in Mumbai is not with the Government of India and falls under the jurisdictions of State Government of Maharashtra.

P.M.G.S.Y.

1776. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received for allocation of funds along with the allocation made under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and the current year, Statewise;

(b) the number of proposals approved by the Government along with the number of those lying pending for the clearance during the said period;

(c) whether the Government proposes to focus on those villages where there is urgent requirement of construction of roads and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to expedite the construction of roads in the upcoming months/year; and

(e) if so, the detail thereof including the current phase of the PMGSY under progress across the country, State-wise including Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh?

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

(a) and (b) The funds under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are released to the State Governments for the projects sanctioned; based upon their absorption capacity, balance work in hand, unspent balance available, and fulfillment of criteria as per the programme guidelines.

State-wise details of fund released under PMGSY during the last three years and the current year till 18.12.2018 is given at the Statement-I.

(c) Government of India, recognizing importance of rural road connectivity as a key ingredient in ensuring sustainable poverty reduction, launched PMGSY, as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 25th December, 2000. The scheme has the primary objective of providing single All Weather Road Connectivity to eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 and above (as per 2001 census) in plain areas. In respect of Special Category States (i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and erstwhile Planning Commission) the objective is to connect eligible unconnected Habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). For critical Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected blocks as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs the unconnected habitations with population 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) is eligible to be covered under pay scheme. The habitations besides fulfilling the population criteria should be mapped on the cor network.

(d) States have been advised increase their execution and contracting capacity in order to compete the sanctioned works before the target period, The target for completion of PMGSY-I aimed at providing all weather connectivity to eligible unconnected habitations has been advanced to March, 2019. The progress of implementation of PMGSY is regularly reviewed by way of Regional Review Meetings, (RHMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings & Pre-Empowered/ Empowered Committee Meetings with the States. In addition to this, special review meetings are also held by Secretary/Joint secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretary is of the States.

(e) The status of progress made in implementation of PMGSY I & II, State-wise upto November 2018 is enclosed at the Statement-II.

Statement-I*State-wise details of funds released under PMGSY*

(Rs in Crore)

S.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (up to 18.12.2018)
1	Andhra Pradesh	379.20	197.59	92.37	99.21
2	Arunachal Pradesh	375.00	205.92	700.00	449.25
3	Assam	347.82	475.76	575.58	887.83
4	Bihar	2781.00	2958.34	1349.31	26.37
5	Chattisgarh	498.00	449.81	338.96	450.25
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	474.10	31.04	0.00	0.00
8	Haryana	304.69	44.01	0.00	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	268.40	396.61	399.56	461.75
10	Jammu & Kashmir	488.00	755.61	1400.00	6.60
11	Jharkhand	864.99	819.59	1122.26	13.22
12	Karnataka	140.80	331.95	5.00	0.00
13	Kerala	151.00	179.45	169.13	98.522
14	Madhya Pradesh	1122.00	1979.48	1294.63	257.14
15	Maharashtra	553.30	606.00	270.59	3.37
16	Manipur	299.80	412.19	231.50	293.63
17	Meghalaya	150.70	211.99	50.04	97.75
18	Mizoram	50.90	93.36	200.00	0.000
19	Nagaland	4.00	8.05	8.80	74.80
20	Odisha	1382.70	1925.67	2147.80	1244.71
21	Punjab	221.10	275.66	339.15	0.00
22	Rajasthan	559.90	559.41	1120.26	0.00
23	Sikkim	68.60	138.16	337.00	199.40
24	Tamil Nadu	205.00	309.58	636.39	295.63
25	Telangana	273.73	146.03	99.22	0.00
26	Tripura	274.83	392.27	135.38	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	1110.35	1234.87	866.81	244.63
28	Uttarakhand	409.19	550.20	702.21	498.85
29	West Bengal	1427.58	819.18	1058.35	548.43
Total		15186.68	16507.75	15650.29	6251.36

Statement-II*State-wise status of progress made in implementation of PMGSY I and II*

Sr.No.	State Name	Length of road works cleared (in km)	Length of road works completed (in km)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	15,812.94	13,983.37
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13,910.94	7,069.00
3	Assam	27,358.74	18,799.69
4	Bihar	57,180.74	48,844.48
5	Chhattisgarh	37,785.26	29,186.49
6	Goa	182.74	155.33
7	Gujarat	12,726.53	12,553.44
8	Haryana	5,614.34	5,579.01
9	Himachal Pradesh	18,443.24	14,524.27
10	Jammu and Kashmir	19,700.41	9,799.87
11	Jharkhand	26,155.96	20,427.52
12	Karnataka	18,600.55	18,569.59
13	Kerala	3,916.71	3,278.03
14	Madhya Pradesh	81,112.32	72,278.59
15	Maharashtra	27,737.01	26,080.90
16	Manipur	11,361.14	6,464.77
17	Meghalaya	1,745.61	2,969.01
18	Mizoram	4,167.98	3,029.31
19	Nagaland	4,154.45	3,575.77
20	Odisha	60,983.21	49,000.11
21	Punjab	8,280.03	8,173.39
22	Rajasthan	69,748.70	66,337.39
23	Sikkim	4,915.49	3,749.38
24	Tamil Nadu	19,311.23	16,470.79
25	Tripura	4,952.47	4,191.64
26	Uttar Pradesh	58,206.29	55,634.10

1	2	3	4
27	Uttarakhand	15,609.57	9,950.51
28	West Bengal	34,995.09	27,879.87
29	Telangana	11,641.70	10,178.84
TOTAL		677,534.79	567,511.07

Operation of Purnea Airport

1777. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government proposes to make the Purnea Airport of Bihar operational for the common people;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the Government proposes to make it operational: and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Purnea Airport belongs to Indian Air Force (IAF). For the development of Chivil Enclave at Purnea Airport, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has projected a requirement of 50 acres of land to the State Government of Bihar. The State Government has initiated action for the acquisition of land. No timeline for the development of Civil Enclave at Purnea has been fixed so far.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Distribution Deal for Air India

1778. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of distribution deal for Air India, if any, with Travelport ticketing agency;

(b) whether the agency is related to Indigo Airlines;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has conducted any evaluation of conflict of interest before the deal was finalised, if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) Air India has entered into an exclusive arrangement with Travelport Global Distribution System (GDS) for distribution of Air India's domestic flights in Point of Sale-India. The exclusive arrangement will start from 01st January 2020 and will end on 31st December 2024.

(b) and (c) Travelport is a UK-headquartered technology company which operates a travel commerce platform which provides distribution, technology, payment and other solutions for the global travel and tourism industry. It is a New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) listed company.

Inter Globe Enterprises Private Ltd. is an Indian company with presence in Aviation, Hospitality and Travel related services. Its portfolio includes IndiGo Airlines (Inter Globe Aviation) and Inter Globe Technology Quotient (ITQ).

Inter Globe Technology Quotient (ITQ) markets and distributes Travelport products in India.

Inter Globe Technology Quotient (ITQ) and IndiGo Airlines (Inter Globe Aviation) are separate legal entities.

Air India's agreement is with Travelport GDS and not with Inter Globe Technology Quotient (ITQ).

(d) There is no conflict of interest as Air India has been distributing its inventory through Travelport GDS for over 25 years globally. In India Travelport GDS has been employing the services of InterGlobe Technology Quotient (ITQ) for over a decade now for distribution of its products and services. In the contract, there is a clear confidentiality and data protection clause. Travelport has in place appropriate technical and organisational measures to protect All India data in accordance with data protection laws.

[Translation]

Power Generation

1779. SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been 6.2% increase in electricity generation in the country during the period from April to September, 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether electricity tariff has also been increased during the above period in the country for power trading under the Indian Energy Exchange Programme;

(d) if so, the extent of increase registered therein; and

(e) the reasons for increase in the tariff despite increase in the generation of electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The growth in electricity generation during April to September 2018 is 6.2% as compared to the same period last year. The details are given at the Statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) Electricity price known as the Market Clearing Price (MCP) is discovered in the power exchanges as per the notified market mechanism for each of the 96 time blocks of 15 minutes in a day. The MCP for each time block depends on the demand and supply side bids.

As reported by India Energy Exchange (IEX), the average monthly MCP was Rs. 3.97 per kWh during April to September 2018. It was Rs. 2.99 per kWh during the corresponding period of 2017-18. Thus there is an increase of 32.4% in the average monthly MCP. The maximum average monthly MCP was Rs. 4.69 per kWh in the month of September 2018 and minimum average monthly MCP was Rs. 3.34 per kWh in the month of August 2018. However, the average monthly MCP during the month of November 2018 has reduced to Rs. 3.59 per kWh and was almost comparable to Rs. 3.55 per kWh during the month of November 2017. The energy traded in the power exchanges during April- September 2018 was only 3.91 % of actual generation during the period.

The increase in electricity prices in the power

exchanges during April to September 2018 may be attributed to higher demand of power as well as well

supply side constraints on account of coal supply, reduced hydro and wind generation, etc.

Statement

Electricity generation in the country during the period from April to September 2018

Generation (BU)	2017-18*	2018-19*	% Increase
Generation from Conventional Sources	611.255	635.807	4.02
Generation from Renewable	56.609	73.327	29.53
Total Generation (BU)	667.864	709.134	6.18
Monthly Power Exchange Transaction Volume (BU)	23.843	27.732	16.31
% Share in Total Generation	3.57	3.91	

Note: Generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro & Nuclear) covers stations of 25 MW and above only.

* April - September 2018

Quality of Contents Aired on DD

1780. SHRI AJAY NISHAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news and other programmes being aired on Doordarshan (DO) are turning out to be less popular in comparison to the programmes shown on private channels;

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

(c) whether any attempts have been made by Prasar Bharati to improve the quality of its news and other programmes aired on DO channels/Akashvani to bring it at par with the programmes shown on private channels to increase the number of its audience;

(d) if so, the details thereof, Doordarshan/Akashvani-wise; and

(e) the details of other steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the quality of programmes being aired on DO channels/Akashvani?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that as

the Public Service Broadcaster, Doordarshan's programming is focused on issues of public interest viz. health, education, empowerment, social justice etc. Thus Doordarshan's programmes cannot be compared with private channels as both are totally different in their objectives and programming formats. However, Doordarshan is striving to provide impactful and compelling programmes to become the preferred channel of choice of people.

(c) to (e) **All India Radio** - All India Radio (AIR) has embarked upon innovative ways to attract listeners through interactive programming like Dial-outs, radio-bridge and roving microphone, AIR's creative production especially in the genre of radio features, interactive programmes, crisp and creative announcements have won international accolade, and awards over the years especially during the past 3-4 years.

AIR has surpassed revenue targets over the year establishing that its products is popular and saleable. The popularity and purposefulness of the programmes of AIR are gauged by audience research surveys conducted across the network, the response through letters, messages, internet and OTT(over the top).

AIR is also expanding its FM network as it is the

preferred mode of radio listening and providing diverse context to enhance listenership.

Doordarshan

It is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to modernize its infrastructure and improve the quality of programmes. Reviewing and enhancing the content quality is a continuous process. Doordarshan has taken

several measures to improve the quality of content including providing training to its Technical and Programming staff, capacity building of Content Producers, improving the quality of presentation, enhanced visibility on Social Media etc. Many Doordarshan channels have seen an increase in viewership due to above mentioned initiatives taken' by Doordarshan details of which are as under:-

ALL DD Channels Performance

(Average Impressions in Lakhs)

S.No.	Channel	Year 2017	Year 2018 (till Nov'18)	% Gain
1	DO Sports	144	564	293.05
2	DO Urdu	18	27	47.51
3	DO Kisan	67	84	25.07
4	DO Kashir	11	23	116.84
5	DO Bihar	32	43	36.60
6	DO Madhya Pradesh	31	37	21.48
7	DO North East	16	18	12.81
8	DD Chandana	104	135	29.58
9	DO Saptagiri	49	78	60.46
10	DO Yadagiri	42	78	88.31

Source: Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) All India 2+, New Consumer Classification System (NCCS)

Packaging of the shows and promos has been improved to give a distinct look and feel to DD Channels. Wide publicity of programmes is being given through various channels of Doordarshan and social media like Youtube/Twitter/Facebook.

Prasar Bharati has full autonomy on content creation and to enhance the production value of the programmes on All India Radio and Doordarshan.

Power Consumed by Industries

1781. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed norms for restricting the consumption of power by the power intensive industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether said norms are being complied with by all the industries;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that mandatory norms relating to consumption of power are being complied with by the industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH) : (a) to (e) Section 14 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 empowers the Central Government to enforce

efficient use of energy and its conservation. Accordingly, under clauses (g) and (n) of Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government has prescribed energy consumption norms for energy intensive industries, under Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme. PAT is a regulatory mechanism to reduce the specific energy consumption (SEC) in energy intensive industries with the use of tradable energy saving certificates (ESCCerts). In four PAT cycles of three years each, SEC reduction targets have been given to 846 designated consumers (DCs) in 13 sectors, namely, Aluminium, Cement, Chlor-Alkali, Fertiliser, Pulp & Paper, Iron & Steel, Textile, Thermal Power Plants, Electricity DISCOMs, Petroleum Refinery, Railways, Petrochemicals and Commercial Buildings (Hotels).

In first cycle of PAT, 478 DCs in 8 sectors were mandated to reduce their SEC with an aim to implement energy savings of 6.686 million tonnes of oil equivalent (mtoe). This cycle was completed in 2015 with achievement of energy savings of 8.67 mtoe, which is about 30% above the target. 306 DCs, which achieved excess energy savings over the given targets were issued about 38.25 lakh ESCerts. Further, 110 DCs which could not achieve the targets under this cycle were required to purchase about 14.25 lakh ESCerts to meet the shortfall.

Trading of ESCerts at Power Exchange took place during September 2017 to January 2018, wherein about 12.98 lakh ESCerts (approx. INR 100 Crores) were traded.

Accident due to Drunken-Driving

1782. SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR :

SHRI OM BIRLA :

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

(a) whether increase in the number of road accidents due to drunken driving has been reported from various States of the country; if so, the details of road accidents due to drunken driving reported during the last three years;

(b) whether a large number of suggestions have

been received from Road Safety Forums/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for reducing accidents on ational Highways and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also received representations from various quarters regarding closure of liquor shops along the National Highways and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) As per the information received from police department of States Ts, e num er of road accidents under the drunken driving category of traffic voilation during last three calendar years i.e. 2015 to 2017 is as under:-

Year	Road Accidents due to intake of Alcohol	Total number of Road Accidents	% share of total road accident
2015	16,298	5,01,423	3.3
2016	14,894	4,80,652	3.1
2017	14,071	4,64,910	3.0

The table reveals that the number of road accidents under the drunken driving category of traffic violation as a percentage of total accidents during the last years i.e 2015-2017 has hovered around 3 percent.

State/UT-wise total number of road accidents under the drunken driving category of traffic violation during the last three calendar years' 2015 to 2017 along with percentage change over the previous year is given at the Statement enclosed.

(b) All suggestions which are received in National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) from Safety forums / Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)/individuals/State

agencies which are forwarded for action to the field offices of NHAI for the respective Road Sections.

(c) No representation has been received from various quarters regarding closure of liquor shops along the National Highways. The matter relates to the state enforcement agencies, and therefore for NH within the states.

(d) Following steps have been initiated by the Government to curb the number of road accidents caused by drunken driving:-

- (i) Section 185 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for punishment of imprisonment or fine or both for the offence of drunken driving cases.
- (ii) All the State Government/UTs have been requested to ensure that no license is issued to liquor vendors along National Highways. Further they have also been requested to review cases where licence has already been given for liquor vendors along National Highways and to take corrective action.
- (iii) Ministry undertakes campaigns through print and electronic media to spread awareness about dangers of drunken driving.

(iv) Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill 2017, which has been introduced in the House by Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, provides for enhanced fines for the offence of drunken driving and other traffic violations.

(v) Enforcement of various provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is the responsibility of State Governments. This Ministry has issued instructions to all State Governments to invoke Section 185 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 which provides for punishment of imprisonment or fine or both for the offence of drunken driving.

(vi) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has introduced Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill in the Lok Sabha covering entire gamut of road safety including drunken driving. The Bill inter-alia envisages to enhance the penalty amount for drunk and driving under section 185 of the Motor Vehicle Act. Besides, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways administer Motor Vehicles (MV) Act 1988 and Central Motor Vehicle Rules (CMVR) 1989. However, its provisions are enforced by the States / UTs.

Statement

Road accidents under the drunken driving category of traffic violation during the last three calendar years 2015 to 2017

S.No	States/UTs	Road Accidents under drunken driving category 2015	% Share in total road accidents	Road Accidents under drunken driving category 2016	% Share in total road accidents	Road Accidents under drunken driving category 2017	% Share in total road accidents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	490	3.0	128	0.9	2064	14.7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22	0.1	15	0.1	19	0.1
3	Assam	611	3.7	352	2.4	373	2.7
4	Bihar	1457	8.9	593	4.0	0	0.0
5	Chhattisgarh	227	1.4	145	1.0	86	0.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Goa	6	0.0	3	0.0	10	0.1
7	Gujarat	361	2.2	64	0.4	65	0.5
8	Haryana	1092	6.7	529	3.6	180	1.3
9	Himachal Pradesh	50	0.3	72	0.5	214	1.5
10	Jammu & Kashmir	375	2.3	47	0.3	1	0.0
11	Jharkhand	1518	9.3	543	3.6	801	5.7
12	Karnataka	298	1.8	396	2.7	169	1.2
13	Kerala	49	0.3	133	0.9	133	0.9
14	Madhya Pradesh	2665	16.4	3083	20.7	1049	7.5
15	Maharashtra	1345	8.3	226	1.5	863	6.1
16	Manipur	0	0.0	71	0.5	44	0.3
17	Meghalaya	137	0.8	35	0.2	132	0.9
18	Mizoram	15	0.1	27	0.2	16	0.1
19	Nagaland	2	0.0	13	0.1	157	1.1
20	Orissa	972	6.0	1255	8.4	1533	10.9
21	Punjab	118	0.7	317	2.1	129	0.9
22	Rajasthan	667	4.1	673	4.5	421	3.0
23	Sikkim	30	0.2	12	0.1	32	0.2
24	Tamil Nadu	818	5.0	531	3.6	1833	13.0
25	Telangana	42	0.3	202	1.4	163	1.2
26	Tripura	13	0.1	5	0.0	11	0.1
27	Uttarakhand	6	0.0	40	0.3	56	0.4
28	Uttar Pradesh	2403	14.7	4633	31.1	3336	23.7
29	West Bengal	413	2.5	462	3.1	16	0.1
30	A & N Islands	30	0.2	27	0.2	13	0.1
31	Chandigarh	8	0.0	9	0.1	10	0.1
32	D & N Haveli	6	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
33	Daman & Diu	7	0.0	7	0.0	12	0.1
34	Delhi	40	0.2	164	1.1	124	0.9
35	Lakshadweep	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
36	Puducherry	5	0.0	82	0.6	5	0.0
Total		16298	100.0	14894	100.0	14071	100.0

Development of Kempegowda Airport

1783. SHRI P.C. MOHAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government intends to develop Kempegowda International Airport (KIA) in Bengaluru as International Transit Hub;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has carried out any study and found that due to the rapid rise in passenger traffic both domestic and international over the years, Bengaluru will need a second airport by 2030 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering to reopen IIAL airport in Bengaluru; 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) No such proposal at present is under consideration with the Ministry.

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

(c) No Madam.

(d) and (e) Government of India has entered into a Concession Agreement with M/s Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL). As per Clause 5.2 of the Concession Agreement, the HAL airport cannot be considered for reopening before 25th anniversary of the Kempegowda International Airport (KIA), Bengaluru which was made operational w.e.f. 24th May, 2008. Besides any such issue can only be finalized in consultation and with the consent of BIAL.

[Translation]

News Bulletins in Regional Languages

1784. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government proposes to promote

the broadcast/telecast of news bulletins in regional languages through Doordarshan and Akashvani at National level;

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

(c) the details of various steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the duration of news bulletins in regional languages and improving the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN 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) Prasar Bharati has informed that News bulletins of All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan(DD) in regional languages are available at the National level through satellite/DTH (Direct to Home) and internet, throughout the country.

Improving the quality of news bulletins is an ongoing process. Doordarshan is also increasing the Regional News component on its Channels to serve its viewers better.

Implementation of MGNREGS

1785. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL) : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has not produced desired result in eliminating rural poverty and unemployment and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the implementation of the said scheme has not been effective in some States and funds have been misappropriated;

(c) if so, the names of such States; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to implement the said scheme earnestly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) The objective of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is to create productive assets of prescribed quality & durability and to strengthen the livelihood resource base of the

rural poor. During the current financial year 2018-19 (as on 17.12.2018), a total of 4.37 crore rural households were provided employment under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. An independent study reports have shown the assets created under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS has helped small and marginal farmers to improve livelihoods and increase in income of households.

(b) to (d) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 provides at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Ministry under MGNREGA receives complaints of misappropriated from States/UTs. Since the responsibility of implementation of MGNREGA is vested with the State Governments, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. 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, the status of implementation of Mahatma Gandhi MGNREGS is reviewed on a regular basis of all States/UTs. The Ministry is in constant engagement with the State Governments/UTs through review meetings, video conferences, Mid Term Review etc. and officers of the Ministry visit to States at regular interval to review implementation of the programme. After the field visits, the findings/shortcomings and recommendations

are shared with the States for appropriate action at their end.

[English]

Construction of NHS in Nagaland

1786. SHRI TOKHEHO : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether SARDP work order has been issued for four roads in the districts of Phek, Zunheboto, Longlem and Mon in Nagaland;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the starting and completion date of said project;

(c) actual time given for completion of four lane NH-29 between Dimapur and Kohima in Nagaland; and

(d) the amount of fund that has been released' and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the work orders for three (3) roads in Phek, Zunheboto & Mon district have been issued and in respect of Longleng district the bids are invited. The details are placed at the Statement-I enclosed.

(c) The details on completion of NH-29 between Dimapur & Kohima four lane highway construction is placed at the Statement-II enclosed.

(d) The amount of fund released against the awarded projects are given at the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

State : Nagaland

Sr.No.	NH	Name of Project	District	Road Length (km.)	Date of Award of Contract	Likely date of Completion	Total Length Completed as on 01.12.2018	Amount of Fund released in Crore
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	State Road	Pfutsero-Phek (PP) road Km 0-20	Phek	20.00	08.11.2018	07.11.2021	Nil	0.0054
2.	State Road	Pfutsero-Phek (PP) road Km 20-40		20.00	15.11.2018	14.11.2021	Nil	0.0022
3.	State Road	Pfutsero-Phek (PP) road Km 40-62.558		22.56	13.11.2018	14.11.2021	Nil	0
4.	702A	Chakabama-Zunheboto (C-Z) road Km 0-25	Zunheboto	25.00	23.03.2018	22.03.2021	Nil	1.1906
5.	702A	Chakabama-Zunheboto (C-Z) road Km 25-50		25.00	23.03.2018	22.03.2021	Nil	72.5229
6.	702A	Chakabama-Zunheboto (C-Z) road Km 50-75		25.00	23.03.2018	22.03.2021	Nil	0
7.	State Road	Chakabama-Zunheboto (C-Z) road Km 75-95		20	13.12.2018	12.12.2021	Nil	12.0286
8.	State Road	Chakabama-Zunheboto (C-Z) road Km 95-115.534		20.534	28.03.2018	27.03.2021	Nil	0
9.	State Road	Merangkong-Tamlu-Mon (MTM) Km 0-20	Mon	20.00	19.11.2018	18.11.2021	Nil	27.1431
		Appointed Date						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	State Road	Merangkong-Tamilu-Mon (MTM) Km 20-40 Appointed Date		20	03.12.2018	02.11.2021	Nil	0.0692
11.	State Road	Merangkong-Tamilu-Mon (MTM) Km 40-59		19	28.03.2018	27.03.2021	Nil	0.0071
12.	State Road	Merangkong-Tamilu-Mon (MTM) Km 59-86.835		27.835	28.03.2018	27.03.2021	Nil	0
Total				264.93				112.9691

DPR Work

Sr.No.	NH	Name of Project/ Consultant	District	Road Length (Km.)	Feasibility Report	Draft DPR	Status of Pre-construction Activity	Actual Date	Final DPR Target Date
1.	702	Changtongya-Longleng (CL) road	Longleng	38.5	Bids have been invited for the road in two packages LOA will issued by 15.02.2018				

Statement-II

Sr.No.	NH	Name of Project	Road Length (Km.)	Date of Award of Contract	Date of Completion (Tentative) 01.12.2018	Total Length Completed as on in Crore	Amount of Fund released
1.	NH-29	4 laning of Dimapur Kohima section of NH-29 from Km 123.840 to Km. 138.775	14.94	31.03.2016	01.04.2019	2.4	178.4262
2.	NH-29	4 laning of Dimapur Kohima section of NH-29 from Km 138.775 to Km. 152.49	13.72	31.03.2016	01.04.2019	Nil	-
3.	NH-29	4 laning of Dimapur Kohima section of NH-29 from Km 152.49 to Km. 1166.700	14.21	31.03.2016	01.04.2019	Nil	92.5758

[Translation]**Anomalies in Salaries of Employees**

1787. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK" : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether anomalies in the salaries of the employees have been reported due to merger of Air India and Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remove those anomalies;

(d) whether the merger has affected the promotional avenues for the employees and also decreased their moral; and

(e) whether Air India is taking any steps to enhance the efficiency of its manpower?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) A Committee headed by Justice DM Dharmadhikari (JDC) was constituted to address various Industrial Relations

issues including pay/wage rationalization, pursuant to amalgamation of both the erstwhile airlines' (Air India & Indian Airlines). The Justice Dharmadhikari Committee submitted its report to the Government of India on 31.01.2012, which was accepted by the Government on 12.06.2012. Consequent to the implementation of JDC report, certain anomalies and discrepancies were reported by employees. They were examined and all efforts were made to redress the same, The issues which could be corrected have been redressed. Besides this, top management has an. open door policy for employees who can approach the highest authority and express their issues. Sincere efforts are made to address them.

(d) During the period of finalization of merger of erstwhile Air India and erstwhile Indian Airlines, promotion exercises were kept in abeyance for a short while, to ensure level field for both the sides of employees before seniority merger. However, immediately on implementation of the report of JDC, an attempt was made to address the grievances relating to the career and morale of the employees. Proforma promotion exercises were carried and approximately

1300 promotions were effected. Subsequently, regular promotions as per the criteria laid down by the JDC have been carried out regularly. The employees who were stagnated for 6 years in the same grade have also been granted one time promotion under the stagnation promotion exercise.

(e) Air India has stepped up its training activities at various levels in order to increase the morale and efficiency of the employees. In order to have efficient manpower, Air India has an elaborate system to provide functional and technical training to its human resource. AI has several Training Centers I which provide HR training on functional topics of HR and company information along with soft skills 'in order to improve the efficiency and morale of the employee's.

[English]

Power Projects

1788. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies have been conducted. to explore the feasibility of setting up thermal power projects in the country including Tamil Nadu State;

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

(c) the details of the thermal power projects under consideration of the Government to be set up in Tamil Nadu State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) had got the studies conducted for identification of large pithead and coastal sites based on satellite mapping using remote sensing technology.

(b) A total of 200 Nos. potential sites with likely Gross Installed Capacity of 4,28,905 MW have been identified. The state wise (including Tamil Nadu) list of these sites is given at the Statement enclosed. This list includes Fourteen Nos. (14) sites in Tamil Nadu totalling to 31,250 MW.

(c) After the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003 generation of electricity has been de-licensed. As such Techno-Economic clearance of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is not required for thermal power projects. Therefore, the proposals for setting up thermal power projects in the country including Tamil Nadu are not being received in CEA.

As per information available in CEA, following two UMPP's are identified in Tamil Nadu State:

1. Cheyyur UMPP- 4000 MW at Cheyyur village, Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu
2. 2nd UMPP (4000 MW) in Tamil Nadu (location not yet decided).

Statement

Shelf of sites for Thermal Power Projects

A. Coal Based

I. Pit Head Sites Identified by CMPDI

S. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State	Capacity (MW)
1	Dabra, Janjgir-Champa	Chhattisgarh	1000
2	Dumarpal, Janjgir-Champa	Chhattisgarh	1000
3	Garhl, Jashpurnagar	Chhattisgarh	1000
4	Pathalgaon, Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	1000
5	Akaltara	Chhattisgarh	3000

S. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State	Capacity (MW)
6	Champa	Chhattisgarh	3000
7	Loharsi	Chhattisgarh	3000
8	Katsira	Chhattisgarh	3000
9	Malhar	Chhattisgarh	3000
10	Ramanujganj	Chhattisgarh	700
11	Lurgi	Chhattisgarh	1000
12	Mahabirganj	Chhattisgarh	1000
13	Chutru	Chhattisgarh	1000
14	Amartipur	Jharkhand	1000
15	Rajpokhar	Jharkhand	1800
16	Hathibathan	Jharkhand	1800
17	Kadma	Jharkhand	1800
18	Daidali	Jharkhand	1800
19	Murgi	Jharkhand	2400
20	Bagchoma	Jharkhand	2400
21	Deoria	Jharkhand	2400
22	Kanha	Jharkhand	2400
23	Tori	Jharkhand	2400
24	Rengali	Orissa	5000
25	Angul	Orissa	7000
26	Babandh	Orissa	10,000
27	Gajmara	Orissa	10,000
28	Joranda	Orissa	12,000
29	Charbatia	Orissa	12,000
	Sub Total		98,900
II.	Coastal Sites Identified by NRSA		
1	Kuchchh	Gujarat	2000
2	Jamnagar	Gujarat	2000
3	Junagarh	Gujarat	2000
4	Amrali	Gujarat	2000
5	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	2000

S. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State	Capacity (MW)
6	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2000
7	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	4000
8	Sindhudurg	Maharashtra	4000
9	Pedda Ganjam (Prakasam District)	Andhra Pradesh	2000
10	Alluru (Prakasam District)	Andhra Pradesh	2000
11	Chintavaram (Neliore District)	Andhra Pradesh	4000
12	Cheyur (Kanchipuram District)	Tamil Nadu	4000
13	Nagapattinam	Tamil Nadu	2000
14	Kilkari (Ramananthpuram District)	Tamil Nadu	2000
15	Vembar (Ramananthpuram District)	Tamil Nadu	2000
	Sub Total		38,000
III. Lignite Based sites identified by NLC/states			
1.	Valla North/South	Gujarat	625
2.	Mangrol-II TPP	Gujarat	655
3.	Riri Block	Rajasthan	750
4.	Kapurdhi Block	Rajasthan	600
5.	Jallpa Block	Rajasthan	600
6.	Devangudi Mine TPP	Tamil Nadu	250
7.	Jayamkondam South Block TPP	Tamil Nadu	1000
	Sub Total		4460
IV Sites Identified by CMPDI near coal blocks			
1	Rakshi, Tehsil Tandwa, Chatra district	Jharkhand	700
2	Balu Bhang, Tehsil Balumant, Latehar district	Jharkhand	700
3	Masiatu Tehsil Balumant, Latehar district	Jharkhand	700
4	Mashilong, Tehsil Balumant, Latehar district	Jharkhand	700
5	Pakrilytola, Tehsil Patratu, Ramgarh district	Jharkhand	1000
6	Karmantar, Tehsil Konar, Ramgarh district	Jharkhand	1000
7	Chinitola, Tehsil Petarwar, Ramgarh district	Jharkhand	2000
8	Khamar, Tehsil Rengali, Angul district	Orissa	6700
9	Hathinachlal Tehsil Banarpal, Dhenkanal district	Orissa	5000
10	Rajnarainsinghpur Tehsil Hindol, Dhenkanal district	Orissa	6700
11	Panchumahala, Tehsil Sadar, Angul district	Orissa	2000

S. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State	Capacity (MW)
12	Paranga, Tehsil Sadar, Angul district	Orissa	2000
13	Tikra (Sendhra) Tehsil Sadar, Angul district	Orissa	2000
14	Narsinghpur, Cuttack district	Orissa	1500
15	Tildegga, Tehsil Tildegga, Sundargarh district	Orissa	2600
16	Bundapalli, Tehsil Sadar, Sundargarh district	Orissa	2600
17	Rajpur, Tehsil Rajpur, Sundargarh district	Orissa	2600
16	Kumar, Tehsil Machida, Jharsuguda district	Orissa	2600
19	Kantamal, Tehsil Kantama, Bolangir district	Orissa	2600
20	Titlagarh, Tehsil Titlagarh, Bolangir district	Orissa	2600
19	Rengalpalli, Pussore Tehsil, Raigarh district	Chhattisgarh	2600
20	Bangama, Tehsil Kunkuri, Jashpur district	Chhattisgarh	1600
21	Janjeman, Tehsil Pathalgaon, Jashpur district	Chhattisgarh	1600
22	Bakurama, Tehsil Dharamjaygarh, Raigarh district	Chhattisgarh	1500
23	Kerakachahar, Tehsil Pathalgaon, Ambikapur district	Chhattisgarh	1500
24	Sapos, Tehsil Dabra, Janjgir-Champa district	Chhattisgarh	1800
25	Salkalkhamariya, Sarguja district	Chhattisgarh	4000
26	Kanchanpur, Sarguja district	Chhattisgarh	4000
27	Chlrml, district Korla	Chhattisgarh	4000
28	Ponri, district Korla	Chhattisgarh	4000
	Sub Total		75,300

V. Sites Identified by CMPDI near Load centre

1	Dabra, Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	2000
2	Madankhurd (Matatila N), Pichor, Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	2000
3	Khirkal (Matatila W), Picchor, Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	2000
4	Bamblabel (Pachor), Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	2000
5	Kaner (Blaora) Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	2000
6	Surajpur (Shajapur),	Madhya Pradesh	2000
7	Jagatpura (Barwah), Barwad, Khargon (West Nimar)	Madhya Pradesh	2000
8	Satajana (Baroud), Khargon (West Nimar)	Madhya Pradesh	2000
9	Kanera (Halall), Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	2000
10	Piplod (Balwada), Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	2000

S. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State	Capacity (MW)
11	Jalmana, Panipat Karnal,	Haryana	. 1000
12	Bhagana, Hansi, Hisar	Haryana	2000
13	Churaud, Matgali, Hisar	Haryana	2000
14	Chaudriwas, Matgali, Hisar	Haryana	2000
15	Madho Singhanian, Sirsa	Haryana	2000
16	Chilknidhab, Sirsa	Haryana	2000
17	Sonik, Bichiya ,Unnao	Uttar Pradesh	2000
18	Shahganj, Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	2000
19	Sandlia, Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	2000
20	Pihani (Hariyawan), Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	2000
21	Haliyapur, Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	2000
22	Pure Kalhans/ Amaniganj, Rudauli, Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	2000
23	Harringtonganj, Milkipur, Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	2000
24	Bagowal, Balachaur, Shahid Bhagat Singh Distt.	Punjab	2000
25	Mumar, Faridkot, Ferozepur Distt.	Punjab	2000
Sub Total			49,000
VI. Coastal Sites identified by CMPDI			
1	Divigi, Ankola, Uttar Kannda	Karnataka	4000
2	Honavar, Uttar Kannda	Karnataka	4000
Sub Total			8000
VII. Sites identified by Site Selection Committee			
1.	New Ennore (Tiruvallore Distt.)	Tamil Nadu	2x500=1000
2.	Tuticorin Annexe (Tuticorin Distt.)	Tamil Nadu	1x500=500
3.	Cheyur (Kanchipuram Distt.)	Tamil Nadu	4000
4.	Cuddalore (Cuddalore Distt.)	Tamil Nadu	4000
5.	Cuddalore Mega Project (Cuddalore Distt.)	Tamil Nadu	1500
6.	Nagapattinam (Tanjore Distt.)	Tamil Nadu	2000-3000
7	Marakkanam, Villupuram	Tamil Nadu	4000
8	Thirumullavasal village, Sirkazi, Nagapattinam	Tamil Nadu	2000
9.	Karaikal	Pondicherry	1000
10.	Pipavav Imported Coal based power project	Gujarat	2x500
11.	Pipavav Dual fuel based power project	Gujarat	1x615

S. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State	Capacity (MW)
12.	Chhara LNG/Naphtha based power project	Gujarat	1200
13.	Sarkhadi Coastal power project	Gujarat	2x500
14.	Mundra Imported coal based power project	Gujarat	1x500
15.	Kandla Imported coal based power project	Gujarat	1x250
16.	Dholera (Bhavanagar)	Gujarat	4000
17.	Krishnapatnam TPP (Nellore Distt.)	Andhra Pradesh	3000
18.	Simhadri TPP Extn.	Andhra Pradesh	2x500
19.	Hyderabad Metro CCGT	Andhra Pradesh	1400
20.	Vemagiri CCGT (East Godavari Distt.)	Andhra Pradesh	700
21.	Nellore CCGT in place of existing 30 MW Nellore TPS	Andhra Pradesh	700
22.	Godavari CCGT Extn.	Andhra Pradesh	1000
23.	Khaperkheda Extn. (Nagpur District)	Maharashtra	1x500=500
24.	Umred (Nagpur District)	Maharashtra	2x250=500
25.	Wani (Yavatmal District)	Maharashtra	2x500=1000
26.	Mauda	Maharashtra	2x500=1000
27.	Bhusawal Extn. (Jalgaon Distt.)	Maharashtra	2x500=1000
28.	Uran Extn.	Maharashtra	440
29.	Malvan (Sindhudurg Distt.)	Maharashtra	4000
30.	Solapur	Maharashtra	1320
31.	Solapur	Maharashtra	1000(CCGT)
32.	Manora village, Tiroda Taluka, Gonndia		2x660
33.	Kanpa village, Naghbir Taluka, Chandra pur		2x660
34.	Mandki village, Brahmpuri Taluka, Chandrapur		2x660
35.	Tembhi village, AUSA Taluka, Latur		1500(CCGT)
36.	Sasan (Sidhi District)	Madhya Pradesh	4x500=2000
37.	Bansagar (Shahdol District)	Madhya Pradesh	3x500=1500
38.	Shahpura (Jabalpur District)	Madhya Pradesh	2x500=1000
39.	Rajghat (near Chanderi Guna District)	Madhya Pradesh	2x500=1000
40.	Malwa (Khandwa District)	Madhya Pradesh	4x500=1000
41.	Durgapur Steel TPP (Burdhman Distt.)	DVC Area West Bengal	2x500
42.	Maithon Left Bank TPP (Burdhman Distt.)	DVC Area, West Bengal	2x500
43.	Panchet Coal based TPP	DVC Area, West Bengal	3x500

S. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State	Capacity (MW)
44.	Bokaro Steel TPP (Bokaro Distt.)	DVC Area, Jharkhand	2x300
45.	Ramgarh TPP	DVC Area, Jharkhand	4x300
46.	Kodarma TPP (Kodarma Distt.)	DVC Area, Jharkhand	4x500
47.	Kota TPS Stage-V, Unit-7	Rajasthan	1x195
48.	Keshoraipatan (Distt. Bundi)	Rajasthan	1x300
49.	Chhabra Mega Project (Baran Distt.)	Rajasthan	1000
50.	Dholpur Gas based power plant stage-II	Rajasthan	1x330
51.	Dholpur Mega gas based power plant	Rajasthan	1000
52.	Giral Extn. lignite based power plant	Rajasthan	1x125
53.	Kapurdi Extn. Lignite based power plant	Rajasthan	2x250
54.	Jalipa lignite based power plant	Rajasthan	1000
55.	Gurha (West) lignite based power plant	Rajasthan	2x125
56.	Marwa TPP (Distt. Raigarh)	Chhattisgarh	2x300
57.	Dumarpal TPP (Distt. Raigarh)	Chhattisgarh	2x500
58.	Akaltara TPP (Distt. Janjgir-Champa)	Chhattisgarh	4x800
59.	Bhaiyathan TPP (Distt. Surguja)	Chhattisgarh	2x660
60.	Lara (NTPC site)	Chhattisgarh	1000
61.	Udaipur	Chhattisgarh	4000
62.	Korba East TPP - Daewoo site	Chhattisgarh	1000
63.	Korba East Extn. TPP	Chhattisgarh	2x250
64.	Korba West Extn. TPP	Chhattisgarh	2x250
65.	Lanco Amarkantak site near Pathadi	Chhattisgarh	1200
66.	Doraha	Punjab	1000-2000
67.	Nabha (Patiala Distt.)	Punjab	1000-2000
68.	Banwala (Talwandi Saboo) (Mansa Distt.)	Punjab	2x300
69.	Lehra gaga (Sangrur Distt.)	Punjab	2x300
70.	Dhuri (Sangrur Distt.)	Punjab	1000-2000
71.	Bhupal (Mansa Distt.)	Punjab	2000
72.	Hajipur, Hoshiarpur	Punjab	2x660=1320
73.	Rajpura (Patiala)	Punjab	1000-2000
74.	Ghagga (Muktsar)	Punjab	3000
75.	Hissar	Haryana	1200

S. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State	Capacity (MW)
76	Jhani (Jhajjar Distt.)	Haryana	1000
77	Kamlang (Angul Distt.)	Orissa	2000-3000
78	Abandoned FCI Plant at Talcher	Orissa-	2000
79	Nuni (Dhenkanal Distt.)	Orissa	2000-3000
80	Gajmara (Dhenkanal Distt.)	Orissa	5000
81	Hirma (Jharsuguda Distt.)	Orissa	2000-3000
82	Bhedabahal (Sundargarh Distt.)	Orissa	3000
83	Bhasma (Sundargarh Jharsuguda Distt.)	Orissa	3000-4000
84	Talsara (Sundargarh Distt.)	Orissa	2000
85	Rengali (Sambalpur Distt.)	Orissa	2000
86	Durgapur (Angul Distt.)	Orissa	2000
	Sub-Total		1,31,225
B. Gas Based Sites identified by CMPDI			
1.	Jhajjar	Haryana	3000
2.	Chandeni, Tehsil Nuh,Gurgaon Distt.	Haryana	3000
3.	Bajraka, Tehsil Nuh,Gurgaon Distt.	Haryana	3000
4.	Tappal, Khair Tehsil, Aligarh District	Uttar Pradesh	3000
5.	Padam Nagla, Khair Tehsil, Aligarh District	Uttar Pradesh	3000
6.	Gangaoli, Khurja, Bulandshar	Uttar Pradesh	3000
7.	Gangerwa, Bulandshahr	Uttar Pradesh	3000
8.	Chaulas, Dadri, Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	3000
	Sub Total		24,000
GRAND TOTAL			4,28,905 MW

Subsidy for Textile Sector

1789. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides subsidy/tax benefit for establishing textiles manufacturing units in the country and if so, the details thereof;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA) : (a) Yes Madam. Government has been implementing various schemes along with subsidy for modernization of textiles manufacturing industry such as the Amended Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme (ATUFS), PowerTex India Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development, Scheme of Integrated Textile Parks, SAMARTH- the Scheme for Capacity Building in textile sector, Silk Samagra-the

integrated silk development scheme, Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS), North Eastern Region Textile 'Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plants and Machinery (ISAPM) for Jute Industry and Jute Diversified Products Manufacturing Units etc. The government also launched a special package for boosting investment, employment and exports in the garmenting and made-ups sector.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. Besides supporting the textile sector in order to encourage and develop handloom and handicraft sectors, Government has been implementing key programmes and schemes. For the hand loom sector, development support is provided under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS), Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) and Yam Supply Scheme (YSS) for basic inputs, looms and accessories, design development, infrastructure development, marketing of handloom products etc. For the Handicrafts sector, Government is implementing the National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP) and the Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) for providing support on design, technology upgradation, infrastructure development, research and development, market support etc. to handicrafts clusters in the country. These schemes include subsidies and incentives for the growth of the textile sector.

**Regulatory Framework for Online
Media/News Content**

1790. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Committee to frame and suggest a regulatory framework for online medial news portals, including digital broadcasting and entertainment/infotainment sites and news/media aggregators and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this Committee has also been asked to recommend "appropriate policy formulation" for online media, news portal and online content platforms; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the terms of reference and time frame given to submit the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN 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) The Ministry of I & B had constituted a Committee on 4th April, 2018 for framing regulations for online medial news portals and online content including digital broadcasting which encompasses entertainment/infotainment and news/media aggregators. However, since Government had constituted an inter-Ministerial Committee on "Investment in Critical National Infrastructure, Digital Broadcasting and related issues" which in its first meeting held on 10th May, 2018 observed that some of the Terms of References (ToRs) and issues of the two Committees are common, a decision was taken to dovetail the ToR of the Committee constituted by this Ministry with that of the Committee on "Investment in Critical National Infrastructure, Digital Broadcasting and related issues". There is no existing Committee for this purpose in Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

[Translation]

DDU-GKY

1791. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide remunerative employment to the rural population, particularly the BPL and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe category through skill training programmes conducted under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons belonging to the BPL and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe category who were provided initial skill training under the said programme, State-wise?

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

Yes, Madam. Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-KKY), a placement linked skill development program for rural poor youth of the country under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). All the candidates trained under DDU-GKY belong to BPL category except in J&K where APL candidates are also eligible for training under this scheme. DDU-GKY Guidelines provides for a mandatory assured placement

to 70% of the trained candidates. The Guidelines also provide for earmarking 50% of fund allocation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe category at national level.

(c) The State-wise total number of persons and Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe category who were imparted skill training under DDU-GKY since inception (September, 2014) till November, 2018 is given below:-

Sl.No.	State	Total Trained	SC Trained	ST Trained
1	Andhra Pradesh	55135	21735	8475
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	32211	4467	6060
4	Bihar	31598	11716	1929
5	Chhattisgarh	23727	5180	7473
6	Gujarat	14465	2344	5988
7	Haryana	27871	15135	470
8	Himachal Pradesh	2188	804	276
9	Jammu and Kashmir	44045	404	235
10	Jharkhand	25753	4476	8091
11	Karnataka	34453	11304	4262
12	Kerala	34811	10034	3044
13	Madhya Pradesh	35017	7934	7855
14	Maharashtra	17370	5137	3882
15	Manipur	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	514	3	504
17	Mizoram	72	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0
19	Odisha	114056	26169	28281
20	Punjab	6508	2309	925
21	Rajasthan	37682	14984	7266
22	Sikkim	304	4	86
23	Tamil Nadu	22842	8906	108

Sl.No.	State	Total Trained	SC Trained	ST Trained
24	Telangana	35825	12245	5078
25	Tripura	3955	804	1281
26	Uttar Pradesh	90193	34008	1535
27	Uttarakhand	397	168	11
28	West Bengal	10037	4757	1308
Total		701029	205027	104423

Iron Ore Mines in Jharkhand

1792. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to discontinuation of mining activities in iron ore mines in Jharkhand unemployment is increasing and people are migrating to other States such as Odisha and Madhya Pradesh where mining activities in iron ore mines are continuing;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for discontinuation of mining activities in iron ore mines in Jharkhand; and

(c) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Government to restart work in iron ore mines in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (c) State Governments grant mineral concessions for the minerals located within their respective boundaries in accordance with the statutory procedure. It is mandatory for mining lessees, to follow prescribed rules and regulations for carrying out mining operations.

There could be various reasons for the mining leases to be non-working/discontinuation, such as: (i) want of clearances under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and other statutory provisions; (ii) suspension of mining operations on account of court orders; or (iii) temporary suspension of mining operations for violation of lease conditions. Commencement of mining operations in such leases

would be subject to obtaining the necessary clearances, the outcome of the court cases, or the rectification of the lease violation, as the case may be. Government of Jharkhand has informed that notices have been issued to such lessees for appropriate action.

With regard to the matter of people migrating to other States for search of employment, the State Government has stated that no such report is available with the Department.

[English]

Funds under SAGY

1793. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

(b) the funds received for the said villages in Kerala under existing schemes such as the erstwhile Indira Awas Yojana and current Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Grameen, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment' Guarantee Scheme and Backward Regions Grant Fund, the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), the gram panchayat's own revenue, Central and State Finance Commission Grants, and Corporate Social Responsibility funds during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of the institutional development undertaken under the said funds in said villages to

develop them as model villages?

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

(a) The list of Gram Panchayats in Kerala adopted under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), district-wise is given at the Statement enclosed.

(b) Details of funds received by the SAGY Gram Panchayats of Kerala under 'different schemes during the last three years and the current year, as provided by the state government, are as below:

Sl.No.	Scheme	Funds Received (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	*Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)/ Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) PMAY (G)	5160.45
2.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	7149.23
3.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	71783.11
4.	Backward Regions Grant Funds (BRGF)	18.09
5.	MPLADS	1720.40
6.	Gram Panchayats own Revenue	13854.15
7.	Central and State Finance Commission Grants	14420.21
8.	Corporate Social Responsibility Funds	136.82
Total		114242.47

*2015-16 - Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

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

(c) Under the SAGY framework, the development of the Gram Panchayats is envisaged through convergence and implementation of existing central and state schemes. As per the information uploaded by the state government on the SAGY website (saanjhi.gov.in), out of the 3,470 projects under the Village Development Plans (VDP) of the SAGY Gram Panchayats of Kerala, 1,332 projects have been completed as on 14 December 2018.

Statement

List of Gram Panchayats in the State of Kerala which have been brought under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), district-wise as on 14th December 2018, based on the information uploaded by the State on the SAGY portal (saanjhi.gov.in)

Sl.No	District	Gram Panchayats
1	Alappuzha	Arattupuzha
2		Aryad
3		Cherthala South
4		Kadakkarappally
5		Perumbalam
6		Pulinkunnu
7		Thaicattusery
8		Thakazhi
9		Thanneermukkam
10	Ernakulam	Cheranallur
11		Kottuvally
12		Kunnukara
13		Poothrikka
14		Udayamperur
15	Idukki	Idukki - Kanjikuzhy
16		Upputhara
17		Velliyamattom
18	Kannur	Kolayad
19		Kunnathuparamba
20		Kuttiattor
21		Pattiam
22		Pattuvam
23		Payam
24	Kasaragod	Cheruvathur
25		KinanoorKarindalam
26	Kollam	Alayamon
27		Chavara

Sl.No	District	Gram Panchayats	Sl.No	District	Gram Panchayats
28		Kundara	60		RanniPerunad
29		Kunnathur	61	Thiruvananthapuram	Amboori
30		Panayam	62		Anjuthengu
31		Pavithreswaram	63		Aryanad
32	Kottayam	Erumeli	64		Cherunniyoor
33		Kurichy	65		Kallara
34		Melukavu	66		Kalikkadu
35		Neendoor	67		Kalliyoor
36		Thidanad	68		Kottukal
37		Tv Puram	69		Kulathoor
38	Kozhikode	Chengottukavu	70		Venganoor
39		Chorode	71	Thrissur	Eriyad
40		Koorachundu	72		Kodassery
41		Kottur	73	Pazhayannur	
42		Unnikulum	74		Puthur
43	Malappuram	Amarambalam	75		Thanniyam
44		Chaliyar	76	Wayanad	Kaniambetta
45		Kal pakancheri	77		Kottathara
46	Karulai		78		Pozhuthana
47		Kizhuparamba			
48		Muduvalur			
49		Nannambra			
50		Pulpatta			
51		Vallikkunnu			
52		Veliyancode			
53	Palakkad	Agali			
54		Pallassana			
55		Pudur			
56		Sholayar			
57	Pathanamthitta	Kadampanadu			
58		Kottangal			
59		Naranamoozhy			

Road Construction

1794. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) phase 2 & 3 has started in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details of places where the construction of phase 2 has started in the State along with the status of the same and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether all incomplete construction of Phase 1 will be constructed under phase 2 & 3 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of any other States where the PMGSY has not moved to phase 1;

(e) the details regarding the roads constructed under PMGSY in Bihar during the last four years, district-wise; and

(f) the quantum of funds allocated and utilized for the same in Bihar during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) The construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram sadak Yojana-II (PMGSY-II) has not started in the State of Bihar. In terms of the Programme guidelines, a State/Union Territory (UT) can join PMGSY-II only after 100% of the new connectivity and 75% of upgradation works (and 90% of-length cleared) under PMGSY-I are awarded. The State of Bihar is now eligible for transition to PMGSY-II. The preparation and approval of District Rural Road Plan (DRRP), which is a pre-requisite for commencement of the Scheme in the State, is underway as reported by the State Government.

The PMGSY-III is yet to be approved/launched by the Government in the Country.

(c) and (d) The work under PMGSY-I is targeted for completion by March, 2019, except the work relating to

providing connectivity to habitations in 100-249 population category in Left Wing Extremism Areas, which is targeted for completion in March, 2020. 14 States (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh) have so far transitioned to PMGSY-II.

(e) District-wise details of roads constructed under PMGSY in Bihar during the last four years are given at the Statement enclosed.

(f) The quantum of funds received and utilized by the State during the last four years is detailed below:-

Financial Year	Funds received (Rs. in crore)		Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
	Central Share	State Share	
2014-15	1548.16	00	2138.03
2015-16	2781.00	1854.00	2211.27
2016-17	3033.11	1901.62	3315.73
2017-18	1349.31	878.10	1586.37

Statement

District-wise details of roads constructed under PMGSY in Bihar during the last four years

Sr.No.	District Name	Road Constructed During the Year								Length in km.
		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		
		Nos.	Length	Nos.	Length	Nos.	Length	Nos.	Length	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Araria	6	13.02	20	43.27	62	286.425	26	72.712	
2	Arwal	60	49.381	68	69.892	7	17.137	4	22.007	
3	Aurangabad	298	398.259	250	324.265	68	276.414	44	269.358	
4	Banka	46	76.831	88	121.932	72	181.574	33	212.402	
5	Begusarai	112	88.545	26	28.55	41	138.923	21	127.257	
6	Bhagalpur	64	93.762	70	97.482	76	366.548	63	124.364	
7	Bhojpur	66	93.041	194	195.816	29	64.685	14	61.076	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	Buxar	42	60.789	54	47.827	37	56.745	12	72.02
9	Chapra (Saran)	56	124.887	48	80.41	49	145.587	28	56.649
10	Darbhanga	118	143.693	76	82.451	31	152.98	106	337.74
11	East Champaran	128	180.222	88	102.765	73	221.447	28	151.986
12	Gaya	160	281.889	138	242.792	136	442.99	150	575.659
13	Gopalganj	24	41.955	58	72.336	37	117.764	10	52.185
14	Jahanabad	104	90.106	108	85.967	22	30.863	1	11.318
15	Jamui	46	104.908	112	166.993	89	303.542	35	147.863
16	Kaimur (Bhabhua)	188	198.129	80	98.332	30	82.179	7	147.557
17	Katihar	14	31.814	58	87.321	37	104.769	20	89.472
18	Khagaria	10	12.102	22	10.82	28	70.755	15	45.75
19	Kishanzani	24	68.335	38	59.404	56	172.49	15	147.273
20	Lakhisarai	24	33.264	20	14.281	8	41.909	16	44.837
21	Madhepura	40	53.165	22	24.362	24	90.053	31	170.836
22	Madhubani	156	169.516	142	155.244	112	372.529	100	259.168
23	Munger	48	74.734	16	14.148	27	63.481	23	29.204
24	Muzaffarpur	90	132.903	38	35.561	79	237.792	68	241.172
25	Nalanda	56	61.044	114	105.832	99	223.255	30	85.771
26	Nawada	84	89.921	136	139.203	145	337.758	71	214.034
27	Patna	112	157.842	32	37.937	50	135.335	32	108.173
28	Purnea	38	72.447	68	96.771	57	147.395	18	214.459
29	Rohtas	186	240.714	258	284.071	56	188.231	12	124.752
30	Saharsa	26	30.984	16	12.01	29	78.329	14	74.923
31	Samastipur	108	126.204	140	134.999	108	297.528	86	318.806
32	Shekhpura	30	21.115	16	22.871	30	86.914	9	26.988
33	Sheohar	2	1.8	8	7.713	5	10.919	6	25.176
34	Sitamarhi	96	257.652	30	22.327	96	233.213	63	133.501
35	Siwan	80	127.214	62	69.41	106	243.924	30	206.57
36	Supaul	28	60.625	10	11.39	42	139.773	18	42.025
37	Vaishali	100	153.341	42	61.614	42	117.072	12	37.873
38.	West Champaran	82	158.906	148	177.144	106	322.391	21	143.774
Total		2,952	4,075.06	2,914	3,445.51	2,201	6,601.62	1,292	5,226.69

[Translation]

Compensation against Land Acquisition

1795. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given in Starred Question No. 329 dated 09.08.2018 and to state:

(a) whether the figures given in the reply are not in conformity with the actual figures;

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

(c) whether the Government is denying compensation to the farmers of Marathwada after acquisition of their land;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is ready to redress the said issue or taking any measures in this regard; and

(f) if so, the time by which this issue would be resolved?

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) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) The land acquisition for this project is to be carried out as per NH Act 1956 & the compensation to the land owners will be determined by the Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA) designated by the State Government in accordance with the Act.

Projects for Cleaning of Ganga River

1796. SHRIMATI VEENA DEVI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain projects have been formulated

by the Government to clean the Ganga river and for controlling pollution so as to ensure its uninterrupted flow;

(b) if so, the details of the projects along with the cost of construction of each such project;

(c) the time by which the construction work of each project is likely to be started and completed; and

(d) the extent to which pollution in the Ganga river is likely to reduce after completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b) Under Namami Gange Programme, a variety of coordinated activities meant for cleaning of river Ganga including treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, drain bio-remediation, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, river front development, construction of ghats and crematoria., afforestation & biodiversity conservation, public outreach programme etc have been taken up. So far, a total of 254 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,672 crore as per details given below :-

S.No.	Projects Category	No. of Projects	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1	Sewerage Infrastructure	131	19742.00
2	Bioremediation	11	201.23
3	Modular STPs - Decentralized Treatment	1	410.00
4	Rural Sanitation	1	1426.26
5	Industrial Pollution Abatement	12	900.13
6	River Front Development	1	243.27
7	Ghats & Crematoria (old)	24	204.39
8	Ghat & Crematoria (New)	35	717.39
9	Ghat Cleaning	3	43.87

1	2	3	4
10	River Surface Cleaning	1	33.53
11	Biodiversity Conservation	6	33.42
12	Afforestation	16	236.56
13	Institutional Development	6	185.00
14	Project Implementation Support/ Research projects	4	126.56
15	Composite Ecological Task Force	2	167.70
Total		254	24612.00

(c) Cleaning of the river is a continuous process and efforts are being made to complete the project by the year 2020 for creating adequate Sewage Treatment Capacity.

(d) The completion of above projects will create STP capacity of 3075 MLD and control the flow of untreated sewage into the river. Due to various pollution abatement initiatives taken by the Government under the Namami Gange programme, the river Ganga water quality assessment in 2018 has shown improved water quality trend as compared to 2017. The Dissolved Oxygen levels have improved at 39 locations, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels and Faecal coliforms have decreased at 42 and 47 locations, respectively.

Some stretches, where the improvement has been observed, are given below:

- (i) D/S Rishikesh
- (ii) Har-Ki-Pauri Ghat
- (iii) Kanpur U/S (Ranighat)
- (iv) Tarighat (Ghazipur)
- (v) arora (Bulandsahar)
- (vi) Kachhla Ghat, Aligarh
- (vii) Buxar
- (viii) Mokama (D/S)
- (ix) U/S Munger
- (x) Uluberia

(xi) Dakshineswar

(xii) Diamond Harbour

[English]

Ganga River Basin Management Plan

1797. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU :
SHRI K. PARASURAMAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government's effort have been largely on cleaning of the Ganga river by installing sewage plants in riverine cities but neglecting to take steps to ensure the river's natural flow and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether the Government is having any proposal to ban hydro power projects on this river and ifso, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is having any consultation with experts from certain foreign countries to evolve a Ganga River Basin Management Plan and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has conducted any feasibility study on the river basin management plan submitted by the consortium of seven IITs 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) The cleaning of rivers is an ongoing process and this Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the challenges of pollution of river Ganga by providing financial assistance. Under Namami Gange Programme, variety of coordinated activities meant for cleaning of river Ganga including treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, drain bio-remediation, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, river front development, construction of ghats and crematoria, afforestation &

biodiversity conservation, public outreach program etc have been taken up. So far a total of 254 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,672 crore to clean the Ganga river. Out of the sanctioned 254 projects, 123 projects are other than of sewage treatment plants which shows the eclectic approach taken to address the problem.

(b) There is no such proposal in the Ministry of Power to ban Hydro Power Project on Ganga River.

(c) Yes, Madam. Centre for Ganga River Basin Management and Studies (C-Ganga) has been established at Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur (IITK) as a centre of excellence to further the development of Ganga River Basin, by channelising scientific inputs from international experts and organizations to contribute towards implementation of the Ganga River Basin Management Plan. International collaborations have taken place with Germany, Israel, England, Scotland and European Union.

(d) Ganga River Basin Management Plan (GRBMP) was prepared by consortium of 7 IITs in 2010. The plan is being implemented by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) under Namami Gange Programme. NMCG has sanctioned a total of 254 projects worth Rs. 24,672 crore in accordance to the 7 thrust areas viz. Nirmal Dhara (Clean river), Aviral Dhara (Wholesome river), River Front Development (Swachh Kinara), Capacity Building, Research & Monitoring, Conservation of bio-

diversity and Awareness creation, specified in the GRBMP plan.

[Translation]

Provisions made under MGNREGS

1798. SHRI DHARAMBIR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the budget provisions made and funds utilised during the year 2009-14 and 2014-18 under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), State-wise including Haryana;

(b) whether the Government proposes to put an end to the schemes under MGNREGS and shift the said budget of developed States in some other projects (Sports, Education, Health etc.); 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 RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) :

(a) State/UT-wise details of Central fund released and expenditure reported by States in Management Information System (MIS) including Haryana under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) from the FY 2009-10 to FY 2017-18 are given at the Statement I and II.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement-I**State/UT-wise central funds released under MNGREGS**

Sl.No.	States	Central fund released (Rs. In crore)										
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-2017*	2017-2018**		
1	Andhra Pradesh	3781.60	7418.07	1477.58	3216.74	4750.49	2903.14	3073.80	3940.21	5139.48		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	33.86	35.28	60.79	68.34	138.53	27.04	43.95	156.76	207.17		
3	Assam	778.89	609.29	426.86	534.46	573.50	500.23	878.30	1254.60	1127.35		
4	Bihar	1032.78	2103.65	1300.73	1227.81	1580.71	959.68	1024.12	1667.41	2474.32		
5	Chhattisgarh	827.10	1685.05	1638.56	2031.36	1446.02	1505.70	1063.41	2231.94	2911.54		
6	Goa	0.21	5.08	2.60	2.41	2.06	1.38	2.47	4.26	0.56		
7	Gujarat	777.30	894.86	324.29	474.41	335.30	354.43	305.99	643.24	826.88		
8	Haryana	124.00	131.00	275.12	349.36	376.88	167.15	124.71	287.71	301.41		
9	Himachal Pradesh	395.43	636.25	311.38	361.30	477.97	355.43	396.10	388.61	588.24		
10	Jammu and Kashmir	175.69	313.60	781.31	762.76	603.16	521.71	558.02	804.09	1254.18		
11	Jharkhand	812.16	962.87	1237.33	809.17	621.43	724.33	978.80	1679.14	1360.76		
12	Karnataka	2769.98	1573.05	662.57	1231.94	1596.07	1716.87	991.55	2258.65	2964.49		
13	Kerala	467.71	704.23	951.05	1311.18	1277.11	1587.58	1526.34	1582.49	1858.25		
14	Madhya Pradesh	3519.24	2565.77	2968.51	1610.15	1839.82	2451.63	2367.32	3448.92	3777.70		
15	Maharashtra	249.65	204.71	1040.44	1573.24	1152.92	799.52	1238.35	1657.09	1863.50		
16	Manipur	436.81	342.99	624.97	590.23	231.00	219.97	255.32	343.70	158.53		
17	Meghalaya	211.37	209.81	284.98	226.11	271.06	277.86	221.83	860.69	874.25		
18	Mizoram	276.97	216.03	329.57	252.29	244.74	111.41	285.17	144.51	201.55		
19	Nagaland	562.92	511.57	673.47	460.12	292.15	113.05	266.66	501.53	1107.39		
20	Odisha	445.81	1561.86	978.22	847.98	757.53	1035.30	1479.41	1895.27	2203.67		
21	Punjab	143.18	128.79	114.29	114.21	226.15	189.48	245.33	490.73	621.41		

22	Rajasthan	5942.64	2788.82	1619.70	2585.34	2059.43	2976.10	2695.83	4818.17	4728.28
23	Sikkim	88.57	44.49	100.80	74.07	106.84	73.86	86.23	132.63	106.36
24	Tamil Nadu	1371.19	2024.90	2815.52	3546.05	4690.21	3781.80	5470.37	4552.78	5856.44
25	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1919.96	1824.85	1806.85	2548.07
26	Tripura	886.36	382.61	959.33	768.90	943.66	636.62	1358.94	1016.29	407.41
27	Uttar Pradesh	5318.87	5266.59	4240.48	1292.02	2896.39	2513.41	2695.69	3915.85	3702.24
28	Uttarakhand	279.60	289.81	373.51	268.27	330.QI	286.36	450.77	514.35	718.65
29	West Bengal	1787.29	2117.61	2597.03	3395.48	2894.38	3744.95	4711.74	5377.23	5960.36
30	Andaman & Nicobar	2.41	7.69	16.44	13.81	19.18	13.02	10.36	8.01	9.66
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.39	0.48	1.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	2.00	2.34	0.35	1.18	0.17	0.45	0.12	0.00	0.27
33	Puducherry	4.60	29.82	1.00	8.86	8.80	7.40	12.93	3.47	15.69
	Total	33506.61	35768.95	29189.77	30009.96	32743.68	32476.87	36644.80	48387.16	55876.07

* Including Rs.562.68 crore of failed FTOs of all NeFMS State/UT during financial year 2016-17.
 **including Rs.1368.90 crore deducted against wage expenditure on account of rejected transaction amount credited back during the financial year 2017-18.

Statement-II
State/UT-wise expenditure reported in MIS under MNGREGS

Sl.No.	States	Expenditure reported by States in MIS (Rs. In crore)										
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-2017	2017-2018		
1	Andhra Pradesh	4509.18	5439.386	4245.878	5,123,776	5293.43	2881.23	4706.49	4568.71	6100.82		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17,2574	50.5731	0.9507	53.463	95.82	35.09	66.24	156.26	225.89		
3	Assam	1033.898	921.0435	747.5255	651.5318	699.59	497.30	620.49	1501.08	1530.74		
4	Bihar	1816.876	2664,252	1326.965	1860.452	2030.71	1059.11	1625.75	2192.63	2931.07		
5	Chhattisgarh	1322.667	1633.978	2040,031	2221,779	2023.64	1751.52	1282.95	2752,62	3310,79		
6	Goa	4.7012	9.9328	6.983	1.4481	2.97	4.57	3.01	4.00	2,87		
7	Gujarat	739.3825	788.22	659.0491	617.4213	488.50	470.18	428.61	742.07	893.22		
8	Haryana	143,5528	214.7043	312,8354	380.633	381,27	215.74	142,36	324.63	319.06		
9	Himachal Pradesh	556.5576	501.9638	509.5211	496,1174	568.03	405.96	391.99	562.97	567,92		
10	Jammu and Kashmir	185.3134	377,767	443.6705	853,3476	764.38	390.61	767.32	835.24	1166,62		
11	Jharkhand	1379.702	1284.354	1169.665	1152.362	911.75	1016.50	1331.37	1840.90	1529.25		
12	Karnataka	2739.194	2537.165	1622,269	1448.391	2062.97	1663.38	1821.94	3308.43	3000.39		
13	Kerala	471.5135	704.3407	1048,078	1416.559	1300.41	1616.77	1483.40	2422,90	1901.93		
14	Madhya Pradesh	3722.281	3637.249	3410.378	3110.787	2580.69	2808.48	2500.98	3647,78	4253.17		
15	Maharashtra	321.0932	358.1197	1601.503	2170.295	1266.48	1608.83	1857.38	2094.32	2308.13		
16	Manipur	393.1687	440.7051	295.1702	600.0808	254.76	267,13	231.22	369.80	195.Q7		
17	Meghalaya	183,5279	319.0239	298.6934	265,8999	317.48	309,11	272.31	794,37	1134.71		
18	Mizoram	238.2399	293.1512	230.676	290.3856	257.72	114.20	298.59	149.83	212,28		
19	Nagaland	499.4576	605,3748	563.4002	428,2863	294.80	157.82	194.85	618.73	965.82		
20	Odisha	938.9837	1533,143	1039,085	1177,67	1283.17	1059.51	2051.48	2135,87	2505.29		
21	Punjab	149.9196	165.8421	159,8062	157.6905	258,85	212.44	300,27	533.59	638,18		

22	Rajasthan	5669,034	3289,071	3156,599	3271,549	2624,73	3251,28	3267,32	5154,15	5138,14
23	Sikkim	64,0899	85,2572	48,2404	81,3402	108,89	76,43	95,22	137,55	124,84
24	Tamil Nadu	1761,235	2323,32	2923,195	4121,288	3937,91	3623,99	6027,54	5677,85	6354,45
25	Telangana	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	46,89	1929,97	2407,32	2105,71	2781,43
26	Tripura	729,408	631,8685	942,5193	971,0233	1074,76	816,94	1371,30	1200,28	466,45
27	Uttar Pradesh	5900,039	5631,201	5016,253	2665,296	3446,18	3127,19	2976,14	4254,65	4502,90
28	Uttarakhand	283,0906	380,1988	388,2994	311,8598	380,63	322,66	492,55	720,24	692,45
29	West Bengal	2108,982	2532,461	2837,022	3850,876	3724,04	3995,28	4845,90	7246,05	7914,69
30	Andaman & Nicobar	12,2612	9,0366	15,9728	13,001	17,56	9,75	3,99	2,68	4,17
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,3395	1,23	0	0	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
32	Lakshadweep	2,0148	2,517	2,4128	1,5274	0,74	0,71	0,30	0,20	0,21
33	Puducherry	7,269	10,8211	10,1756	12,1516	11,37	6,50	9,18	11,01	14,50
	Total	37905,23	39377,27	37072,82	39778,29	38511,10	35706,17	43875,75	58067,10	63687,47

Water Scarcity in Rural Areas

1799. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of rural settlements in the country;

(b) the number of rural settlements out of the same where clean drinking water is available;

(c) whether the Government is aware that there is major scarcity of drinking water especially in villages;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether recently there has been a heavy decline in the level of water bodies in rural areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI) : (a) The State-wise rural habitations (say settlements) in the country is at the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), coverage of safe drinking water is maintained in terms of Fully Covered habitations (i.e. getting more than 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) safe drinking water) and Partially Covered habitations (i.e. getting less than 40 lpcd safe drinking water). The number of such rural habitations which are getting safe drinking water is at at the Statement-II enclosed.

(c) and (d) As per the information furnished by the States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, 16.03% of total rural habitation is being provided less than 40 litres per capita per day drinking water and 3.58% of rural habitations do not have access to safe drinking water.

(e) and (f) The decline in the level of water bodies happens due to low rainfall & lesser rainy days and excessive drawl of water by other sectors such as Agriculture, Industry & Commerce. The States can take up water conservation schemes through convergence of

various Central Government and State Government Schemes available for the said purpose.

Statement-I

State-wise total number of Habitations in the country

S.No.	State	Total No of Habitations
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	400
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	48363
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	7,525
4	ASSAM	88047
5	BIHAR	1,10,218
6	CHATTIISGARH	74,619
7	GOA	347
8	GUJARAT	35,996
9	HARYANA	7517
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	53,269
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	15,778
12	JHARKHAND	1,19,832
13	KARNATAKA	59,774
14	KERALA	21520
15	MADHYA PRADESH	1,27,448
16	MAHARASHTRA	99,533
17	MANIPUR	2,962
18	MEGHALAYA	9980
19	MIZORAM	718
20	NAGALAND	1450
21	ODISHA	157013
22	PUDUCHERRY	266
23	PUNJAB	15,038
24	RAJASTHAN	1,21,526
25	SIKKIM	2,076
26	TAMIL NADU	1,00,014
27	TELANGANA	24,359
28	TRIPURA	8723
29	UTTAR PRADESH	2,60,018

S.No.	State	Total No of Habitations
30	UTTARAKHAND	39,311
31	WEST BENGAL	105669
Total		17,19,309

(source: format C-17)

Statement-II

S.No.	State	No of Fully Covered Habitations	No of Partially Covered Habitations
1	2	3	4
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	324	76
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	34,604	13 392
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	3,210	4,287
4	ASSAM	54,932	23,262
5	BIHAR	70,618	35,682
6	CHATTIISGARH	72,966	1,140
7	GOA	345	2
8	GUJARAT	35996	0
9	HARYANA	7,298	116
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	43,094	10,175
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	9,292	6,474
12	JHARKHAND	1,19,022	270
13	KARNATAKA	23,452	35,545
14	KERALA	6052	15,141
15	MADHYA PRADESH	1,27,298	0
16	MAHARASHTRA	89,427	9,912
17	MANIPUR	2,133	829
18	MEGHALAYA	3,983	5,990
19	MIZORAM	487	231
20	NAGALAND	735	711
21	ODISHA	1,54,386	133
22	PUDUCHERRY	153	113

1	2	3	4
23	PUNJAB	10534	1,358
24	RAJASTHAN	59,070	43,975
25	SIKKIM	830	1,246
26	TAMILNADU	96,037	3976
27	TELANGANA	15,144	8,865
28	TRIPURA	4,935	1,361
29	UTTAR PRADESH	2,56,468	2,176
30	UTTARAKHAND	22,781	16,515
31	WEST BENGAL	56,574	32,570
Total		13,82,180	2,75,523

(source: format C-17)

Projects under Namami Gange Mission

1800. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA :
 SHRI BIDYUT VARAN MAHATO :
 SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI :
 SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS :
 SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI :

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

(a) the total projects started under Namami Gange Mission from 2014 to till date along with the amount allocated for such projects, State/project-wise;

(b) the total number of ghats whose construction work has been completed thereunder so far and the number of such ghats which are proposed to be completed, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any information or data about the total number of those cities where drains or sewerage are being discharged in Ganga river and ifso, the details thereof; and

(d) the action plan of the Government to overcome the situation?

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

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH) : (a) Namami Gange Programme was launched in 2015, by integrating the previous, ongoing and new projects planned as part of the programme at an indicative cost of Rs 20,000 Crs. Under Namami Gange programme variety of coordinated activities meant for cleaning of river Ganga have been taken up. These include treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, drain bio-remediation, river

surface cleaning, rural sanitation, river front development, construction of ghats and crematoria, afforestation & biodiversity conservation, public outreach etc. So far a total of 254 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs.24,672 crore as per the Statement enclosed.

(b) 35 ghats projects have been sanctioned under Namami Gange Programme. The state-wise breakup of projects taken and completed is given below:

Sr.	State	No. of Projects	Ghats & Crematoria sanctioned	Ghats & Crematoria Completed	Ghats & Crematoria (Under progress)
1	Uttarakhand	9	44	20	24
2	Uttar Pradesh	11	112	32	80
3	Bihar	6	15	0	15
4	Jharkhand	4	14	4	10
5	West Bengal	4	12	0	12
6	Delhi	1	1	0	1
Total		35	198	56	142

(c) and (d) The government has carried out the condition assessment and feasibility studies (CA&FS) for assessment of existing sewerage infrastructure and treatment capacity gaps for all the 97 Ganga main stem towns. Based on the assessment, sewerage infrastructure projects for creation of sewage treatment capacity and conveyance system have been taken up. Presently, against the estimated sewage generation of 2953 Million Litres per Day (MLD) from the towns along main stem of river Ganga, the sewage treatment capacity in the towns along Ganga is 1822 MLD capacity. The projects for creation of 819 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)

capacity are at advanced stages of completion. In addition, the projects for creation of 731.5 MLD have been approved and are under tendering. The completion of these projects shall ensure the STP requirement of these towns for the year 2035 design population load.

In addition to Ganga main stem towns, projects are being taken up on tributaries of Ganga. Till date 26 projects have been taken up on tributaries to create / rehabilitate STP capacity of 1898 MLD at an estimated cost of Rs.4580 crore. The sewerage projects are being sanctioned to ensure that no untreated sewage may find its ways into the rivers in Ganga basin.

Expansion of Airport

1801. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI :
 SHRI BIDYUT VARAN MAHATO :
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA :
 SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS :
 SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI :

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for expansion of airport infrastructure;

(b) if so, the names of the airports for which fund has been allocated so far, airport-wise;

(c) the total amount allocated for expansion of airports during the last three years along with the amount sought by the department;

(d) the number of world class airports across the country where infrastructure has been upgraded; and

(e) the total FDI investment made for expansion of airport infrastructure along with the names of countries from where FDIs have been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) As a part of the NABH Nirman airport capacity expansion programme, the Government of India has proposed to increase the capacity of airports by 4 to 5 times to handle a billion passenger trips per year over the next 10 to 15 years. To meet the demand, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has embarked upon a Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) plan of Rs. 25,000 crores in next 4-5 years. AAI has undertaken the work of development/modernisation / up gradation of terminal buildings and other associated works at various AAI airports in the country including Agartala (Rs. 438 crore), Guwahati (Rs. 1232 Crore), Chennai (Rs. 2467 crore), Lucknow (Rs. 1383 crore), Dehradun (Rs. 348 crore), Jaipur (1441 crore), Srinagar (Rs. 495 crore), Tiruchirapall (Rs. 951 crore), Pune (Rs. 475 crore), Patna (Rs. 1216.90 crore), Jabalpur (Rs. 207 crore), Vijayawada (Rs. 420 crore), Leh (Rs. 361 crore), Agra (Rs. 376.14 crore) and Surat (Rs. 250 crore).

(c) The AAI had allocated Rs. 1973.48 crore, Rs. 2056 crore and Rs. 2543 crore for the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively for the expansion of airports.

(d) Development / upgradation of airports, to provide world class infrastructure, is a continuous process and AAI is making all efforts to improve infrastructure at its airports. AAI has undertaken upgradation work at its various world class airports viz. Vadodara, Bathinda, Vijayawada, Gorakhpur (Civil Enclave), Jammu (Civil Enclave), Belgaum, Kishangarh, Hubli, Calicut, Jharsuguda, Trivandrum, Tezu, Amritsar, Agartala, Dimapur, Guwahati, Surat and Port Blair.

(e) No FDI investment has been received for development of airport infrastructure at AAI airports.

[English]

Promotion of Sports by SAI

1802. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
 SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) the number of stadiums/Regional Centre functioning under the Sports Authority of India (SAI) at present, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the number of stadiums, hostels and regional centres where construction works are under progress under AI, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether SAI is implementing any promotional schemes across the country to identify talented sports persons and to nurture them to excel at national and international competitions and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of talented sports persons who are provided regular sports training under the sports promotional schemes, sports-wise;

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government

for imparting training to more number of talented sports persons in various sports and games; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to win more number of international medals by Indian youth in various sports fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) Eleven Regional Centres at Bangalor, Thiruvananthapuram, Kolkata, Bhopal, Mumbai, Lucknow, Chandigarh, Sonapat, Imphal, Guwahati & Gandhinagar are functioning under the Sports Authority of India (SAI).

The list of Regional Centres alongwith their jurisdictional states is placed at the Statement-I enclosed.

Further, the following Stadia are functioning under SAI in Delhi:

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

(b) A list State/UT wise SAI Centres where construction works are under progress is provided at the Statement-II enclosed.

(c) to (e) Sports Authority of India is implementing the following Sports Promotional Schemes to identify and nurture sports talent in the age groups of 8-25 years:

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

Presently, under above Schemes 14143 talented

sportspersons (9843 boys and 4300 girls) are provided with regular sports training in 27 sports disciplines on residential and non-residential basis in 281 SAI sports centres. The details are at the Statement-III enclosed.

SAI has also setup Sports Academies with the focus on participation & medal winning in International sports tournaments.

(f) Under the Scheme of 'Assistance to National Sports Federations', identified promising sportspersons/teams are provided all requisite facilities for their preparations including wholesome nutritious diet, food supplements, equipments, state-of-the-art infrastructure, lodging, travelling facilities, services of reputed Indian and Foreign Coaches/supporting staff, scientific & medical support, sports kit, etc. besides financial assistance for their training abroad and participation in international competitions in India and abroad.

In addition the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYAS) started the Target Olympics Podium Scheme (TOPS or TOP Scheme) in September 2014. The scheme is fully functional and has been extending all requisite support to the probable athletes identified for the 2020 & 2024 Olympic Games.

Statement-I

States under the Jurisdiction of SAI Regional Centres

S.N.	Regions/States
1	RC, BANGALORE
	1 Andhra Pradesh
	2 Karnataka
	3 Telangana
2	LNCPE, KERALA
	4 Kerala
	5 Tamil Nadu
	6 Pudhucherry (UT)
3	RC, BHOPAL
	7 Madhya Pradesh
	8 Chhattisgarh

S.N.	Regions/States
4	9 Uttar Pradesh 10 Uttrakhand
5	RC, SONEPAT 11 Haryana 12 Delhi
6	NSNIS, PATIALA Punjab
7	RC, CHANDIGARH 13 Himachal Pradesh 14 Jammu & Kashmir 15 Punjab 16 Chandigarh (UT)
8	RC, MUMBAI 17 Goa 18 Daman & Diu (UT) 19 Maharashtra
9	RC, GANDHINAGAR 20 Gujarat 21 Rajasthan
10	RC, KOLKATA 22 Bihar 23 Jharkhand 24 Odisha 25 Tripura 26 West Bengal 27 Andman & Nicobar Islands (CUT)
11	RC, GUWAHATI 28 Arunachal Pradesh 29 Assam 30 MeghaJaya 31 Sikkim
12	RC IMPHAL 32 Manipur 33 Mizoram 34 Nagaland

Statement-II

The number of Stadiums, Hostels and regional Centres where construction works are under progress under SAI, State/ UT wise:

S.No.	Name of work
DELHI	
1	100 bedded hostel at IN Stadium.
2	100 bedded hostel for National campers at KSSR at New Delhi
3	Replacement of 2 synthetic hockey surface at MDCNS New Delhi
4	Synthetic Athletic Track at JNS New Delhi
Kerala	
5	Providing of wooden flooring in MP, Hall
6	100 bedded hostel at LNCPE
7	vertical extension of sports science centre at LNCPE Trivandrum
8	100 bedded hostel at STC Puducherry
SAG Alleppey	
9	63 bedded Girls hostel, Dining Hall & Kitchen
10	63 bedded Boys hostel, Extn of fitness centre for office accn etc
Karnataka	
11	Upgradation/Renovation of 80 bedded womens hostel
12	Upgradation/Renovation of 200 bedded hostel Ph 1 & Ph II for COE
13	Upgradation/Renovation of 200 bedded Boys hostel
14	Laying of Synthetic turf and allied works including installation of flood lights for training purpose at synthetic turf at Bangalore
15	2 no. 1.50 lakh litres water storage tanks and replacement of rusted distribution water pipelines at Bangalore
16	Modern Changeroom Complex with plo Yoga, Combat sports and Fitness Centre at NSSC Bangalore

S.No.	Name of work
17	Returfing of foot field with natural grass and allied works at NSSC Bangalore
18	Upgradation of two Electrical substation and allied works at NSSC Bangalore
19	Setting up of Hypoxic Chamber at NSSC Bangalore
20	MP Hall at NSSC Bangalore
NRC Sonapat	
21	100 bedded hostel for National campers at NRC Sonapat
22	MP Hall at RC Sonapat
23	MP Hall at STC Hissar
Punjab	
24	Renovation of old Boys Hostel at NIS Patiala
25	Renovation of old Motibagh palace
26	150 bedded hostel at NIS Patiala
27	Setting up of Hypoxic Chamber at NIS Patiala
28	SHILAROO Laying of 200 mt 6 lane and 400 mt 1 lane Athletic track at Shilaroo
Madhya Pradesh	
29	Swimming Pool 25X16 mt and allied facilities at CRC Bhopal
30	100 bedded hostel for National campers at CRC Bhopal
31	Laying of Synthetic Hockey surface in field no. 2 at CRC Bhopal Uttar Pradesh
32	50 bedded hostel at STC Bareilly
33	Learners Swimming pool at NSRC Lucknow
34	Laying of synthetic track at LBSNAA Musoorie
Gujarat	
35	Nodal centre for disability in Sector 25 RC Gandhinagar
36	Aquatic complex at RC Gandhinagar
Maharashtra	
37	Construction of remaining Boundary Wall at Kandivale

S.No.	Name of work
38	Swimming pool 50X25 mt size with allied facilities at STC Aurangabad
39	Replacement of Synthetic Hockey surface at STC Aurangabad
40	Estt of Regional Centre at Nagpur
41	MP Hall at RC Kandivale
West Bengal	
42	Upgradation of STC Hazaribagh
43	Replacement of Synthetic Hockey surface at NSEC Kolkata
44	Replacement of Synthetic Athletic Track at NSEC Kolkata
Chandigarh	
45	Estt of Regional Centre at Zirakhpur
North East Region	
Meghalya	
46	Development of site for play fields for Archery ground
47	Development of site for playfield for hockey field
48	Roads, ret walls, roads culverts etc.
49	Archery Ground
50	Development of site and Bulk services (Civil)
51	Development of site for playfields for Football ground and Athletic track
52	Football ground and synthetic Athletic Track
53	100 Bedded Hostel for Boys
54	100 Bedded Hostel for girls
55	MP Indoor Hall
56	Development of site and bulk services elect and rnech
57	Staff Quarters (T-II 2 nos, T-III-2 Nos, T-IV -4n05., T-V- 1 nos)
58	Boundary wall and guard room
59	Synthetic Surface for football at Nehu

S.No.	Name of work
Assam	
60	Renovation and upgradation of infrastructure and new projects at SAI SAG centre in Tinsukhia Assam
61	Renovation and upgradation of infrastructure and new projects at SAI SAG centre in Kokrajhar Assam
62	Establishment of SAG Centre Lakhimpur Assam
63	Vertical extension over existing Grand Stand and installation of chairs at NERC Guwahati
64	Synthetic Athletic Track at Kokrajhar Assam
65	Synthetic Athletic Track at SAG Tinsukhia Assam

S.No.	Name of work
66	Synthetic hockey turf at SAG Kokrajhar Assam
Manipur	
67	Renovation of old MP Hall at NERC Impha\
68	Synthetic Football surface at Imphal
69	Synthetic Athletic Track at Dimapur Nagaland
70	Mise works like change room, fencing for Football Academy at Imphal
Mizoram	
71	Renovation of MP Hall at Aizwal Mizoram
72	Synthetic Football surface at Thenzawl Mizoram

Statement-III

Number of Trainies Disciplinewise and Schemewise SAI Sports Promotional Scheme during the Year 2018-2019

S.N.	Disciplines	NSTC						ABSC		STC	
		Reg. Schools		IGMA		Akharas		B	G	B	G
		B	G	B	G	B	G				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Archery	0	0	10	1	0	0	78	0	108	83
2	Athletics	13	51	0	0	0	0	232	0	511	294
3	Badminton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	24
4	Basketball	35	7	0	0	0	0	72	0	161	85
5	Boxing	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	327	153
6	Cycling	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	62	12
7	Canoeing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Diving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
9	Equestrian	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
10	Fencing	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	48	34
11	Football	73	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	601	45
12-	Gatka	0	0	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Gymnastics	35	5	0	0	0	0	43	0	76	41
14	Handball	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	34	319	123

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	Hockey	65	0	0	0	0	0	149	0	594	274
16	Judo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	52
17	Kabaddi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	166
18	Karate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	27
19	Kalaripayatu	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Kayaking & Canoeing	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	12	1
21	Kho-Kho	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	17
22	Khomlainai	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Lawn Tennis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
24	Malkhamb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Mukna	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Rowing	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0
27	Sailing	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0
28	Sepaktakraw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	30
29	Shooting	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	21	2
30	Silambam	0	0	16	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Softball	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	11
32	Swimming	17	8	0	0	0	0	51	0	106	39
33	Table Tennis	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	43
34	Taekwondo	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	225	113
35	Thang-Ta	0	0	12	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Volleyball	14	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	313	186
37	Weightlifting	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	88	54
38	Wrestling	10	1	0	0	634	66	118	0	155	45
39	Wushu	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	62	17
TOTAL:		274	80	96	68	634	66	1556	0	4569	1971
G.TOTAL:		354		164		700		1556		6540	

S.N.	Disciplines	SAG		Ext. Centres		COE		Total		G. Total
		B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Archery	71	56	77	39	15	20	359	209	568
2	Athletics	84	69	183	134	49	50	1072	598	1670
3	Badminton	17	3	57	39	0	0	123	66	189
4	Basketball	14	40	40	73	0	0	322	205	527
5	Boxing	139	77	114	41	27	22	857	293	1150
6	Cycling	0	0	0	0	1	1	66	13	79
7	Canoeing	19	16	0	0	0	2	19	18	37
8	Diving	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
9	Equestrian	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	25
10	Fencing	12	52	0	0	2	2	88	88	176
11	Football	177	74	215	25	0	0	1230	144	1374
12	Gatka	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	8	20
13	Gymnastics	26	35	20	34	1	7	201	122	323
14	Handball	0	0	13	71	0	0	366	194	560
15	Hockey	63	96	113	166	0	19	984	555	1539
16	Judo	58	43	63	10	12	15	309	120	429
17	Kabaddi	18	26	33	48	49	0	403	240	643
18	Karate	79	41	0	0	0	0	128	68	196
19	Kalaripayatu	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20
20	Kayaking & Canoeing	41	45	7	0	3	9	90	55	145
21	Kho-Kho	0	0	8	6	0	0	35	29	64
22	Khomlainai	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	20
23	Lawn Tennis	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
24	Malkhamb	0	0	14	6	0	0	14	6	20
25	Mukna	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16
26	Rowing	38	66	0	0	0	4	83	70	153
27	Sailing	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	24
28	Sepaktakraw	10	0	0	0	0	0	81	30	111
29	Shooting	5	0	26	11	0	0	99	13	112
30	Silambam	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	22	38

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
32	Swimming	22	19	27	18	0	0	223	84	307
33	Table Tennis	7	7	61	38	0	0	148	90	238
34	Taekwondo	106	71	41	23	6	13	415	220	635
35	Thang-Ta	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	17	29
36	Volleyball	41	57	43	18	0	[3	445	274	719
37	Weightlifting	61	60	41	15	1	10	247	139	386
38	Wrestling	28	41	101	47	36	10	1082	210'	1292
39	Wushu	40	28	27	8	17	21	172	74	246
TOTAL:		1176	1022	1324	870	219	218	9848	4295	14143
GTOTAL:		2198		2194		437		14143		

Air Demand and Green Field Airport

1803. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH :
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA :
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN :
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN :
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR :
 SHRI S. RAJENDRAN :

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

(a) the details of per annum terminal capacity against the demand at all Indian airports at present in the country;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment that there will be huge increase in the number of air passengers by 2030 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has granted "in principle" approval for setting up of new Greenfield Airports across the country to meet the demands;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of these airports, State/UT -wise; and

(e) the expenditure involved along with the manner in which it will be met in each of the airports being set up in the country'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) At present, the terminal capacity at all operational airports of Airports Authority of India along with seven Joint Venture airports namely Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Cochin, Nagpur and Kannur is 346 MPPA (Million Passengers Per Annum) against the demand of 309 MPPA handled during the year 2017-18.

(b) As per Airports Authority of India's forecast, all Indian airports taken together are expected to handle 966 million passengers (140 million international and 826 million domestic) by the year 2030.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has granted 'in principle' approval for setting up of 20 greenfield airport projects across the country. Details of airports with estimated project cost are, Mopa in Goa (Rs. 3100 crores), avi Mumbai (Rs. 16704 crores), Sindhudurg (Rs. 520 crores) and Shirdi in Maharashtra (Rs. 320 crores), Bijapur (Rs. 150 crores), Gulbarga (Rs. 13.78 crores in initial phase), Hassan (Rs. 592 crores) and Shimoga (Rs. 38. crores) in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala (Rs. 2342 crores), Durgapur in West Bengal (Rs. 670 crores), ia in Gwalior (Rs. 200 crores), Pakyong in Sikkim (Rs. 553.53 crores), Kushinagar (Rs. 448 crores) and NOI (Rs. 15754 crores) in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera (Rs. 5083 crores) and Hirasar (Rs. 2654 crores) in Gujara Karaikal in Puducherry (Rs. 50 crores) and Dagadathi (Rs. 293.1 crores), Bhogapuram

(Rs. 2302.5 crore and Oravakal (Rs. 88.5 crores) in Andhra Pradesh. Durgapur, Shridi, Kannur and Pakyong airport projects have already been operationalised. As per the Greenfield Airports Policy, the project implementation is the sole responsibility of the airport developer. The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual developer, which involve a lengthy and time consuming process. However, Ministry of Civil Aviation on regular intervals reviews the progress of airport project by holding meetings with the State Government and airport developer to ensure timely completion of the airport projects.

Shortage of Skilled Manpower

1804. SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR :
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA :
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN :
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH :
 SHRI S. RAJENDRAN :

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of skilled workers in the Civil Aviation sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same along with the efforts being made by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Airports Authority of India has entered into a strategic partnership of skill development in the aviation sector and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the financial support extended during each of the last three years and the current year for the said purpose; and

(e) the number of youth benefited from said training during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Due to the phenomenal growth in the civil aviation sector during last few years, a rising need for aviation-skilled manpower has been felt. In pursuance of the comprehensive skill-gap analysis conducted through a

reputed management consultancy by the Ministry in 2016, which has projected a direct requirement in the civil aviation sector of about one million personnel by 2035, a road map for 'Aviation Education and Skill Building' was incorporated and notified in the National Civil Aviation Policy in 2016. A number of initiatives have been taken to meet the requirements of Industry-ready workforce which include establishment of the Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University, launch of a standard and an accelerated Aircraft Maintenance Engineering (AME) Apprenticeship Programmes, a first-of-its-kind Aviation Multi Skill Development Centre (AM:SDC) at Chandigarh supported by the National Skill Development Council (NSDC) and the Aerospace and Aviation Sector Skill Council (AASSC), and development of 38 job roles for aviation sector in accordance with the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) in order to expand the pool of civil aviation professionals and to extend the reach of affordable vocational training in various aviation disciplines to students throughout India. The public and private corporates in the aviation sector also have a strong skilling ethos.

(c) to (e) Airports Authority of India (A.A.I.) has signed a tripartite Memorandum of Agreement with NSDC and National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) and the AMSDC at Chandigarh has been set up under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) obligations of AAI for the skill development of about 2,400 youth in eight aviation job roles over the next 3 years. AAI has provided financial support of Rs. 1.25 crore in 2017-18 and made a provision for Rs. 2.00 crore for 2018-19. A total of 81 candidates during 2017-18 and 386 during 2018-19 so far have benefited from the training.

Handloom Clusters in Telangana and A.P.

1805. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO:
 SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned Handloom Clusters to the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh to be established in Mandal Headquarters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of allocations made for each cluster and the amount so far released under this project; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA) : (a) and (b) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has sanctioned 54 Block Level Clusters (BLCs) in Andhra Pradesh State and 8 Block Level Clusters in Telangana State under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) and Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) during 2015-16 to 2018-19 (till date).

Out of the sanctioned BLCs, 12 BLCs in Andhra Pradesh and 6 BLCs in Telangana are established in Mandal Headquarters. Under the Block Level Clusters; financial assistance is provided for implementation of various interventions like skill up-gradation, Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata, construction of workshed, setting up of Common Facility Centers etc.

(c) and (d) Details showing State-wise and Cluster-wise amount sanctioned and released till date are annexed as Statement.

(Rs in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the Block Level Cluster	Mandal Headquarter	Amount sanctioned as Gol Share	Amount released
1. Andhra Pradesh State				
1.	West Pedana, Distt.- Krishna	Pedana	144.95	19.10
2.	Central Pedana, Distt. - Krishna		158.54	19.10
3.	North Pedana, Distt.- Krishna		156.53	19.10
4.	Dayankhanapalle, Distt.- YSR Kadapa	Khajipet	170.53	16.56
5.	Uppada, Distt. - East Godavari	U. Kothapalli	125.10	17.83
6.	Puttaparthi, Distt. - Ananthapur	Puttaparthi	153.58	19.10
7.	Uravakonda, Distt. - Ananthapur	Uravakonda	163.58	16.56
8.	Puttamma, Distt. - Ananthapur	Dharmavaram	174.50	19.10
9.	Venkatachalam, Distt. - SPSR Nellore	Venkatachalam	159.50	16.56
10.	Vivekananda, Distt. - Chittoor	Madanapalli	173.31	19.10
11.	Mydukuru, Distt. - YSR Kadapa	Mydukur	173.32	47.46
12.	Ghantasala, Distt.- Krishna	Ghantasala	154.47	11.25
Total			1907.91	240.82
2. Telangana State				
1.	Aler, Distt. - Nalgonda	Aler	179.39	55.09
2.	Kamalapur, Distt. - Karimnagar	Kamalapur	181.25	58.00
3.	Armoor Dev., Distt. - Armoor	Armoor	88.10	24.64
4.	Shayampet, Distt. - Warrangal	Shayampet	133.25	22.20
5.	Bhoodan Pochampally, Distt. Armoor	Armoor	104.15	30.35
6.	Vemulawda, Distt. - Karimnagar	Vemulawada	116.78	19.10
Total			802.92	209.38

Welfare of Handloom Weavers

1806. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of difficulties faced by the handloom weavers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the funds allocated, released and spent under various welfare schemes for handloom weavers during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of achievements' in providing marketing facilities to the weavers and the total number of weavers benefited during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the hand loom weavers are facing competition from the powerloom and mill sectors; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government for welfare of the handloom weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA) : (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the difficulties faced by the handloom weavers and in order to mitigate their problems, the Government of India is providing them financial support through the following developmental and welfare schemes across the country :-

- (i) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
- (ii) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)
- (iii) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)

(iv) Yam Supply Scheme (YSS)

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided for raw materials, purchase of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, marketing of handloom products, loan at concessional rates etc.

Details of funds allocated and released to the implementing agencies under the above schemes in the last three years and the current year, till date is at the Statement-I enclosed.

(c) The details of marketing events sanctioned, funds released, the number of beneficiaries covered and sales generated during the marketing events in the last three years and the current year are at the Statement-II enclosed.

(d) and (e) The handloom sector is unorganised sector and mainly located in rural areas. The handloom cloth is produced by hand on looms without the use of power/electricity etc. Due to this, the productivity of handloom products is low compared to powerloom and mill sectors and hence the cost of production of handloom products is on the higher side in many cases. On the other hand, the handloom products are known for their eco-friendliness, intricate and exquisite design, which cannot be replicated by powerlooms. Under Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1986, 11 items with certain technical specifications are reserved for exclusive production on handlooms. The Act is being implemented by the Central and the State Government's enforcement agencies by way of carrying out powerloom inspection in the field. The Government is promoting the handloom sector through implementation of schemes mentioned in para (a).

Statement-I

Details of Scheme-wise funds allocated and released by the Government of India, Ministry of Textiles under various developmental & welfare schemes in the last three years and the current year (till date)

S.N.	Name of scheme	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 Till date	
		Funds allocated (RE)	Funds released/spent	Funds allocated (RE)	Funds released/Spent	Funds allocated (RE)	Funds released/spent	Funds allocated	Funds released/spent
1	National Handloom Development Programme	135.83	133.96	167.53	153.56	140.24	135.05	138.25	81.92
2	Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme	37.31	37.26	50.00	40.11	32.50	31.82	28.75	10.22
3	Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	18.91	18.61	26.56	26.56	25.00	24.98	10.00	1.62
4	Yarn Supply Scheme	321.96	321.96 -	261.50	261.35	200.00	199.84	155.00	121.36
	Total	514.01	511.79	505.59	481.58	397.74	391.69	332.00	215.12

(Rs. in crore)

Statement-II

Details showing number of marketing events sanctioned, funds released, beneficiaries covered and sales generated under marketing events in the last three years and the current year (till date)

SN	Year	No. of marketing events sanctioned	Funds released (Rs. in crore)	Beneficiaries covered	Sales generated (Rs. in crore)
1	2015-16	358	15.12	408770	250.00
2	2016-17	181	16.24	356750	227.50
3	2017-18	181	26.04	376500	245.06
4	2018-19 (till date)	125	12.96	270000 (estimated)	180.00 (estimated)

Sale of Air India Property

1807. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN :
DR. K. GOPAL :

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

(a) whether Air India has to garner funds to the tune of Rs. 5,000 crore between April, 2014 and March, 2021 with an annual target of Rs. 500 crore from FY, 2013 onwards and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Air India had put 14 properties on sale in various cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Pune and Amritsar and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Air India has mopped up Rs. 543.03 crore from monetization of its assets in prime locations such as Mumbai and Chennai and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Air India plans to mop up Rs. 700-800 crore by selling over 70 residential and commercial properties spread across the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it is also true that the properties, which are spread over 16 cities across the country, are likely to be auctioned through the State run auction MSTC and if so, the details thereof?

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

Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) and Turn Around Plan (TAP) for Air India (AI) in the year 2012. It also approved monetization of real estate assets in AI to the tune of Rs.5000 crore over the next 10 years period with the annual target of Rs.500 crore from the Financial Year 2013 onwards.

(b) Yes, Madam. The details of 14 Air India properties put on sale vide advertisement dated 03rd October 2018 in various cities are given at the Statement enclosed.

(c) Till date, Air India has realized an amount of Rs.410 crore through sale of its non-core assets in various cities in India and abroad. AI has also realized a rental income of Rs.314 crore approximate. A total of Rs.724 crore has been realized by assets monetization and space rentals.

(d) Air India has initiated e-auction through MSTC for the sale of some of its non-core assets comprising of residential and commercial properties spread across the country.

(e) Yes, Madam. AI's properties in the following cities have been identified for auction through MSTC:-

1. Amritsar 2. Agartala 3. Bhubaneswar 4. Bengaluru 5. Chennai 6. New Delhi 7. Gwalior 8. Hyderabad 9. Imphal 10. Kolkata 11. Lonavala (Maharashtra) 12. Mangalore 13. Mumbai 14. Asik 15. Tiruvanthapuram 16. Pune.

Budgetary Allocation under MGNREGS

1808. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the budget allocation for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has been increased during the current financial year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the achievements made under MGNREGS;

(c) the measures taken to remove most of the banking issues that act as a hindrance for MGNREGS wage payment;

(d) whether 20th Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC) meeting was held recently and if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof;

(e) whether MGNREGS has become more encompassing and 260 types of works have been covered under it and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to provide insurance to the workers under MGNREGS and link MGNREGS to "Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana" and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) The details of achievement made under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) as per Management Information System (MIS) are as under:

ACTIVITY	Since inception till 18.12.2018
Persondays generated (No. in crore)	2707.56
Works completed (No. in crore)	4.03
Expenditure (Rs. In crore)	4,95,889.83

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development has regular interaction with all the Stakeholders including Banks on the issues related to delay in wage payments to workers and suggested several measures like (i) standardization of rejection codes for transaction (ii) preparation of dashboard for tracking transactions (iii) timely generation and sharing of payments scroll with PFMS. All these measures help to remove most of the banking issues in wage payments.

(d) Yes Madam. 20th Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC) meeting was held at Bhopal on 14th September, 2018. The members of the CEGC made several suggestions for effective implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

(e) As per Schedule-I of the Act, the following works are categorized as below:

- I. Category: A : Public works relating to Natural Resource Management
- II. Category: B : (Community assets or Individual assets) for vulnerable sections
- III. Category: C : Common Infrastructure (including for NRLM) Compliant Self Help Groups
- IV. Category: D: Rural Infrastructure

260 combinations of works/activities have been identified as permissible works. 181 works relate to Natural Resource Management (NRM) and out of these works, 84 are water related. 164 of the total works are related to Agriculture & Agriculture Allied Works.

(f) Advisory has been issued to the States/ UTs for opening of account of MGNREGA workers under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna and their enrolment under the various pension schemes of the Government.

Saubhagya Scheme

1809. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient feature of Saubhagya Scheme;

(b) the details of beneficiaries of Saubhagya Scheme in the country, State-wise including Bundelkhand.

(c) whether 274 villages have not been electrified even after the launch of Saubhagya Scheme if so, the details thereof along with the time by which these villages are likely to get the electricity; and

(d) the details of success of Saubhagya scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana -"Saubhagya" with the objective to achieve universal household electrification by providing electricity connections to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas by March, 2019. Under Saubhagya, Government of India gives funds to the States to the extent of 60% (85% for special category states) as grant. An additional grant of 15% (5% for special category states) is also available subject to achievement of 100% household electrification by 31st December, 2018.

(b) As reported by the States, the status of state-wise household electrified since launch of Saubhagya scheme, till 16.12.2018 is the Statement enclosed. As reported, Government of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, 65,47,307 and 19,84,264 connections to households have been released, respectively as on 16.12.2018, since the launch of Saubhagya, including those in Bundelkhand.

(c) As informed by the States, all the inhabited census villages across the country stand electrified as on 28.04.2018.

(d) As reported by the States, there are 21.73 crore households in the country; of these 20.79 crore households were electrified as on 30.11.2018 and remaining households are aimed for electrification by March, 2019.

Statement

Status of Households Electrification as reported by States

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of Households electrified since launch of Saubhagya (upto 16.12.2018)
1	2	3
1	Uttar Pradesh	65,47,307
2	Assam	11,16,278
3	Rajasthan	15,18,831
4	Jharkhand	12,53,096
5	Odisha	22,48,680
6	Karnataka	2,67,933
7	Meghalaya	50,965
8	Chhattisgarh	6,72,559
9	Nagaland	99,181
10	Arunachal Pradesh	13,964
11	Maharashtra	10,19,156
12	Manipur	1,02,224
13	Sikkim	14,088
14	Himachal Pradesh	12,874
15	Haryana	52,774
16	Uttarakhand	2,10,975
17	Tripura	1,36,399
18	West Bengal	7,32,290
19	Mizoram	27,803
20	Telangana	4,42,315
21	Jammu & Kashmir	3,66,737
22	Bihar	32,59,041
23	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264
25	Andhra Pradesh	1,53,705
27	Gujarat	41,317

1	2	3
28	Puducherry	912
29	Punjab	386
30	Tamil Nadu	2,170
Total		2,23,48,224

Green Highways

1810. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has achieved its aims and objectives for which Green Highways were launched;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the green corridor along National Highways, State-wise;

(c) whether under Green Highway policy, 1 percent of the total cost of highway project will go to the Green Highway Fund, if so, total funds collected since its inception and the amount utilized/spent till date;

(d) whether the Government has awarded green

highway projects to the empanelled agencies for plantation on highways; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the payment system and time limit for the completion of work till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA) : (a) Yes, Madam. The green highways projects are being implemented by NHAI as per the Green Highways Policy .2015.

(b) Post release of the Policy, NHAI has undertaken plantation drives (Densification/Fresh Plantation) in existing BOT IHAMI EPe projects. State wise status of plantations are given at the Statement-I enclosed.

(c) No, Madam. There is no separate creation of fund for plantation as per decision of the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. However, the plantations are an integral part of the projects and are being undertaken either through concessionaire/contractor as per the provisions of Contract/Concession Agreement or through other agencies, wherever it is not covered under the contract/concession agreements.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Details of Green Highways Projects (GHPs) may be referred from the enclosed Statement-II. All GHPs are awarded for five years period (plantations and five year maintenance thereof). The payments to the agencies are made by the respective PO / ROs as per the system and timeline prescribed at the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Summary of Plantation Data Received from RO - NHAI as on 30.11.2018

National Highways Authority of India

Green Highways Division

S.No	Regional Offices	No of Plants Planted Since 01.07.2018 (as per RO Report)		
		Median	Avenue	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,26,506	4,37,498	6,64,004

1	2	3	4	5
2	Assam	54,220	81,535	1,35,755
3	Bihar	1,23,290	8,341	1,31,631
4	Chhattisgarh	41,480	35,489	76,969
5	Delhi			59,369
6	Gujarat	25,579	59,633	85,212
7	Himachal Pradesh	19,608	4,848	24,456
8	Haryana & Punjab	5,84,198	8,84,417	14,68,615
9	Jammu & Kashmir	47,560	15,623	63,183
10.	Jharkhand	34,400	3,400	37,800
11	Karnataka	14,919	8,364	70,087
12	Kerala	15,085	3,020	18,105
13	Madhya Pradesh	40,129	91,302	1,31,431
14	Maharashtra - Mumbai	41,712	54,274	95,986
15	Maharashtra - Nagpur	4,19,918	2,83,593	7,03,511
16	Odisha	-	1,94,817	1,94,817
17	Rajasthan	1,01,313	41,882	1,43,195
18	TN - Chennai	88,309	26,210	1,14,519
19	TN - Madurai	87,073	23,890	1,10,963
20	Telangana	31,863	67,917	99,780
21	UP - Lucknow	2,25,673	53,523	2,79,196
22	UP - Varanasi	1,40,374	1,11,811	2,52,185
23	Uttarakhand	39,200	12,356	51,556
24	West Bengal	1,16,562	88,033	2,04,595
Total		25,18,971	25,91,776	52,16,920

Statement-II
Details of Green Highways Project
National Highways Authority of India

Year	Type of Agency	Length of Project (in Kms)	Estimated Project Cost (in Crores Rs.)	Plantation Progress		Expenditure	
				Target (No of Plants)	Achievement (No of Plants)	NHAI (in Crore)	Other agencies (in Crore)
2016-17	Government Agency	891.0	130.70	7,30,140	3,93,599	40.83	38.115
	Private Agency	387.0	46.92	2,99,756	2,43,587	10.54	5.68
	2016-17 Subtotal	1,278.0,	177.62	10,29,896	6,37,186	51.36	43.80
2017-18	Government Agency	880.6	87.51	9,72,473	1,09,017	14.89	-
	Private Agency	40.0	3.94	20,000	14,559	-	1.97
	2017-18 Subtotal	920.6	91.45	9,92,473	1,23,576	14.89	1.97
2018-19	Government Agency	537.9	52.46	3,57,017	1,15,920	6.075	-
	Private Agency	323.1	50.63	26,000	26,000	-	3.00
	2018-19 Subtotal	861.0	103.09	3,83,017	1,41,920	6.075	3.00
	Grand Total	3,059.55	372.16	24,05,386	9,02,682	72.32	48.77
Type of Agency		2016 -17	2017-18	2018-19	Total	Agency percentage	
Government Agency		891	881	538	2,310	75.49	
Private Agency		387	40	323.1	750	24.51	
Total		1,278	921	861	3,060		

National Highways Authority of India Green Highways Division
Green Highways Projects (Phase - I, 2016, Government Agency)

Sr.No.	Regional Office	PIU	Project Details	Implementing Agency	Length awarded (km)	Estimated Project Cost (in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bhopal	Chhindwara	Avenue plantation along NH 347 Multai - Imlikheda (Chhindwara) section Km. 0.200 to Km. 24.700	Madhya Pradesh State Forest Development Corporation	20.00	2.400
2	Bhopal	Chhindwara	Avenue plantation along NH 347 Chhindwara - Seoni section 89.701 to 126.301 km	Madhya Pradesh State Forest Development Corporation	15.00	1.800
3	Bhopal	Chhindwara	Avenue plantation along NH 547 Chhindwara - Narsinghpur section 96.995 to 133.660 km.	Madhya Pradesh State Forest Development Corporation	20.00	2.400
4	Vijayawada	Anantpur	Median & Avenue Plantation along NH-44 Anantpur bypass to Chennekothapalli from Section 361.00 to 401.00	Andhra Pradesh Urban Greening & Beautification Corporation Ltd	25.00	11.000
5	Vijayawada	Rajamundry	Median & Avenue Plantation along NH-16 Divancheruvu to Gundugolanu from section KM 903.00 to 1022.49	Andhra Pradesh Urban Greening & Beautification Corporation Ltd		
6.	Vijaywada	Anantpur	Avenue and median plantations along NH - 44 Hyderabad to Banglore section Km 360.00 to Km 462.164	Forest Department, Andhra Pradesh	60.00	8.310

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	Avenue plantation along NH 5A Chandikhole to Paradeep NH 5A section 0.00 to 76.588 km.	Orissa Forest Development Corporation	77.00	16.240
8	Guwahati	Guwahati	Avenue and median plantation along NH - 31 from Gauripur to Amingaon	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	6.00	0.825
9	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Densification of Avenue plantation along NH 65 Hyderabad to Kodad section km 40 to 190.6	Forest Department, Telangana	150.00	18.210
10	Jammu	Jammu	Avenue plantation along NH 1A lakhanpurto Samba	Forest Department, J&K	53.00	3.863
11	Jammu	Jammu	Avenue plantation along NH 1A Samba to Sidhra	Forest Department, J&K	47.00	2.950
12	Chandigarh	Rohtak	Avenue plantation along NH 10 Rohtak-Hisar	Forest Department, Haryana	98.00	14.700
13	Chandigarh	Hisar	Avenue plantation along NH 52 Kaithal-Rajasthan Border	Forest Department, Haryana	155.00	23.250
14	Chandigarh	Hisar	Avenue plantation along NH 10 Hisar-Dabwali	Forest Department, Haryana	165.00	24.750
Phase-I, Govt Agency Total					891.00	130.70

Sr.No.	Regional Office	PIU	No. of Plants to be Planted	Physical Achievements (No. of Plants)	Funding Agency	Expenditure (in crore)	Status
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bhopal	Chhindwara	16,000	15,920	NHAI	1.44	Plantation Work 100% Complete
2	Bhopal	Chindwara	14,800	14,800	NHAI	1.08	Plantation Work 100% Complete
3	Bhopal	Chindwara	12,000	13,280	NHAI	1.44	Plantation Work 100% Complete
4	Vijayawada	Annatpur	75,000	30,332	NHAI	5.50	Plantation Work 40% Complete
5	Vijayawada	Rajamundry	-		NHAI	5.50	APUGBC has withdrawn their proposal as plantation is not feasible on aforesaid stretch
6.	Vijaywada	Anantpur	60,000	42,700	NHAI	1.99	Plantation Work 71% Complete
7	Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	81,918	81,918	NHAI	11.37	Plantation Work 100% Complete
8	Guwahati	Guwahati	5,500	5,500	IOCL	0.50	Plantation Work 100% Complete
9	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	96,000	71,872	NHAI	10.93	Plantation Work 75% Complete
10	Jammu	Jammu	20,174	6,889	NHAI	2.32	Plantation Work 34% Complete

1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12
11	Jammu	Jammu	10,143	2,900	NHAI	1.77	Plantation Work 29% Complete
12	Chandigarh	Rohtak	1,07,822	86,000	FD, Haryana	8.82	Plantation Work 80% Complete
13	Chandigarh	Hisar	1,09,778	17,333	FD Haryana	13.95	Plantation Work 16% Complete
14	Chandigarh	Hisar	1,21,005	4,155	FD, Haryana	14.85	Plantation Work 3% Complete
Phase-I, Govt Agency Total			7,30,140	3,93,599		78.96	Plantation Work 54% Complete

**National Highways Authority of India Green Highways Division
Green Highways Projects (Phase - I, 2016, Private Agency)**

Sr.No.	Regional Office	PIU	Project Details	Implementing Agency	Length awarded (km)	Estimated Project Cost (in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Guwahati	Guwahati	Avenue and median plantation along NH 37 Section 175 to 200.50 km.	Nanda Talukdar Foundation (NGO)	9.00	1.237
2	Guwahati	Nagaon	Avenue and Median plantations along NH-37 Sonapur-Urigaon section Km 200.500 to Km 278.668	Sonali Udyog Samiti (NGO)	10.00	1.325
3	Guwahati	Nagaon	Avenue and Median plantations along NH-36 Nagaon to Daboka section Km 0.000 to Km 35.862	M/s Khusboo (NGO)	10.00	1.500
4	Bhopal	Chhindwara	Avenue plantation along NH-547 547 Chhindwara Ring Road Km 35 to Km 37	Help Hand Social Welfare Society (NGO)	2.00	0.256

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Bhopal	Chhindwara	Avenue plantation in NH - 547 (Saoner to Chhindwara km 43.1 to 46.1, km 60.3 to 62.1, km 66.9 to 67.9 & Chhindwara ring road km 41 to 44, km 50 to 52)	Task Pvt Ltd	10.00	1.310
6	Bhopal	Chhindwara	Avenue plantation along NH - 547 Saoner to Chhindwara section Km 2.1 to Km 30.7	Vipul Nursery	8.13	1.230
7	Bhopal	Chhindwara	Avenue plantation along NH - 547 Saoner to Chhindwara section Km 2.1 to Km 30.7	M/s Green Woods & Co.	7.50	1.130
8	Vijaywada	Nandyal	Avenue plantation along NH-40 Kurnool to Kadappa section Km 167.750 to Km 281.500	ITC Ltd	113.75	7.500
9	Vijaywada	Anantpur	Avenue plantation along NH-44 Hyderabad to Banglore section km 211.00 to km 360.00	ITC Ltd	-	-
9	Nagpur	Nagpur	Avenue Plantation and Maintenance Works along Nagpur-Hyderabad Section of NH-7 from km 83.000 to km 85.000	Punjab Renewable Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd.	2.00	0.416
10	Nagpur	Nagpur	Avenue Plantation and maintenance Works along Nagpur-Hyderabad Section of NH-7 from km 38.000 to 62.600, and from km 123.000 to 153.000	BVG	54.40	6.405
11	Nagpur	Nagpur	Avenue Plantation and maintenance Works along Nagpur-Hyderabad Section of NH-7 from km 81.000 to km 83.000	Haritpath	2.00	0.427
12	Nagpur	Nagpur	Avenue Plantation and maintenance works along Nagpur Hyderabad section of NH-7 from 85.00 km to 87.00	Vaibhav Nursery	2.00	0.384

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Nagpur	Nagpur	Avenue Plantation and Maintenance Works along Nagpur-Hyderabad Section of NH-7 from km 87.000 to km 93.750	M/s S.R. Saptarishy & Co.	6.80	1.301
14	Jaipur	Kota	Avenue and median plantation along NH 27 Kota to Baran section 1080.236 to 1111.800 km and Kota bypass	Drip Drop Drizzle	26.42	5.140
15	Ranchi	Dhanbad	Avenue and median Plantation along Hajaribagh to Dhanbad stretch from km 249.320 to km 400.132 of NH-2	Green Leaf Energy	15.00	2.762
16	Guwahati	Bongaigaon	Avenue Plantation in NH-31 C Bijni to WB Border section 0.00 to 93.00 km.	Neo Floritech Ltd & SNRMCD Consortium		88.00 11.037
17	Guwahati	Nagaon	Avenue and Median plantations along NH - 37 Sonapur-Urigaon section Km 200.500 to Km 278.668	PNZ Infra Projects LLP	10.00	2.064
18	Guwahati	Nagaon	Avenue and Median plantations along NH-54E Oaboka to Udali section Km 0.000 to Km 40.000	JV of Green Bam Solutions & Kusum Nursery	10.00	1.500
19	Kolkata	Kolkata	A venue plantation along NH-41 Kolaghat to Haldia section 0.00 to 52.700 km.	Sri Someshwar Nath Mahadev Trust (NGO)		-
Phase-I, Private Agency Total					387.00	46.92

Sr.No.	Regional Office	PIU	No. of Plants to be Planted	Physical Achievements (No. of Plants)	Funding Agency	Expenditure (in crore)	Status
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12
1	Guwahati	Guwahati	7,794	7,794	NHAI	0.56	Plantation Work 100% complete
2	Guwahati	Nagaon	8,340	8,159	NHAI	0.58	Plantation Work 98% complete

1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12
3	Guwahati	Nagaon	11,879	11,879	NHAI	0.68	Plantation Work 100% complete
4	Bhopal	Chhindwara	1,600	1,600	NHAI	0.12	Plantation Work 100% complete
5	Bhopal	Chhindwara	6,666	6,666	NHAI	0.59	Plantation Work 100% complete
6	Bhopal	Chhindwara	8,130	8,130	NHAI	0.55	Plantation Work 100% complete
7	Bhopal	Chhindwara	6,920	6,920	nhai	0.51	Plantation Work 100% complete
8	Vijaywada	Nandyal	50,000	50,000	ITC	3.00	Plantation Work 100% complete. Plantation Target was revised in consideration of ITC request to RO Vijayawada
	Vijaywada	Anantpur	-	-	ITC	-	Proposed withdrawn by ITC
9	Nagpur	Nagpur	3,078	3,078	PFC	0.19	Plantation Work 100% complete
10	Nagpur	Nagpur	38,614	28,555	PFC	2.13	Plantation Work 74% complete
11	Nagpur	Nagpur	5,843	5,843	PFC	0.19	Plantation Work 100% complete
12	Nagpur	Nagpur	2,800	2,800	PFC	0.17	Plantation Work 100% complete
13	Nagpur	Nagpur	8,009	-	PFC	-	Noticed issued by RO to complete work by 21st Nov, 2018
14	Jaipur	Kota	31,797	29,339	NHAI	2.13	Plantation Work 92.2% complete
15	Ranchi	Dhanbad	15,000	4,038	NHAI	-	Project was awarded for 15 km only by RO out of 40 km sanctioned project

1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12
16	Guwahati	Bongaigaon	69,500	45,000	NHAI	3.22	Plantation Work 65% complete
17	Guwahati	Nagaon	14,335	14,335	NHAI	0.93	Plantation Work 100% complete
18	Guwahati	Nagaon	9,451	9,451	NHAI	0.68	Plantation Work 100% complete
19	Kolkata	Kolkata	-	-	NHAI		Project not awarded at RO level
Phase-I, Private Agency Total			2,99,756	2,43,587		16.23	Plantation Work 80% complete

**National Highways Authority of India Green Highways Division
Green Highways Projects (Phase-II, 2017, Government Agency)**

Sr.No.	Regional Office	PIU	Project Details	Implementing Agency	Length awarded (km)	Estimated Project Cost (in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bangalore	Chitradurga	Block Plantation along 3.5 Ha Vacant Land Parcel and 3 Km avenue plantation along NH 48 in sira town	Forest Department,	6.50	0.567
2	Jaipur	Jaipur	Block plantation on NHAI vacant land parcel of 3.7 Ha along NH8	Forest Department, Rajasthan	3.70	0.445
3	Hyderabad	Warangal	Densification of Avenue plantation along NH-44 (Hyderabad-Nagpur section)	Forest Department,	286.38	10.600
4	Chandigarh	Rohtak/Hisar	Avenue Plantation along NH 10, 65 in the state of Haryana	Forest Department, Haryana	520.00	57.737 7,78,800
5	Mumbai	Goa	Plantation & Maintenance Activities along National Highways in the state of Goa	GSIDC	-	-
6	Jaipur	Bundi	Avenue Plantations along NH 148D, Gulabpara to Uniyara	Forest Department, Rajasthan	44.00	8.723

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Avenue Plantation in Chandikhole - Dhubri Section of NH 200/23 from Km 27.400 to Km 388.000	Odisha Forest Development Corporation	20.00	9.438
Phase-II. Total					880.58	87.51

Sr.No.	Regional Office	PIU	No. of Plants to be Planted	Physical Achievements (No. of Plants)	Funding Agency	Expenditure (in crore)	Status
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bangalore	Chitradurga	3,000	925	NHAI	0.28	Plantation Work 31% complete
2	Jaipur	Jaipur	1,500		NHAI	0.22	Project Sanctioned
3	Hyderabad	Warangal	87,113	87,113	NHAI	5.30	Plantation Work 100% complete
4	Chandigarh	Rohtak/Hisar	7,78,800		FD Haryana	-	Project Sanctioned
5	Mumbai	Goa	-	-	MoRTH	-	MoU signed between RO - NHAI and GSIDC, Project funds is to be transferred by MoRTH
6	Jaipur	Bundi	62,100		NHAI	4.36	Status awaited from RO office
7	Odisha	Dhenkanal	39,960	20,979	NHAI	4.72	Plantation Work 52.5% complete
Phase-II. Total			9,72,473	1,09,017		14.89	

**National Highways Authority of India Green Highways Division
Green Highways Projects (Phase - I, 2016, Private Agency)**

Sr.No.	Regional Office	PIU	Project Details	Implementing Agency	Length awarded (km)	Estimated Total Project Cost (in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mumbai	Nashik	Avenue & Median Plantation along NH-3 (Pimpalgaon-Nashik-Gonde) Km. 380.000 to Km. 440.000	Haritpath Pvt. Ltd.	40.00	3.940
Phase-II, Private Agency Total					40.00	3.94

Sr.No.	Regional Office	PIU	No. of Plants to be Planted	Physical Achievements (No. of Plants)	Funding Agency	Expenditure (in crore)	Expenditure by other agencies	Status (in crore)
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Mumbai	Nashik	20,000	14,559	Yes Bank	-	1.97	Plantation 71% complete
Phase-II, Private Agency Total			20,000	14,559		1.97		

**National Highways Authority of India Green Highways Division
Green Highways Projects (Phase-II, 2017, Government Agency)**

Sr.No.	Regional Office	PIU	Project Details	Implementing Agency	Length awarded (km)	Estimated Project Cost (in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bhopal	Riwa	Plantation on Vacant Land Parcel on Riwa - Sidhi Section of NH 75E (New NH 39)	Madhya Pradesh Forest Department	10.00	1.630
2	Odisha	Bhubnesawar	Avenue Plantation in Chandikhole - Jagatpur - Bhubneswar section of NH-5 (New NH-16) from Km 414.000 to, Km 419.000 and Km. 0.000 to Km. 62.000	Odisha Forest Development Corporation	67.00	12.150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Chennai	Chennai	Greening of 4 laning of NH-205 Tirupati-Tiruthani-Chennai Highway from Km 0.000 to 61.470	Tamilnadu Forest Department	61.47	2.960
4	Chennai	Chennai	Greening of Chennai Bypass from Km 0.000 to 32.000 (including Land Parcel plantation in 29.21 ha)	Tamilnadu Forest Department	32.00	6.640
5	Patna		Greening of Forbesganj - Simrahi Section from Km 230 to Km 190 of NH-57 (C-II/BR-3)	Bihar Forest Department	34.32	2.828
6	Patna		Greening of the 4 - laning of Km 419 to Km 447 Pumea-Gayakota Section Contract Package No EW-12 (BR)	Bihar Forest Department	28.00	1.821
7	Patna		Greening of 2 - laning of Raxaul Bypass, Piprakothi to Raxaul under NHDP Phase-III on DBFOT (Toll Basis)	Bihar Forest Department	68.79	0.551
8	Patna		Greening of 4 - laning of Devapur to Kotwa section	Bihar Forest Department	38.00	1.420
9	Patna		Greening of 4 - laning of Patna - Bakhtiyarpur Section from Km 181.3 to Km 231.95 under NHDP Phase-III on DBFOT (Toll) basis	Bihar Forest Department	50.65	4.323
10	Vijaywada		Greening of NH in Anantpur District from Km. 293.400 to Km.360.000	Andhra Pradesh, Forest Department	38.33	5.110
11	Vijaywada	Kumool	Greening of NH in Kumool District from Km. 210.700 to Km.260.000	Andhra Pradesh, Forest Department	43.50	9.540
12	Bangalore		Greening of Bangalore to Hyderabad of NH-7 from Km. 524 to Km. 527 and Km. 535 to Km. 539	Forest Department, Kamataka	7.00	1.155

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Bangalore		Greening of Bangalore to Nelamangala of NH-4 from Km. 10.000 to Km. 29.565	Forest Department, Karnataka	29.57	0.432
14	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Avenue Plantations along National Highway Garikapadu (near Kodada to Telangana Border) to Anasagaram (near Nandigama) Km. 192.200 to Km. 221.500 for a length of 29.3 kms	Andhra Pradesh, Forest Department	29.30	1.900
Phase-III, Total					537.92	52.46

Sr.No.	Regional Office	PIU	No. of Plants to be Planted (No. of Plants)	Physical Achievements	Expenditure (in crore)	Funding Agency	Status
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bhopal	Riwa	20,000			NHAI	Technical Sanction given by GHD
2	Odisha	Bhubnesawar	91,920	91,920	6.08	NHAI	TPlantation work 52% progress
3	Chennai	Chennai	9,820			NHAI	Technical Sanction given by GHD
4	Chennai	Chennai	22,000			NHAI	Technical Sanction given by GHD
5	Patna		30,000			NHAI	Technical Sanction given by GHD
6	Patna		18,600			NHAI	Technical Sanction given by GHD
7	Patna		6,000			NHAI	Technical Sanction given by GHD

1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12
8	Patna		12,500			NHAI	Technical Sanction given by GHD
9	Patna		45,000			NHAI	Technical Sanction given by GHD
10	Vijaywada		38,330	20,000		NHAI	Plantation work 52% progress
11	Vijaywada	Kumool	43,500	4,000		NHAI	Plantation work 52% progress
12	Bangalore		3,347			NHAI	Technical Sanction given by GHD
13	Bangalore		1,200			NHAI	Technical Sanction given by GHD
14	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	14,800			NHAI	Technical Sanction given by GHD
Phase-III, Total			3,57,017	1,15,920	6,075		-'

**National Highways Authority of India Green Highways Division
Green Highways Projects (Phase - III, 2018, Private Agency)**

Sr.No.	Regional Office	PIU	Project Details	Implementing Agency	Length awarded (km)	Estimated Total Project Cost (in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jaipur	Jaipur	Greening of NH 27 Area from chainage 1105.463 (old ch. 225.200) to chainage 1107.063 (old chainage 226.800) under CSR	CFCL	1.60	0.100
2	Varanasi	Varanasi	Varanasi Bypass Aevnue & Plantation (NH - 56 & NH - 29)	Concessionaire	16.55	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Guwahati	Bongaigaon	Km. 30.000 to Km 40.000	Idnol Lubricants & Construction Pvt Ltd	10.00	1.010
4	Guwahati	Bongaigaon	Km 60.000 to Km 70.000	GB Greenway	10.00	1.010
5	Guwahati	Bongaigaon	Km 961.500 to Km 971.500	M/s Aditya	10.00	1.51
6	Guwahati	Bongaigaon	Km 971.500 to Km 981.500	Neelam	10.00	1.51
7	Guwahati	Bongaigaon	Km 983.000 to Km 993.000	M/s Aditya	10.00	1.70
8	Guwahati	Bongaigaon	Km 993.00 to Km 1003.00	M/s Aditya	10.00	1.70
9	Guwahati	Bongaigaon	Km 1003.00 to Km 1013.00	Gram Unnayan Sanstha	10.00	1.70
10	Guwahati	Nagaon	Km 1083.000 to Km 1093.000	M/s Khushboo	10.00	1.01
11	Guwahati	Nagaon	Km 215.500 to Km 225.500	PNZ Infra Projects LLT	10.00	2.02
12	Guwahati	Nagaon	Km 225.500 to Km 235.500	Chaudhary Greenery Nursery	10.00	2.02
13	Guwahati	Nagaon	Km 235.500 to Km 245.500	MOKSHA	10.00	2.02
14	Guwahati	Nagaon	Km 245.500 to Km 255.000	M/s Khushboo	9.50	1.92
15	Guwahati	Nagaon	Km 255.000 to Km 263.400 & km 273.400 to km 275.000	PNZ Infra Projects LLT	10.00	2.02
16	Guwahati	Nagaon	Km 15.500 to Km 25.500	Puspa Horti House	10.00	2.02
17	Guwahati	Nagaon	Km 25.500 to Km 35.500	JV of Green Bam Solutions & Kusum Nursery	10.00	2.02
18.	Guwahati	Nagaon	Km km 10.000 to Km 20.000	Anuradha Construction	10.00	2.02
19	Guwahati	Nagaon	Km Km 20.000 to Km 30.000	Harit Path	10.00	2.02
20	Guwahati	Nagaon	Km 30.000 to Km 40.000	No. 2 Kaki Morikolong Sonali Udyog Samiti	10.00	2.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
21	Ranchi	Ranchi	NH 33 Km 41.60 to Km 51.000	Humlog	9.40	1.02	
22	Ranchi	Ranchi	NH 33 Km 61.000 to Km 71.000	Idnol Lubricants & Construction Pvt. Ltd.	10.00	0.56	
23	Ranchi	Ranchi	NH 33 Km 71.000 to 81.000	NACOF	10.00	0.62	
24	Ranchi	Ranchi	NH 33 Km. 81.000 to 91.000	Humlog	10.00	1.16	
25.	Ranchi	Ranchi	NH 33 Km 91.000 to 101.000	Prathmev Engineers Pvt. Ltd.	10.00	0.55	
26	Ranchi	Ranchi	NH 33 Km 101.000 to 111.000	Dhanushi Construction Pvt. Lts.	10.00	0.75	
27	Bhopal	Chhindwara	NH 347 Km 64.00 to 75.60	Harit Path	10.00	1.49	
28	Bhopal	Chhindwara	NH 547 Km 0.00 to Km 57.500	Bhu Shingar	10.00	1.49	
29	Bhopal	Chhindwara	NH 547 Km 43.100 to Km 72.800	Anushka Nursery	10.00	1.49	
30	Bhopal	Chhindwara	NH 347 Km 28.200 to Km 64.00	Global Biodiversity Education Society	10.00	1.49	
30	Guwahati	Guwahati	NH-37 (As-03&04) Km 184.325 to Km 200.325	M/s Nanda Talukdar Foundation	16.00	2.16	
30	Guwahati	Guwahati	NH -37 from Km 1103 to 1113	Mis Briksha	10.00	1.50	
Phase-III, Private Agency Total					323.05	50.63	
Sr.No.	Regional Office	PIU	No. of Plants to be Planted	Physical Achievements (No. of Plants)	Funding Agency	Expenditure (in crore)	Status
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12
1	Jaipur	Jaipur			CFCL		CSR Project Sanctioned

1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12
2	Varanasi	Varanasi	26,000	26,000	AAI	3.00	Project ongoing Status awaited from RO Varanasi
3	Guwahati	Bongaigaon			NHAI		
4	Guwahati	Bongaigaon			NHAI		
5	Guwahati	Bongaigaon			NHAI		
6	Guwahati	Bongaigaon			NHAI		
7	Guwahati	Bongaigaon			NHAI		
8	Guwahati	Bongaigaon			NHAI		
9	Guwahati	Bongaigaon			NHAI		
10	Guwahati	Nagaon			NHAI		
11	Guwahati	Nagaon			NHAI		
12	Guwahati	Nagaon			NHAI		
13	Guwahati	Nagaon			NHAI		
14	Guwahati	Nagaon			NHAI		
15	Guwahati	Nagaon			NHAI		
16	Guwahati	Nagaon			NHAI		
17	Guwahati	Nagaon			NHAI		
18.	Guwahati	Nagaon			NHAI		
19	Guwahati	Nagaon			NHAI		
20	Guwahati	Nagaon			NHAI		
21	Ranchi	Ranchi			NHAI		
22	Ranchi	Ranchi			NHAI		
23	Ranchi	Ranchi			NHAI		
24	Ranchi	Ranchi			NHAI		
25.	Ranchi	Ranchi			NHAI		
26	Ranchi	Ranchi			NHAI		
27	Bhopal	Chhindwara			NHAI		
28	Bhopal	Chhindwara			NHAI		
29	Bhopal	Chhindwara			NHAI		

1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12
30	Bhopal	Chhindwara			NHAI		
30	Guwahati	Guwahati			NHAI		
30	Guwahati	Guwahati			NHAI		
Phase-III, Private Agency Total			26,000	26,000		3.00	

Statement-III*Details of Payments t GHP's as per the System and the timeline*

S.No.	Stage	Payment (%)
1	Signing of Agreement	0
2	First Year (Completion of Procurement of planting material and site protection, tree protection activities)	30
3	First Year (Completion of Planting, insecticide, watering and manure procurement and application)	15
4	Second Year (completion of soil working, weeding, watering and Casualty Replacement activities)	15
5	Third Year (completion of soil working, weeding, watering, Casualty Replacement activities)	10
6	Fourth Year (completion of soil working, weeding, watering activities for third year)	10
7	Fifth Year (completion of soil working, weeding, watering for fourth year)	10
8	Project Completion (Successful completion of project deliverable as per agreement)	10
Total		100%

Bad Condition of NHs in North East

1811. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: WILL THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Highways (NHs) under construction in the North East at present;

(b) whether some of them are in bad condition, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA) : (a) Total 36 nos. of National Highways (NHs) are under construction in the North East at present.

(b) and (c) Development & maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and works are accordingly taken up as per inter-se priority, traffic density & availability of funds to keep the NHs in traffic worthy condition. In case of awarded works, responsibility of maintenance lies with the contractors for maintaining the existing road in traffic

worthy condition. To ensure it, the implementing agencies constantly pursue with the contractors and if required also impose penalty and even get the work done at the risk and cost of the contractor.

NH in Coastal Areas

1812. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:
DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:

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

(a) the total length of National Highways (NHs) along the coastline, State-wise;

(b) the length of coastal highways not yet notified as NHs, State-wise along with the steps taken by the Government to notify the same as NHs;

(c) the norms laid down by the Government for development of NHs in the coastal areas of the country;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals from some States for construction of NHs in coastal areas;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon including the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise; and

(f) the time by which the said projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA) : (a) Total length of National Highways (NHs) along the coastline, State/Union Territory (UT) wise is as follows:-

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory (UT)	Total Length of NHs along coastline in km
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	974
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25

1	2	3
3.	Daman and Diu	22
4.	Goa	262
5.	Gujarat	1362
6.	Karnataka	298
7.	Kerala	692
8.	Maharashtra	493
9.	Odisha	447
10.	Puducherry	41
11.	Tamil Nadu	576
12.	West Bengal	14

(b) to (f) The Ministry keeps on receiving proposals for declaration of various state road stretches, including those along coastline, from various States/Union Territories (UTs), etc., as new NHs. Expansion of NH network is a continuous process and declaration of State roads as new NHs are made from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

The Ministry had taken up detailed review of NHs network with a view to develop the road connectivity to Border areas, development of Coastal roads including road connectivity for Non-Major ports, improvement in the efficiency of National Corridors, development of Economic Corridors, Inter Corridors and Feeder Routes along with integration with Sagarmala, etc., under Bharatmala Pariyojana. The programme envisages development of about 26,000 km length of Economic Corridors, which along with Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) and North-South and East-West (NS-EW) Corridors are expected to carry majority of the Freight Traffic on roads. Further, about 8,000 km of Inter Corridors and about 7,500 km of Feeder Routes have been identified for improving effectiveness of Economic Corridors, GQ and NS-EW Corridors. The programme envisages development of Ring Roads / bypasses and elevated corridors to decongest the traffic passing through cities and enhance logistic efficiency.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the proposal for investment approval for Phase-I of "Bharatmala Pariyojana" during its meeting held on 24.10.2017. "Bharatmala Pariyojana" Phase-I comprises 24,800 km of roads along-with 10,000 km of balance road under National Highways Development Project (NHDP). The programme is targeted for completion by 2021-2022 at an overall investment of about Rs. 5,35,000 crore. This includes development of 9,000 km of Economic Corridors (Rs. 1,20,000 crore), 6,000 km of Inter-Corridors and Feeder Routes (Rs. 80,000 crore), 5,000 km of National Corridors Efficiency improvements (Rs. 1,00,000 crore), 2,000 km of Border and International connectivity roads (Rs. 25,000 crore), 2,000 km of Coastal and Port Connectivity roads (Rs. 20,000 crore), 800 km of Expressways (Rs.40,000 crore) and balance length of about 10,000 km of roads under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) (Rs. 1,50,000 crore).

The approved financing plan upto 2021-22 for phase-I of Bharatmala Pariyojana alongwith various other NH/road development schemes envisages total investment of about Rs.6,92,324 crore. The sources of funds include NH share of Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) [i.e. the erstwhile Central Road Fund (CRF)], Gross Budgetary Support (GBS), monetization of NHs through Toll-Operate- Transfer (TOT), Toll Remittances, Market borrowing and Private Investment.

Electrification of Villages

1813. SHRI VINAYAK BHURAO RAUT:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJORAO:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had claimed that 84% of rural households will have electricity connections till 2017;

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

(c) whether the Government has launched the "Saubhagya" scheme to provide connections to the remaining 3.4 crore unconnected households by 2019;

(d) if so, the number of households remains unconnected till October, 2018;

(e) the names of the States which have provided electricity to all households; and

(f) the sources from which the funds are received to cover the rural households under the Saubhagya Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH) : (a) and (b) As reported by the States, there are 21.73 crore households in the country; of these 18.66 crore households were electrified as on 10.10.2017. The details are given at the Statement-I.

(c) to (f) Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - "Saubhagya" with an objective to achieve universal household electrifications by providing electricity connections to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas by March, 2019. Under Saubhagya, Government of India provides funds to the States to the extent of 60% (85% for special category states) as grant. An additional grant of 15% (5% for special category states) is also available subject to achievement of 100% household electrification by 31st December 2018. As on 31.10.2018, under the scheme 1.18 crore households remain un-electrified. The names of the States which have provided electricity to all households as reported by them is given at the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Status of Households Electrification as reported by States

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total number of Households	Number of households electrified as on 10.10.2017
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,14,25,758	1,12,81,072

1	2	3	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3,05,547	2,55,185
3	Assam	65,15,583	46,11,773
4	Bihar	1,39,73,122	1,07,14,081
5	Chhattisgarh	56,56,770	49,55,330
6	Goa	1,28,208	1,28,208
7	Gujarat	1,14,14,532	1,13,73,215
8	Haryana	34,66,874	34,08,052
9	Himachal Pradesh	18,56,990	18,36,911
10	Jammu & Kashmir	24,39,547	20,72,861
11	Jharkhand	65,60,031	48,92,518
12	Karnataka	1,02,57,659	97,67,245
13	Kerala	98;13,032	98,13,032
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,26,21,007	1,06,36,743
15	Maharashtra	2,42,49,145	2,33,03,595
16	Manipur	4,53,047	3,48,410
17	Meghalaya	6,20,082	4,35,963
18	Mizoram	2,41,682	2,13,909
19	Nagaland	4,31,123	3,02,267
20	Odisha	96,02,597	72,00,359
21	Puducherry	95,616	94,704
22	Punjab	36,89,970	36,89,584
23	Rajasthan	1,29,44,395	1,08,59,210
24	Sikkim	80,498	71,203
25	Tamil Nadu	1,02,85,848	1,02,83,678
26	Telangana	65,15,907	60,84,656
27	Tripura	7,88,787	6,52,463
28	Uttar Pradesh	3,38,50,906	2,12,06,385
29	Uttarakhand	20,44,596	18,44,305
30	West Bengal	1,50,57,882	1,43,25,592
Total		21,73,86,741	18,66,62,509

Statement-II

Name of the States which have provided electricity to all households

Sl.No.	Name of the State
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Bihar
3.	Goa
4.	Gujarat
5.	Haryana
6.	Himachal Pradesh
7.	Jammu and Kashmir
8.	Kerala
9.	Madhya Pradesh
10.	Mizoram
11.	Puducherry
12.	Punjab
13.	Sikkim
14.	Tamil Nadu
15.	Telangana
16.	Tripura
17.	Uttarakhand
18.	West Bengal

Privatisation of Airport

1814. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA :
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN:
SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to bid out the shares of six airports-Ahmedabad,Jaipur,

Lucknow, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru to private partners;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that outsourcing of these airports to private companies would lead to a hike in airport charges;

(d) if so, the action taken/to be taken by the Government to minimize airport charges in such occasions;

(e) the action to be taken by the Government to avoid redeployment or termination of employees in the airports after outsourcing the services; and

(f) whether the Government is ready to withdraw the decision and if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Government of India has accorded 'In-principle' approval for leasing out six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) viz. Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru for operation, management and development under Public Private Partnership (PPP) through the Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC). An Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) has been constituted under the chairmanship of CEO, NITI Aayog to decide on any issue falling beyond the scope of PPPAC.

(c) to (f) Government of India has established an economic regulatory agency, namely, Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) under an Act of Parliament, AERA Act, 2008, to regulate tariff and other charges for the aeronautical services rendered at major airports across the country. The Authority, from time to time, reviews the performance of the major airports across the country and issues orders keeping in view the economic viability of the airports and interest of passengers. The airport charges are allowed to airports operators as mean to provide fair rate of return on the investment made by the airport developer. Since huge investments are made by the developers while

construction of the airport, the charges are comparatively higher during the initial period of the airport commencement. However, the charges gets substantially reduced once the investment for the development is recovered. AAI Management works out plan to evolve a mechanism for protection of the interests of the employees deployed at such airports.

[*Translation*]

Status of PMGSY in Uttar Pradesh

1815. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Uttar Pradesh during the last four years till date, District-wise;

(b) whether requests for construction of roads connecting important locations under the said Yojana from Uttar Pradesh have been received and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of funds earmarked for the construction of the said roads in the State;

(d) the number of roads identified under PMGSY during the said period, district-wise and location-wise; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for their construction?

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

(a) As reported by the State Government, the length of road constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Uttar Pradesh during the last four years till 18th December, 2018, district-wise is given at the Statement-I

(b) The State of Uttar Pradesh has already moved to PMGSY-II after getting all sanctions under PMGSY-I. Under PMGSY-II, the State has been sanctioned road length of 7,614.28 Km, out of which the State has already completed 6,866.54 Km till November, 2018.

(c) The Central Share released by the Government of India and expenditure incurred on implementation of the Scheme during the last four years till November, 2018, as reported by the State is given below:-

Year	Central Share released (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs in crore)
2015-16	1110.35	1097.48
2016-17	1234.87	1015.06
2017-18	866.81	1807.76
2018-19 (till Nov. 2018)	244.63	715.85

(d) and (e) The State Government has reported that 1955 roads have been constructed during the said period. District-wise details are attached at the Statement-II.

Statement-I

District-wise length of roads constructed in Uttar Pradesh under PMGSY during the last four years till 8.12.2018

Sl.No.	District	Length (Km)
1	Agra	106.27
2	Aligarh	126.90
3	Allahabad	126.38
4	Ambedkar Nagar	174.91
5	Auraiya	28.89
6	Azamgarh	183.75
7	Badaun	150.44
8	Baghpat	104.40
9	Bahraich	151.31
10	BaHia	193.57
11	Balrampur	165.39
12	Banda	182.19
13	Barabanki	233.99
14	Bareilly	158.79
15	Basti	207.44
16	Bijnor	125.40

Sl.No.	District	Length (Km)
17	Bulandshahr	85.64
18	Chandauli	246.09
19	Chitrakoot	139.32
20	Deoria	231.06
21	Etah	124.17
22	Etawah	122.39
23	Faizabad	164.48
24	Farrukhabad	91.35
25	Fatehpur	206.56
26	Firozabad	142.27
27	G.B. Nagar	158.44
28	Ghaziabad	124.51
29	Ghazipur	147.05
30	Gonda	203.77
31	Gorakhpur	214.25
32	Hamirpur	123.32
33	Hardoi	357.49
34	Hathras	171.50
35	J.B.F. Nagar	119.35
36	Jalaun	177.35
37	Jaunpur	229.60
38	Jhansi	115.01
39	Kannauj	103.40
40	Kanpur Dehat	140.78
41	Kanpur Nagar	147.27
42	Kaushambi	98.17
43	Kushinagar	125.54
44	Lakhimpur-Kherii	285.31
45	Lalitpur	174.58
46	Lucknow	179.78
47	Maharajganj	213.70
48	Mahoba	116.30
49	Mainpuri	100.33
50	Mathura	139.35

Sl.No.	District	Length (Km)
51	Mau	148.60
52	Meerut	93.68
53	Mirzapur	266.74
54	Moradabad	95.17
55	Muzaffarnagar	130.00
56	Pilibhit	91.33
57	Pratapgarh	201.53
58	Rae Bareli	235.41
59	Rampur	124.70
60	S.K. Nagar	150.91
61	S.R. Nagar(Bhadohi)	97.72
62	Saharanpur	83.73
63	Shahjahanpur	196.29
64	Shravasti	113.40
65	Siddharathnagar	179.40
66	Sitapur	289.17
67	. Sonebhadra	176.47
68	Sultanpur	266.25
69	Unnao	219.80
70	Varanasi	127.81
71	Hapur	87.04
72	Sambhal	99.42
73	Shamli	106.55
74	Kasganj	148.01
75	Amethi	305.10
Total		11,973.61

Statement

*District-wise details of the roads constructed
in Uttar Pradesh*

Sl.No.	District	Road (No.)
1	Agra	14
2	Aligarh	11

Sl.No.	District	Road (No.)
3	Allahabad	19
4	Ambedkar Nagar	39
5	Amethi	50
6	Auraiya	4
7	Azamgarh	24
8	Badaun	26
9	Baghpat	14
10	Bahraich	27
11	BaHia	36
12	Balrampur	28
13	Banda	26
14	Barabanki	49
15	Bareilly	13
16	Basti	29
17	Bijnor	15
18	Bulandshahr	10
19	Chandauli	60
20	Chitrakoot	22
21	Deoria	29
22	Etah	17
23	Etawah	23
24	Faizabad	24
25	Farrukhabad	14
26	Fatehpur	42
27	Firozabad	18
28	G.B. Nagar	36
29	Ghaziabad	12
30	Ghazipur	17
31	Gonda	32
32	Gorakhpur	29
33	Hamirpur	14
34	Hapur	10
35	Hardoi	92

Sl.No.	District	Road (No.)
36	Hathras	20
37	J.B.F.Nagar	19
38	lalaun	19
39	Jaunpur	26
40	Jhansi	17
41	Kannauj	13
42	Kanpur Dehat	14
43	Kanpur Nagar	16
44	Kasganj	18
45	Kaushambi	15
46	Kushinagar	20
47	Lakhimpur-Kherii	92
48	Lalitpur	23
49	Lucknow	32
50	Maharajganj	31
51	Mahoba	13
52	Mainpuri	12
53	Mathura	16
54	Mau	15
55	Meerut	14
56	Mirzapur	57
57	Moradabad	13
58	Muzaffarnagar	14
59	Pilibhit	11
60	Pratapgarh	55
61	Rae Bareli	46
62	Rampur	27 -
63	S.K. Nagar	19
64	S.R. Nagar (Bhadohi)	14
65	Saharan pur	8
66	Sambhal	14
67	Shahjahanpur	40
68	Shamli	10

Sl.No.	District	Road (No.)
69	Shravasti	11
70	Siddharathnagar	24
71	Sitapur	101
72	Sonebhadra	20
73	Sultanpur	34
74	Unnao	45
75	Varanasi	22
Total		1955

Namami Gange Mission

1816. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE :
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV :
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE :
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :

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

(a) whether the Government has fixed a target of cleaning upto 70 to 80 per cent of Ganga river by March 2019 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the extent to which this river has been cleaned from place to place so far and the quantum of money that has been spent on it since 2014;

(c) whether the Government has monitored its water quality at different locations and if so, the extent to which the quality of water has improved in 2018 as compared to 2017;

(d) whether the Government has focussed largely on curbing flow of untreated sewage into the river but not on managing faecal sludge under Namami Gange Mission and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(e) whether most of the Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) are defunct and some are underutilized; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof and 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) and (b) The Government has launched Namami Gange Programme covering short term, medium term and long term activities. Under Short term activities certain entry level activities which cover development of ghats crematoria & river surface cleaning activities etc have been taken up. Under Medium term activities, existing Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) are being upgraded and new STP & ETPs are being established. Beside, rural sanitation has been taken up in the 'villages on the banks of river Ganga. The long term action plan involves restoration of wholesomeness of river Ganga and maintaining the ecological & geological integrity of river. The Central Government approved the Namami Gange Program in May, 2015 as a five year program till 2020. However, efforts are being made to achieve substantial progress by March 2019.

Under Namami Gange Programme, an amount of Rs.994.10 crore has been spent by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) under Namami Gange Programme out of the total release of Rs. 6,131.22 crore from the financial years (Le. 2014-15 till 30th November, 2018).

(c) Under the Namami Gange programme, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is carrying out the water quality monitoring of river Ganga. Comparison of recent observed water quality indicates that Dissolved Oxygen which is an indicator of river health has been found to be within acceptable limits of notified primary bathing water quality criteria and satisfactory to support the ecosystem of river across all seasons and also for almost entire stretch of river Ganga.

Due to various pollution abatement initiatives taken by the Government, under the Namami Gange programme, the river Ganga water quality assessment in 2018 has shown improved water quality trend as compared to 2017. The Dissolved Oxygen levels have improved at 39 locations, Biological Oxygen Demand

(BOD) levels and Faecal coliforms have decreased at 42 and 47 locations, respectively.

Some stretches, where the improvement has been observed :

- (i) D/S Rishikesh
- (ii) Har-Ki-Pauri Ghat
- (iii) Kanpur U/S (Ranighat)
- (iv) Tarighat (Ghazipur)
- (v) Narora (Bulandsahar)
- (vi) Kachhla Ghat, Aligarh
- (vii) Buxar
- (viii) Mokama (D/S)
- (ix) U/S Munger
- (x) Uluberia
- (xi) Dakshineswar
- (xii) Diamond Harbour

(d) The projects of sewerage infrastructure are sanctioned to handle the sewage being generated from the towns along with septage handling facility, wherever required, by adopting co-treatment of septage (faecal sludge).

(e) and (f) There are 84 existing STPs located on main stem of Ganga and NMCG has analysed performance and capacity utilization of all existing STPs. Out of these 84 STPs, 39 STPs are working fine under long term Operation & Maintenance (O&M); 31 STPs were defunct while 14 STPs were operational but non-compliant. NMCG has sanctioned upgradation and O&M projects for 12 STPs; 8 STPs have been integrated under One City One Operator Scheme; tender for upgradation of 23 STPs are under process and 2 STPs have been discarded.

Signage and IRC Standards

1817. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM:
SHRI DHARAMVIR GANDHI:
SHRI K.R.P. PRABAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that in 15 out of 32 cities, more than 30% signages were not as per IRC standards and not a single road, out of 45 km covered in field audit, conducted for Supreme Court Committee by IIT-Delhi, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) and DIMTS complied with the IRC standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to ensure compliance of IRC standards; and

(c) whether steps have been taken by the Government to prevent rampant encroachment of footpaths as the above survey highlights 70% encroachment in 19 out of 32 cities, 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) to (c) The Supreme Court Committee on Road Safety has been constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No.295 of 2012. The Writ Petition is sub-judice. DIMTS was engaged as consultancy to audit the implementation of the directions issued by the Supreme Court Committee on Road Safety for 8 States *viz.*

Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, UP, Kerala and Karnataka. The agency has submitted their reports for all the 8 States to the Supreme Court Committee on Road Safety. As part of the audit four cities in each state, i.e total 32 cities were verified for adherence to road signage's as per IRC standards, availability of footpaths and extent of encroachments on sample basis. About 50kms road length was covered in each city through visual field inspections comprising different road sections. The cities covered and adherence to IRC standards has been given at the Statement. The findings of the audit conducted are discussed in detail by the Supreme Court Committee with the concerned State Governments, this Ministry, executive agencies i.e. state PWD, NHAI and other stake holders and further necessary directions are issued to the States by the Committee.

It is stated that the Ministry develops and maintains the National Highways through various agencies such as NHAI/PWD/BRO/NHIDCL etc. These agencies ensure compliance of IRC standards while executing the NH projects. Further, the Ministry established Highways administrations for National Highways under the control of national Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002 to exercise powers and discharge functions conferred on it under the Act.

Statement

Status of IRC standards compliance with respect to Road signage's, Road markings, Footpath availability and encroachments on footpaths in the 32 cities audited through DIMTS.

State	City	Road Signage's adherence to IRC standards	Footpath Availability	%age of footpath with Encroachments
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	81%	66%	89%
	Vadodara	27%	7%	7%
	Surat	63%	37%	35%
	Raikot	0%	21%	97%
Maharashtra	Mumbai	58%	79%	38%

1	2	3	4	5
	Thane	54%	77%	12%
	Pune	71%	91%	14%
	Nagpur	47%	43%	36%
Karnataka	Bengaluru	45%	48%	27%
	Mysuru	45%	33%	28%
	Hubli	92%	13%	44%
	Kalaburgi	93%	7%	26%
Kerala	Thiruvanthapuram	88%	54%	8%
	Kollam	76%	27%	32%
	Kochi	71%	46%	5%
	Kozhikode	81%	14%	9%
Haryana	Faridabad	69%	15%	77%
	Gurugram	66%	34%	66%
	Hisar	42%	25%	89%
	Rohtak	90%	5%	67%
Punjab	Amritsar	76%	63%	79%
	Jalandhar	88%	41%	66%
	Ludhiana	96%	22%	44%
	Patiala	100%	17%	10%
Rajasthan	Jaipur	76%	65%	45%
	Kota	41%	33%	38%
	Jodhpur	66%	11%	23%
	Bikaner	88%	3%	15%
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	84%	37%	31%
	Kanpur	82%	16%	58%
	Agra	71%	9%	69%
	Ghaziabad	57%	38%	43%

Allocations and Utilisations under SBM-G

1818. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) the status of implementation of the Swachh

Bharat Mission (SBM) - Grameen and utilisation of the funds allocated/released, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has urged the States to fully utilise the funds released and if so, the details thereof and response from State, especially Jharkhand; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to monitor the effective implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI) : (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to attain Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households in the country. Sanitation coverage in the country as on 2.10.2014 was 38.7%. This has now increased to 97.11%. State/UT-wise sanitation coverage, the number of individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed, and the number of ODF declared villages, as reported by the States/UTs on the Integrated Management Information System of SBM(G) as on 17.12.2018, are given at the Statement-I. SBM(G) is a demand driven scheme, hence fixed State-wise allocation of funds is not made. However, details of State/UT -wise Centre share released and utilized during the last 4 years and the current year are given at the Statement-II.

(b) As per SBM (G) guidelines, the unspent balance available with the States are adjusted while considering subsequent releases. The utilization of funds under the programme is also monitored through Integrated

Management Information System. Regular review meetings/video conferences are also held with the States to review the effective utilization of funds. In case of Jharkhand, during 2018-19, an amount of Rs.376.48 crore has so far been released. and the State has reported expenditure of Rs.421.89 crore.

(c) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring of implementation of the programme through field visits by the Ministry's officials, National Level Monitors, various reports available on online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), review meetings and Video conferencing with the States/UTs, multi-level decentralized verification process by the districts and States, and third party surveys. On-line monitoring has been strengthened and transparency increased in the implementation of the programme by making all the data including the names and addresses of the beneficiaries of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) available in the public domain. A Mobile application has also been developed for uploading photographs of toilets. A mobile application called Swachh app also allows any citizen to view the progress made under SBM(G).

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Sanitation Coverage, no. of IHHLs constructed and no. of ODF declared villages as on 17.12.2018

S.N.	State/UT	Sanitation Coverage as on 17.12.2018	IHHLs constructed from 2.10.2014 to 17.12.2018	ODF declared villages as on 17.12.2018
1	2	3	4	5
1	A & N ISLANDS	100.00	18535	192
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	100.00	3807367	18841
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	100.00	114808	5389
4	ASSAM	99.09	3171106	22127
5	BIHAR	90.75	9572210	16695
6	CHANDIGARH	100.00	0	13
7	CHHATTISGARH	100.00	3307460	18769
8	D & N HAVELI	100.00	18758	69
9	DAMAN & DIU	100.00	1600	26

1	2	3	4	5
10	GOA	76.22	28637	22
11	GUJARAT	100.00	3175863	18261
12	HARYANA	100.00	633610	6908
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	100.00	172734	15921
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	100.00	1077044	7565
15	JHARKHAND	100.00	3344371	29564
16	KARNATAKA	100.00	4191232	26931
17	KERALA	100.00	226602	2027
18	LAKSHADWEEP	100.00	0	9
19	MADHYA PRADESH	100.00	6288078	50228
20	MAHARASHTRA	100.00	5535021	40500
21	MANIPUR	100.00	243133	2556
22	MEGHALAYA	100.00	209357	6028
23	MIZORAM	100.00	33988	695
24	NAGALAND	100.00	130781	1451
25	ODISHA	75.33	5071913	17793
26	PUDUCHERRY	100.00	28002	265
27	PUNJAB	100.00	299645	13726
28	RAJASTHAN	100.00	7642968	42869
29	SIKKIM	100.00	4514	441
30	TAMILNADU	100.00	4717339	12524
31	TELANGANA	94.47	2800890	6885
32	TRIPURA	96.22	279882	693
33	UTTAR PRADESH	100.00	17075393	97468
34	UTITARAKHAND	100.00	478484	15473
35	WEST BENGAL	98.52	6008720	37594
Total		97.47	8,97,10,045	5,36,518

Statement-II

State/UT -wise Centre share released and utilized under SBM(G) during the last 4 years and the current year

(Rs. in Crore)

State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A & N ISLANDS	0.00	0.00	3.40	0.00	3.00	0.20	30.72	5.92	0.00	11.85
ANDHRA PRADESH	116.10	93.96	234.17	292.09	342.21	415.07	1219.88	1255.91	562.99	450.74
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	14.61	14.26	38.71	29.40	65.09	65.05	137.30	57.09	25.66	27.40
ASSAM	185.78	120.44	474.27	484.35	747.58	568.23	1171.95	721.63	280.60	729.66
BIHAR	0.00	104.59	221.55	326.40	131.86	148.69	875.92	53.80	2088.18	1594.89
CHHATTISGARH	28.12	17.72	144.72	263.24	584.46	408.88	677.83	570.47	224.25	234.61
D & N HAVELI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.68	0.00	0.00	16.59
DAMAN & DIU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.99
GOA	0.00	0.00	1.05	4.83	0.00	0.00	0.52	5.77	0.00	15.15
GUJARAT	156.07	154.17	478.22	575.90	751.23	626.48	466.04	395.60	0.00	73.45
HARYANA	5.93	61.52	32.76	73.80	68.79	34.20	39.66	34.43	70.24	4.62
HIMACHAL PRADESH	30.17	30.12	4.37	71.42	117.30	81.37	20.68	24.44	0.00	15.76
JAMMU & KASHMIR	103.08	4.66	4.05	67.45	59.51	53.19	202.38	164.53	278.37	115.47
JHARKHAND	23.05	75.48	97.32	266.99	455.46	423.44	698.66	560.57	376.48	421.89
KARNATAKA	312.57	440.87	450.77	444.21	419.56	399.53	983.39	773.39	369.86	457.10
KERALA	33.97	21.97	8.50	17.03	196.28	137.52	59.36	17.92	[2.47	11.96
MADHYA PRADESH	0.00	222.87	374.33	819.89	1210.77	1121.10	1380.61	757.38	590.94	780.18
MAHARASHTRA	236.11	257.08	567.45	644.50	528.94	616.11	1235.34	839.04	1352.92	289.17
MANIPUR	9.18	19.93	44.19	53.60	27.28	4.54	77.02	6.10	37.53	30.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MEGHALAYA	0.00	36.67	35.65	56.13	75.70	41.13	153.89	77.06	0.00	45.35
MIZORAM	0.00	2.57	3.32	7.27	10.98	4.31	46.24	31.73	4.98	5.43
NAGALAND	20.87	0.76	LO.83	28.10	64.12	44.12	71.41	8.28	0.00	60.31
ODISHA	65.84	107.41	571.50	1197.06	863.65	868.28	457.02	463.61	1052.27	609.57
PUDUCHERRY	2.00	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	2.65	50.25	9.37	0.00	20.24
PUNJAB	0.00	7.66	38.70	59.55	197.02	73.26	283.48	42.99	0.00	23.71
RAJASTHAN	271.57	311.30	938.73	1307.23	777.30	1065.63	981.51	848.21	373.50	283.58
SIKKIM	3.89	5.19	6.12	5.90	6.87	2.85	12.98	1.01	1.96	2.25
TAMIL NADU	205.12	138.09	78.94	560.54	537.02	506.17	865.94	784.86	225.65	216.24
TELANGANA	105.62	46.55	128.39	157.53	135.72	173.63	481.94	305.68	515.05	362.50
TRIPURA	50.65	16.81	38.89	52.90	24.98	20.03	24.00	16.32	58.47	79.04
UTTAR PRADESH	237.99	256.83	565.39	571.91	1153.33	1131.74	3155.37	2688.06	6592.64	5335.40
UTTARAKHAND	40.52	43.70	49.37	71.72	348.05	149.55	146.69	175.05	0.00	71.12
WEST BENGAL	371.52	469.16	712.92	911.02	655.50	838.58	583.23	431.46	127.06	143.34
Total	2730.33	3082.32	6362.96	9421.95	10559.58	10025.49	16610.88	12227.70	15222.07	12540.46

**Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth
Development**

1819. SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA:
SHRI P. R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is facing any administrative and other Issues with regard to the functioning of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur as a Deemed University;

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

(c) whether there is any delay in the appointment for the post of Vice-Chairman of RGNIYD; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) RGNIYD is not a Deemed University, it is an Institution of National Importance under RGNIYD Act, 2012 (No. 35 of 2012) and functioning as prescribed in RGNIYD Act.

(c) and (d) The Ministry is looking for appropriate candidate for the post of Vice Chairman.

Extension of UDAN Scheme

1820. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:
SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) whether many routes granted to operators in the first round of bids are yet to become operational, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there are any challenges cited by

scheduled commuter airlines to commence services, if so, the steps taken by the Government to remedy these problems;

(c) whether the Government plans to extend the UDAN programme to international routes, if so, the details of the set target and the progress made in coordinating with States thus far; and

(d) whether the Government has proposed the setting up of an International Air Connectivity Fund to provide subsidy support under the scheme, if so, the details as to how the Government envisages the functioning of the said fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) A list of routes awarded and operationalized under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) version 1.0 is attached at the Statement enclosed.

However, while commencing operations under RCS-UDAN, the Selected Airline Operators of 1st round faced some problems such as obstacles around Airports which were protruding into the approach surfaces of the Airports making the airport runway length not suitable for the aircraft to land/depart (i.e. Jamshedpur, Solapur & Neyveli etc.), non-maintenance of Airports in the manner to be licensed for public use, lack of clarity in the terms of development of the Airport and management of the Airports controlled by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/Private Operators etc. Ministry of Civil Aviation with the help of Airport operators and State Governments resolved most of these issues and operations on most of the routes under ReS-UD version 1.0 has commenced.

(c) and (d) On request of State Government of Assam, UDAN-International has been launched. The bidding process for 6 routes connecting Guwahati to Kathmandu, Dhaka, Yangon, Bangkok, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur is completed. The financial support is provided by the concerned State Government. Government of India may facilitate the implementation of UDAN International Scheme on request of State Governments.

Statement*List of routes awarded and operationalized under RCS-UDAN 1.0*

Sr.No.	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Operator	Date Commenced
1.	BHATINDA	DELHI	Alliance Air	27-04-2017
2.	DELHI	BHATINDA	Alliance Air	27-04-2017
3.	DELHI	SHIMLA	Alliance Air	27-04-2017
4.	HYDERABAD	KADAPA	Trujet	27-04-2017
5.	HYDERABAD	NANDED	Trujet	27-04-2017
6.	KADAPA	HYDERABAD	Trujet.	27-04-2017
7.	NANDED	HYDERABAD	Trujet	27-04-2017
8.	SHIMLA	DELHI	Alliance Air	27-04-2017
9.	GWALIOR	DELHI	Alliance Air	31-05-2017
10.	GWALIOR	INDORE	Alliance Air	31-05-2017
11.	INDORE	GWALIOR	Alliance Air	31-05-2017
12.	KANDLA	MUMBAI	Spice jet	10-07-2017
13.	MUMBAI	KANDLA	Spice jet	10-07-2017
14.	PORBANDAR	MUMBAI	Spice jet	10-07-2017
15.	HYDERABAD	PONDICHERRY	Spice Jet	16-08-2017
16.	PONDICHERRY	HYDERABAD	Spice jet	16-08-2017
17.	DELHI	LUDHIANA	Alliance Air	02-09-2017
18.	LUDHIANA ,	DELHI	Alliance Air	02-09-2017
19.	CHENNAI	MYSORE	Trujet	20-09-2017
20.	MYSORE	CHENNAI	Trujet	20-09-2017
21.	HYDERABAD	VIDYA NAGAR	Trujet	21-09-2017
22.	VIDYA NAGAR	HYDERARABAD	Trujet	21-09-2017
23.	BIKANER (NAL)	DELHI	Alliance Air	26-09-2017
24.	DELHI	BIKANER (NAL)	Alliance Air	26-09-2017
25.	JAIPUR	JALSALMER	Spice jet	29-10-2017
26.	JALSALMER	JAIPUR	Spice jet	29-10-2017
27.	CHENNAI	KADAPA	Trujet	16-11-2017
28.	KADAPA	CHENNAI	Trujet	16-11-2017
29.	MUMBAI	NANDED	Trujet	16-11-2017

Sr.No.	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Operator	Date Commenced
30.	NANDED	MUMBAI	Trujet	16-11-2017
31.	AGRA	JAIPUR	Alliance Air	08-12-2017
32.	JAIPUR	Agra	Alliance Air	08-12-2017
33.	JALGAON	MUMBAI	Deccan Charters	23-12-2017
34.	MUMBAI	JALGAON	Deccan Charters	23-12-2017
35.	OZAR (NASIK)	PUNE	Deccan Charters	23-12-2017
36.	PUNE	OZAR (NASIK)	Deccan Charters	23-12-2017
37.	AHMEDABAD	JAM NAGAR	Air Odisha	17-02-2018
38.	AHMEDABAD	MUNDRA	Air Odisha	17-02-2018
39.	JAM NAGAR	AHMEDABAD	Air Odisha	17-02-2018
40.	MUNDRA	AHMEDABAD	Air Odisha	17-02-2018
41.	AHMEDABAD	DIU	Air Odisha	24-02-2018
42.	DIU	AHMEDABAD	Air Odisha	24-02-2018
43.	BANGALORE	VIDYANAGAR	Trujet	01-03-2018
44.	KADAPA	VIJAYWADA	Trujet	01-03-2018
45.	VIDYANAGAR	BANGALORE	Trujet	01-03-2018
46.	VIJAYWADA	KADAPA	Trujet	01-03-2018
47.	CHENNAI	SALEM	Trujet	25-03-2018
48.	SALEM	CHENNAI	Trujet	25-03-2018
49.	DELHI	PATHANKOT	Alliance Air	05-04-2018
50.	PATHANKOT	DELHI	Alliance Air	05-04-2018
51.	KOLHAPUR	MUMBAI	Deccan Charters	08-04-2018
52.	MUMBAI	KOLHAPUR	Deccan Charters	08-04-2018
53.	AGARTALA	SHILLONG (BARAPANI)	Deccan Charters	26-04-2018
54.	DIMAPUR	SHILLONG (BARAPANI)	Deccan Charters	26-04-2018
55.	SHILLONG	AGARTALA	Deccan Charters	26-04-2018
56.	SHILLONG	DIMAPUR	Deccan Charters	26-04-2018
57.	ADAMPUR	DELHI	Spice jet	01-05-2018
58.	AHMEDABAD	BHAVNAGAR	Air Odisha	01-05-2018
59.	BHAVNAGAR	AHMEDABAD	Air Odisha	01-05-2018

Sr.No.	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Operator	Date Commenced
60.	DELHI	ADAMPUR	Spice jet	01-05-2018
61.	JAGDALPUR	RAIPUR	Air Odisha	14-06-2018
62.	JAGDALPUR	VISHAKHAPATNAM	Air Odisha	14-06-2018
63.	RAIPUR	JAGDALPUR	Air Odisha	14-06-2018
64.	VISHAKHAPATNAM	JAGDALPUR	Air Odisha	14-06-2018
65.	DELHI	KANPUR	Spicejet	03-07-2018
66.	KANPUR	DELHI	Spicejet	03-07-2018
67.	JHARSUGUDA	RAIPUR	Air Odisha	22-09-2018
68.	RAIPUR	JHARSUGUDA	Air Odisha	22-09-2018
69.	JHARSUGUDA	BHUBANESHWAR	Air Odisha	22-09-2018
70.	BHUBANESHWAR	JHARSUGUDA	Air Odisha	22-09-2018

[Translation]

Bharatmala Pariyojana

1821. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
 SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:
 SHRI BIDYUT VARAN MAHATO:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
 SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

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

(a) the details of the roads proposed to be constructed under Bharatmala Pariyojana project;

(b) the details of the projects on which work has been started so far thereunder along with the projects which are likely to be implemented at the earliest;

(c) the number of districts being connected under the same along with the details and the number of cities where logistic parks are proposed to be set up;

(d) whether the Government is on track to achieve the target of awarding 50% of projects under phase one of the Bharatmala Pariyojana by December 2018, as announced by the Union Minister for Road Transport and Highways and if so, the reasons for such delays; and

(e) if not, the estimated time-frame required by the Government to complete awarding 50% 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) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I for development of 34,800 km road stretches (including residual NHDP roads) categorised as Economic Corridors, Inter-Corridors, Feeder Routes, National Corridors, Border Roads, International Connectivity Roads, Coastal Roads and Port Connectivity Roads; spanning over a period of 5 years i.e. from 2017-18 to 2021-22.

(b) Highway projects with aggregate length of approximately 6400 kms have been awarded under Bharatmala Pariyojana (including residual NHDP works) up to October, 2018.

(c) Connectivity to 550 districts has been envisaged through highways network under Bharatma1a Pariyojana. Further, logistic parks in 35 cities have been envisaged under this scheme.

(d) and (e) Bharatma1a Pariyojana Phase-I is

targeted for completion by year 2021-22. In order to achieve timely completion of this, scheme, the progress of projects under Bharatma1a Pariyojana is monitored regularly to ensure timely completion of DPR / feasibility study and civil works for the projects. Further, use of latest technology such as LIDAR survey, Drone Imaging, Satellite Imaging, etc. is ensured for expeditious implementation of projects. The process of land acquisition for these projects is also in advanced stage.

[English]

Compensation to Road Accident Victims

1822. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:
SHRI RAJENDRA DHEDYA GAVIT:
SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN:

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

(a) whether there has been a substantial rise in the number of accidents on expressways, national highways in comparison to the past few financial years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering grant of compensation to victims of road accidents and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rates of compensation being provided to the victims of road accidents have been reviewed by the Government during the last five years;

(d) if so, the details thereof, Statewise including Rajasthan and the procedure and time-limit for the payment of compensation;

(e) whether any committee has been set up with regard to providing monetary assistance and relief to the victims and their relatives in road accidents and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which its recommendations are 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) No, Madam. As per "Road Accidents in India 2017/1 which is prepared based on data furnished by the Police Departments of States and UTs, there is a marginal decline (3.37%) in road accidents in 2017 as compared to 2016. The total number of road accidents on all roads and National Highways in the country during the last three calendar year are as under :

Years	Total Number of Road Accidents (in numbers)
2015	5,01,423
2016	4,80,652
2017	4,64,910

(b) to (d) Chapter X and XI of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 deal with third-party insurance and payment of compensation in case of injury or death. The provisions provided in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 relating to compensation for the road accident victims are uniform across the country. The Ministry has reviewed the compensation amount and substituted Schedule-II of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 relating to compensation amount under section 163A vide notification S.O. No. 2022(E) dated 22nd May, 2018. As per the revised Schedule-II, compensation for :-

1. (a) **Fatal Accidents:**

Compensation payable in case of Death shall be five lakh rupees.

(b) **Accident resulting in permanent disability:**

Compensation payable shall be = [Rs. 5,00,000/- × percentage disability as per Schedule I of the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923 (8 of 1923).

Provided that the minimum compensation in case of permanent disability of any kind shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees.

(c) **Accidents resulting in minor injury:**

A fixed compensation of twenty five thousand rupees shall be payable.

Further, 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 damage to any property of the third party so arising, or both. Sub-section (2) of Section 165 empowers the State Government to appoint such number of members as the State Government may think to fit to appoint. Sub-section (3) of Section 165 empowers State Government to regulate distribution of business if there are two or more Claims Tribunals comes under the jurisdiction of State Government. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has inserted a provision in Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017 which *inter-alia* envisages the creation of a Motor Vehicles Accident Fund.

(e) No, Madam. No such committee has been set up by Ministry of Road Transport & Highways.

(f) Does not arise, in view of (e) above.

E-Vehicles

1823. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:

SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote e-vehicles for public transport in the country;

(b) whether any subsidy has been provided by the Government to purchase such e-vehicles for commercial use;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three-years, year-wise;

(d) the number of e-vehicles registered till date, category and State-wise;

(e) whether the Government is considering to make

a separate policy to promote such e-vehicles and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether sufficient infrastructure/technology is available to convert conventional vehicles into electric vehicles 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 (f) For the promotion of electric mobility in the country, the Government has launched Phase-I of the FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption of Electric (& Hybrid) Vehicles in India] with effect from 1st April 2015, which was initially for a period of 2 years and has subsequently been extended till 31st March 2019. All electric & hybrid vehicles, including public transport, registered under the scheme are being incentivised under the Demand Creation focus area of this scheme. Also cities/states are being funded for procuring electric buses for public & shared electric mobility through Pilot Project component of this scheme. So far, 2.60 lakh (Approx) electric/hybrid vehicles have been supported through demand incentive. Under Pilot Project component of this scheme, 585 electric buses have also been funded to various cities/states till date. The demand incentives/grants given for purchase of e-Vehicles, including for public transport, under the scheme in the last three years is tabulated below:

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Incentives/ Grants released	Rs.38.92Cr	Rs.118.16Cr	Rs.99.84Cr

Further, Government has notified for retro-fitment of hybrid electric system or electric kit to vehicles and has specified the type approval procedure of electric hybrid vehicles. The Government has notified that the registration mark for Battery Operated Vehicles to be on a Green background. The Government, vide S.O. 5333(E) dated

18th October, 2018 has also granted exemption to the Battery Operated Transport Vehicles and Transport Vehicles running on Ethanol and Methanol fuels from

the requirements of permit. The number of e-vehicles registered till date, category and State-wise is given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of e-vehicles registered till date, category and State-wise:

State	Four Wheeler (Invalid	Light Goods	Light Motor	Light Passenger	Medium Goods	Medium Motor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AN						
AP						
AR		0	3	1		
AS		12	5	2		
BR		8	2	1	5	
CG		90	35	72	1	
CH		0	22	0		
DO		1	7	0		
OL	3	21	741	332	22	
ON		0	3	0		
GA		3	78	5		
GJ		195	429	8	12	3
HP		6	18	56	2	
HR		96	111	5		2
JH		61	46	24	2	
JK		4	7	9		
KA	.	80	549	14	5	
KA						
KL						
LD						
MH	1	23	781	207	3	4
ML		3	6	0	1	
MN		0	2	1		
MP						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MZ		0	3	4		
NL		0	2	0		
OR		192	37	21	2	
PB		39	97	6	2	
PY		9	68	19	1	
RJ		12	95	2		
SK		0	10	10		
TN		1531	3234	694	24	33
TR		0	4	2		
TS						
UK		1	1	3		
UP		22	250	3		
WB		490	2283	1792	2	
Grand Total	4	2899	8929	3293	84	42

State	Medium Passenger Vehicle	Three Wheeler (NT)	Three Wheeler (T)	Two Wheeler (Invalid)	Two Wheeler (NT)	Two Wheeler (T)	Grand Total
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
AN							12
AP							3217
AR		0	1		8		13
AS		0	9993		67		10079
BR		0	7499		561		8076
CG	1	304	450		1465		2418
CH		0	61		48		131
DO		0	17		15		40
OL		0	61918	2	3196		66232
ON		0	0		7		10
GA		1	30		281		398
GJ		21	518		2583		3769

1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HP	2	0	0		21		105
HR		23	5077		1916	2	7232
JH	2	0	3881		502		4518
JK		1	33		95		149
KA	. 1	5	143		4985		5782
KA							2200
KL							3643
LD							61
MH	4	3	2006	1	12015		15048
ML		0	0		3		13
MN		0	33		7		43
MP							6079
MZ		0	1		7		15
NL		0	0		0		2
OR	1	1	466	1	2591		3312
PB	1	1	94		1181		1421
PY		0	21		781		899
RJ		0	12661	3	2862		15635
SK		0	0		1		21
TN	9	6	344	1	7594		13470
TR		0	4		33		43
TS							2382
UK		0	10019		537		10561
UP	11	1	105123		5716		111126
WB	11	0	10562		909		16049
Grand Total	43	367	230955	8	49984	2	314204

Violation of Laws by Media Organisations

1824. SHRI PINAKI MISRA:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether in the recent past some of the Media Organisations/Houses have violated the rape-laws by disclosing the identity of the rape victims/survivors and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Press Council of India (PCI) has limited power to take any stringent action or initiate criminal prosecution, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against the Media Organisations/Houses or the Reporters/Journalists for having violated the rape laws and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to prohibit such Reporters/Journalists and the Media Organisations/Houses for violating rape-laws by amending the present laws; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)] : (a) and (b) Complaints In respect of content In print media which are violative of the prescribed ethical norms of journalism, public taste or professional conduct are adjudicated by the Press Council of India (PCI) in exercise of its powers vested under section 14 of the Press Council Act, 1978. 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.

(c) to (e) Adjudication rendered by Press Council of India during last 3 years in respect of Print media is as per the details enclosed at the Statement-I. Details of action taken by this Ministry in respect of Electronic media regarding disclosure of identity of rape victims/sexually assaulted victims during the last three years and the current years are enclosed as Statement-II

Statement-I

1. Complaint of Ms. X (Name withheld to protect identity), Chandigarh against the editor, Dainik Bhaskar, Chandigarh wherein her name as a rape victim was disclosed. the Council Censured the respondent editor, Dainik Bhaskar, Chandigarh.

2. Complaint of Member, NCPDR against the editor, Dainik Bhaskar, Bhopal for disclosing the-name of a minor boy (victim of sexual abuse). The Council Censured the respondent, Dainik Bhaskar, Bhopal.

3. The Council took suo-motu action in Kathua rape case and issued Show Cause Notices to the respondents but the Hon'ble High Court in its order dated 18.5.2018 "pending further orders in the present write petition and pending consideration of the responses to the notices to show cause issued by this Court, there shall be stay of proceedings initiated by the Press Council of India against the respondents, premised on the cognizance by this court". The proceedings in the matter was dropped in view of Hon'ble Court order.

Statement-II

Details of action taken by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting regarding disclosure of identity of rape victims/ sexually assaulted victims during the last three years and the current year

Year - 2015

S.No.	Name of the	Details of content telecast on TV Channels	Details of action taken
1.	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			
1.	MBCTV	Telecast of news report revealing the identity of sexually assaulted victims.	A warning dated 29.11.2016 issued to the channel
Year 2018			
1.	All privat satellite TV Channels	The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matters of Miscellaneous Application No. 2069 of 2018 in WP (C) No. 473 of 2005 compliance with the said order filed by Sampurna Behura Vs UOI & Ors. in the issue of recent alleged rape and abuse of children in the Government funded Children's Home run by the NGO called Sewa Sankalp Evam Vikas Samiti passed an order dated 2.8.2018 giving following directions: "In the interest of the minor girls, we restrain the Electronic Media from telecasting or broadcasting the images of the girl even in a morphed or blurred form. We request the media not to interview the minor girls. This request is being made in the interest of minor girls. News of the events may, of course, be disseminated but the interests of the minor girls should be kept in mind."	A letter dated 3.8.2018 was issued to private satellite TV channels to ensure strict compliance with the said order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.
2.	All private satellite TV channels	The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matters of Miscellaneous Application No.2069 of 2018 in WP (C) No. 473 of 2005 filed by Sampurna Behura Vs UOI & Behura Vs UOI & Behura Vs UOI & Ors. in the issue of recent alleged rape and abuse of children in the Government funded Children's Home run by the NGO called	A letter dated 31.8.2018 was issued to private satellite TV channels to ensure strict compliance with the said order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

S.No.	Name of the	Details of content telecast on TV Channels	Details of action taken
		Sewa Sankalp Evam Vikas . Samiti passed an order dated 7.8.2018 giving following directions: II We expect the electronic, print and social media to ensure that the photographs of the victims of sexual abuse anywhere should not be displayed either in morphed or blurred form for the safety, mental and physical health of the victims and in public interest."	

Inter-State Connectivity Projects

1825. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:
SHRIMATI TABASSUM BEGUM:

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

(a) the total number of projects under inter-State connectivity project lying incomplete in the country at present.

(b) the date by which the said projects are likely to be completed;

(c) the date by which the construction of incomplete bridge at Daulatpur *alias* Shahalipur village Saharanpur district, Uttar Pradesh under the said project is likely to be completed to connect Uttar Pradesh and Haryana;

(d) whether the Government has provided financial assistance to the State Government for the construction of inter-State bridges and roads important from economic perspectives during the last three years till date and if

so, the details thereof, State and year-wise; and

(e) the names of the States proposed to be provided financial assistance in this regard during the current year?

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) 41 number of projects are ongoing/incomplete under inter-state connectivity scheme which are likely to be completed by March 2021.

(c) Bridge work at Daulatpur *alias* Shahalipur village Saharanpur district, Uttar Pradesh is likely to be completed by March 2019.

(d) and (e) State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of allocation of funds under Economic Importance and Inter-State Connectivity (EI & ISC) Schemes during the last three years & current year are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

*State/ UT-wise details of allocation of funds under EI and ISC Schemes during the last three years
(Amount in Rs. Crore)*

Sl.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Andhra Pradesh	354.35	25.00	14.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh		8.00	9.00	20.00
3	Assam		19.50	29.00	10.00
4	Bihar		9.62	0.00	0.00

Sl.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
5	Chhattisgarh		0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Goa		4.00	34.00	15.00
7	Guarat		2.00	9.00	7.00
8	Haryana		0.00	0.00	30.00
9	Himachal Pradesh		17.00	20.00	15.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir		17.00	55.00	40.00
11	Jharkhand		28.00	19.70	0.00
12	Karnataka		36.00	15.00	10.00
13	Kerala		0.66	0.00	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh		0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Maharashtra		50.00	10.00	20.00
16	Manipur		26.00	32.00	30.00
17	Meghalaya		0.00	3.50	10.00
18	Mizoram		0.00	0.00	10.00
19	Nagaland		32.00	75.00	60.00
20	Odisha		48.00	50.00	10.00
21	Punjab		2.00	10.00	15.00
22	Rajasthan		7.00	22.60	15.00
23	Sikkim		0.00	6.60	8.00
24	Tamil Nadu		52.12	64.00	65.00
25	Telangana		7.00	10.80	10.00
26	Tripura		0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh		5.00	115.00	95.00
28	Uttarakhand		0.00	0.00	0.00
29	West Bengal		19.00	35.00	5.00
UTs					
1	Andaman & Nicobar		0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Chandigarh		0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Dadar & Nagar	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Daman & Diu		0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Delhi		0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Puducherry		0.10	0.00	0.00
NHAI			390.00	120.00	0.00

Non-Veg Meals

1826. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Air India has stopped serving non-vegetarian meals for economy class passengers on domestic routes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this is to cut down operational costs or due to any belief issues and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is planning to impose the same condition on international routes too; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Non-vegetarian meals have been discontinued in the Economy Class of Domestic Sector flights with effect from 20th June, 2017 to save costs, reduce wastage, improve service and also avoid any chances of mix up of meals. The expected annual saving is Rs.8-10 crore per annum.

(d) No, Madam.

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

Greenfield and Brownfield Airports

1827. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the regulatory revamp for Greenfield and Brownfield airports under the NABH Nirman Scheme has attracted the necessary private investments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Greenfield airports that have been completed and the number of new projects that are in pipeline; and

(d) the details of the Key Performance Indicators that have been formulated for Greenfield airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) have hired a consultant

to draft/finalize the Model Concession Agreement for Brownfield and Greenfield airport projects in the country in consultation with the concerned stakeholders including various departments, organizations, airline operators, airport operators" etc. Industry have shown positive response towards the regulatory revamp during stakeholder consultation meetings.

(c) Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has granted 'in principle' approval for setting up of 20 Greenfield Airports across the country namely Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Sindhudurg and Shirdi in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hassan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal. Datia in Gwalior, Pakyong in Sikkim, Kushinagar and Noida in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera and Hirasar in Gujarat, Karaikal in Puducherry and Dagadathi, Bhogapuram and Oravakal in Andhra Pradesh. Durgapur, Shirdi, Kannur and Pakyong airport project have already been operationalised.

(d) No Key Performance Indicators have been formulated for Greenfield airports.

India in Global Aviation Market

1828. SHRI G. HARI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether India is likely to become the third largest aviation market globally a year sooner than was earlier expected by 2024 from its current seventh position and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India is expected to add 414 million passengers to its existing 572 million passengers by the year 2037; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) India is likely to become the third largest aviation market, globally around 2024 per International Air Transport Association (IATA) forecast.

(c) According to IATA, in terms of origin-destination passengers from 2017 to 2037, 414 million new

passengers will be added that will result in a total of 572 million passengers in 2037.

India Wind Turbine Certification Scheme

1829. SHRI A.T. NANA PATTIL :
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government is working on Indian Wind Turbine Certification Scheme (IWTCS);

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

(c) whether the Government has approved 40 MW of grid-connected rooftop solar projects for the domestic/institutional/social segment for Delhi State, if so, the details thereof; .

(d) whether the Government has any plan to expand this to Maharashtra, Haryana, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in the near future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Government have prepared a draft Indian Wind Turbine Certification Scheme (IWTCS) to ensure quality, safety and reliability of wind turbines. The draft guidelines have been circulated for comments of stakeholders.

(c) Yes Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has sanctioned central financial assistance towards implementation of Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Power Plants of aggregate capacity of 40 MW to Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Management Centre, Department of Power, Govt. of NCT of Delhi in September 2018 for residential, institutional and Social Sector.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has sanctioned central financial assistance for implementation of Grid Connected Rooftop and Small Solar Power Plants projects also in Maharashtra, Haryana, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The details of the sanction issued for implementation of Grid connected rooftop solar plants projects are given at the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of sanction issued for the implementation of grid connected rooftop Solar projects

Sr.No.	State	Sanctioned to	Aggregate Capacity Sanctioned
1	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Energy Development Agency	120.267 MW
2	Haryana	Department of Renewable Energy	44.50 MW
3	Bihar	Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency	50.211 MW
4	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency	42.00 MW

Implementation of NRDWP in Maharashtra

1830. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is being implemented in the State

Maharashtra and if so, the salient features thereof and the financial, technical assistance provided to Maharashtra and number of rural habitations covered during each of the last five years;

(b) the number of water quality affected habitations in Maharashtra;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Government to provide clean drinking water in drought prone areas of Maharashtra; and

(d) If so, the details thereof and the current status of drinking water availability in drought prone districts in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI) : (a) Through Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), this Ministry supplements the efforts of the States including Maharashtra for improving coverage of rural drinking water supply by providing technical & financial assistance as per the budgetary allocation for the same. The allocation of funds to the States is made as per following criteria:

Criteria	Weightage (%)
Rural Population (as per last Census)	40
Rural SC and ST population (as per last Census)	10
States under DDP, DPAP, HADP and special category Hill States in terms of rural areas	40
Population (as per IMIS) residing in habitations having affected by chemical contaminants including heavy metals (as on 31st March of preceding financial year)	10
Total	100

25% of NRDWP fund releases are based on 3rd party assessment of functional schemes and 25% to pre-

financing of the schemes by the State.

The details of financial assistance provided to State of Maharashtra and number habitations covered during last five years is as under:

Year	Financial Assistance/funds released under NRDWP (Amount in Rs Crore)	No. of Habitations Covered
2013-14	690.27	4064
2014-15	748.23	3747
2015-16	330.88	1566
2016-17	404.45	1270
2017-18	282.47	638

(b) As reported by State, Quality Affected habitations in Maharashtra are 194.

(c) As the water supply is State subject, the state Govt. is required to take necessary measures while planning and executing schemes to provide clean drinking water in drought prone area for which financial assistance provided by this Ministry under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) can be utilized.

(d) The status of drinking water availability is described in terms of Fully Covered habitations (i.e. getting more than 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) safe drinking water), Partially Covered habitations (i.e. getting less than 40 lpcd safe drinking water) and Quality Affected habitations (i.e. containing chemical contaminant). The current status of drinking water availability in all district of Maharashtra including drought prone districts as reported by them on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) is at the Statement enclosed.

Statement

S.No.	District	No of Fully Covered Habitations	No of Partially Covered Habitations	No of Quality Affected Habitations
1	2	3	4	5
1	AHMEDNAGAR	6409	964	7
2	AKOLA	812	33	0

1	2	3	4	5
3	AMRAVATI	1517	88	0
4	AURANGABAD	1706	265	1
5	BEED	3242	192	12
6	BHANDARA	701	79	0
7	BULDANA	1155	155	39
8	CHANDRAPUR	1570	92	39
9	DHULE	1120	37	0
10	GADCHIROU	1862	185	7
11	GONDIA	1463	141	0
12	HINGOU	700	24	0
13	JALGAON	913	640	7
14	JALNA	977	305	0
15	KOLHAPUR	2980	246	0
16	LATUR	1164	16	0
17	NAG PUR	1416	144	17
18	NANDED	1954	158	6
19	NANDURBAR	2913	32	0
20	NASHIK	3652	279	5
21	OSMANABAD	1097	70	2
22	PALGHAR	3232	1259	1
23	PARBHANI	1038	39	3
24	PUNE	7893	1314	0
25	RAIGAD	4473	617	0
26	RATNAGIRI	7869	1085	0
27	SANGLI	4104	439	1
28	SATARA	5433	101	0
29	SINDHUDURG	4978	168	1
30	SOLAPUR	5612	413	10
31	THANE	1816	156	0
32	WARDHA	779	91	36
33	WASHIM	608	81	0
34	YAVATMAL	2269	4	0
Total		89427	9912	194

Personality and Career Development of Youth

1831. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes for development of personality and career of youth in the country;

(b) whether the Government has data regarding the number of unemployed youth in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has data regarding the number of youth provided employment annually in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN 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) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Management of River Water

1832. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take any steps in the direction of creating new system regarding management and distribution of river water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps in this regard so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Water being a State subject, measures including management and distribution of river water are taken by respective State Governments. The Union Ministry of Water Resources, River

Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing technical and financial assistance through various centrally funded programmes. The ongoing key programmes, whereby management and distribution of river waters is sought to be continuously improved, include Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Flood Management & Border Area Programme (FMBAP). Further, aiming for nation-wide water reforms, the Union Ministry is also striving for bringing consensus on certain key initiatives including National Water Framework, River Basin Management, Inter-basin Transfer of River Water and Improving Water-use Efficiency.

Drone Corridor

1833. SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:
SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared any plan for transportation of organs for transplant through drone corridor and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the time by which the said plan is likely to be implemented or become functional in the country including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) : (a) and (b) The proposal for payload delivery through Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) beyond Visual Line of Sight (BVLOS) is currently under consideration of a task force on UAVs constituted by the Government.

[English]

Bid for Olympics-2032

1834. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to forward a

formal expression of Interest to the International Olympic committee to bid for Olympics, 2032;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Governmen proposes to prepare a list of the venues for hosting the Olympic 2032 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has worked out the estimated cost of expenditure to host the Olympics 2032; and

(e) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)] : (a) Bidding to host multi-sports international events in India including Olympics is the responsibility of Indian Olympic Association (IOA). So far, no specific proposal has been received requesting the Government to grant permission for hosting the Olympics, 2032.

(b) to (e): Do not arise.

Extent of SBM

1835. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has instructed State Governments to implement Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) across the country so as to reduce open defecation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with financial allocation made by the Government for this purpose State-wise for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI) : (a) and (b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] was launched with effect from 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to attain Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households in the country. SBM(G) is a demand driven scheme, hence fixed State-wise allocation of funds is not made. However, State/ UT-wise Central share released under SBM(G) during the last 3 years is given at the Statement enclosed.

Statement

State/UT-wise Central share released under SBM(G) during the last 3 years (Rs. in Crore)

State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
A & N ISLANDS	3.40	3.00	30.72
ANDHRA PRADESH	234.17	342.21	1219.88
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	38.71	65.09	137.30
ASSAM	474.27	747.58	1171.95
BIHAR	221.55	131.86	875.92
CHHATTISGARH	144.72	584.46	677.83
D & N HAVELI	0.00	0.00	17.68
DAMAN & DIU	0.00	0.00	2.00
GOA	1.05	0.00	0.52
GUJARAT	478.22	751.23	466.04
HARYANA	32.76	68.79	39.66
HIMACHAL PRADESH	4.37	117.30	20.68

State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
JAMMU & KASHMIR	4.05	59.51	202.38
JHARKHAND	97.32	455.46	698.66
KARNATAKA	450.77	419.56	983.39
KERALA	8.50	196.28	59.36
MADHYA PRADESH	374.33	1210.77	1380.61
MAHARASHTRA	567.45	528.94	1235.34
MANIPUR	44.19	27.28	77.02
MEGHALAYA	35.65	75.70	153.89
MIZORAM	3.32	10.98	46.24
NAGALAND	10.83	64.12	71.41
ODISHA	571.50	863.65	457.02
PUDUCHERRY	4.40	0.00	50.25
PUNJAB	38.70	197.02	283.48
RAJASTHAN	938.73	777.30	981.51
SIKKIM	6.12	6.87	12.98
TAMILNADU	78.94	537.02	865.94
TELANGANA	128.39	135.72	481.94
TRIPURA	38.89	24.98	24.00
UTTAR PRADESH	565.39	1153.33	3155.37
UTTARAKHAND	49.37	348.05	146.69
WEST BENGAL	712.92	655.50	583.23
Total	6362.96	10559.58	16610.88

Polluting Commercial Vehicles

1836. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is proposing any policy to take hundreds of thousands of polluting commercial vehicles off the road;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made/being made by the Government to curb emissions and boost demand for new vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA) : (a) and (b) Ministry is in the process of preparing a Cabinet note on creation of an eco-system for regulatory scrapping of

commercial vehicles for transition from older polluting vehicles to environment friendly vehicles. The States are being consulted for their suggestions on the matter.

(c) To promote alternate fuels and to bring down pollution levels across the country, Government has taken proactive steps to promote environment friendly vehicles which are innovative, ushering in proactive use of natural resources. The Government has issued various notifications specifying mass emission standards for Compressed Natural Gas, Biodiesel(B-IOO), flex-fuel (E 85) or (E 100) and ethanol (ED 95), LNG and flex-fuel Methanol M15 or M100, Methanol MD 95 and dual fuel vehicles. The Government has also mandated mass emission standard for BS-VI throughout the country with effect from 1st April 2020.

Further, for promotion of electric vehicles, Government has notified for retro-fitment of hybrid electric system or electric kit to vehicles and has specified the type approval procedure of electric hybrid vehicles. The Government has notified that the registration mark for Battery Operated Vehicles to be in Green background. The Government, vide S.O. 5333(E) dated 18th October, 2018 has also granted exemption to the Battery Operated Transport Vehicles and Transport Vehicles running on Ethanol and Methanol fuels from the requirement of permit.

Public Transport System

1837. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :
SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp public transport system as there is a shortfall of 27 lakh passenger bus transport services against the demand of 30 lakh buses in the country;

(b) whether rural transport system has been on the decline since 2014 in the country and that there are only 4 buses per 10,000 passengers;

(c) whether the Government proposes to encourage rural passenger transportation and plans to support State Governments to meet the demand of road transport therein; and

(d) if so, the plan details and budget provision thereof and whether Government has given any direction or financial assistance to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA) : (a) State Governments provides public road transport services through State Road Transport Undertakings (SRTUs) and other entities in respective State/UT and interstate. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is also implementing a scheme namely, 'Strengthening of Public Transport System'. The scheme provides for financial assistance to States for introduction of information technology solutions in public transport system.

(b) No, Madam. As per the data available in centralized Vahan 4 database maintained by National Informatics Centre (NIC) on behalf of Ministry and compiled data from non Vahan states like Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala, total no of buses in the country is 19.30 lakhs.

(c) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojna(AGEY), the sub-scheme under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna- National Rural Livelihood Mission(DAY-NRLM) to facilitate transport facilities in rural areas.

(d) As per information received from Ministry of Rural Development, there is no separate budgetary allocation under AEGY. The vehicles are funded through the Community Investment Fund (CIF) provide by DAY - NRLM to the Community Based Organization (CBOs) of the Self Help Group (SHG) network. 250 blocks have been identified in pilot phase for implementation with each block being provided a maximum of six vehicles.

Widening of NHS

1838. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the width of National Highways (NHs) and improve the road design to accommodate more vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any action to demolish the illegal civil structures that have come up along the National Highways; 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) The National Highways are widened and improved depending upon the traffic volume, availability of fund and inter-se priority. Encroachments/Squatters on National Highways are removed as per the provisions of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002.

FM Service

1839. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether there are a number of villages which are yet to be covered under FM Service across the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the norms/criteria laid down by the Government for setting up of Radio Stations in the country;

(c) whether the cases of violation of said norms/criteria have come to the notice of the Government since approval of "policy guidelines on expansion of FM radio broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-III)" in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of complaints received by the Government for irregularities/ corruption in e-auction of FM channels of Phase-III along with action taken/being taken thereon; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to cover each and every village of the country by FM Service along with the achievements thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)] : (a), (b) and (e) Prasar Bharati has informed that AIR does not establish FM radio stations village-wise. At present, AIR FM Service covers 52% of the total population of the country.

AIR implements the approved scheme for installation of FM transmitter to provide coverage in uncovered, border and remote areas.

The Policy on expansion of FM Radio Broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-III) approved by Union Cabinet on 07.07.2011 seeks to extend FM radio services to 227 new and uncovered cities. The private FM radio Phase-III Policy is city centric and mandates to cover all cities having population above one lakh as per census 2001 with private FM radio channels. Further, 11 towns in Jammu & Kashmir, North East & Island Territories having population less than one lakh have also been approved for setting up FM radio stations.

(c) No such cases of violation of said norms/criteria have come to the notice of the Government.

(d) No complaints have been received.

Release of Funds under SBM-G

1840. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not released first instalment under Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G) for the financial year 2018-19 to certain States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether required Provisional Utilisation Certificates for the financial year 2017-18 and 2018-19 have been forwarded to the Government by Rajasthan but first instalment of Rs. 1283 crore out of approved Annual Work Plan of Centre share to the said State under this Mission for the financial year 2018-19 has not released so far;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the time by which funds are likely to be released by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI) : (a) The first instalment of funds under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [(SBM-G)] for the financial year 2018-19 have not so far been released to the States of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab and Uttarakhand due to high unspent balance available with these States.

(b) to (d) During 2018-19, an amount of Rs.865.88 crore has been tentatively allocated to Rajasthan under SBM(G). On receipt of Provisional Utilisation Certificate for 2017-18 and 2018-19, out of total amount of 1st instalment of Rs.432.94 crore, an amount of Rs.3 73.50 crore has been released to the State as part of 1 st instalment as per SBM(G) guidelines. Balance funds will be released to the State on fulfilment of conditions for further release.

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

11.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the clock.

12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Twelve of the Clock

(HON. SPEAKER in the Chair)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have received notices of Adjournment Motion from several Hon.

Members on various issues. Though these issues are Important but to adjourn today's proceedings for them is not necessary. Therefore, I have not allowed any notice of Adjournment Motion.

12.01 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

HON. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10023/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) Annual Report of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10024/16/18]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the SJVN Limited, Shimla, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the SJVN Limited, Shimla, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10025/16/18]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the NHPC Limited, Faridabad, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the NHPC Limited, Faridabad, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10026/16/18]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the NHDC Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the NHDC Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10027/16/18]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10028/16/18]

- (f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the THDC India Limited, Rishikesh, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the THDC India Limited, Rishikesh, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10029/16/18]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Wind Energy, Chennai, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Wind Energy, Chennai, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10030/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10031/16/18]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001:-

- (i) The Energy Conservation (Energy Consumption Norms and Standards for Designated Consumers, Form, Time within which, and Manner of Preparation and Implementation of Scheme, Procedure for Issue of Energy Savings Certificate and Value of Per Metric Ton of Oil Equivalent of Energy Consumed) Amendment Rules, 2016 published in Notification No. G.S.R.373(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2016.

- (ii) The Energy Conservation (the form and manner for submission of report on the status of energy consumption by the designated consumers) Amendment Rules, 2015 published in Notification No. G.S.R.891 (E) in Gazette of India dated 19th November, 2015.

(iii) The Energy Conservation (Energy Consumption Norms, Form, Time within which, and Manner of Preparation and Implementation of Scheme, Procedure for Issue of Energy Savings Certificate and Value of Per Metric Ton of Oil Equivalent of Energy Consumed) Amendment Rules, 2015 published in Notification No. G.S.R.528(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd July, 2015.

(iv) The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Particulars and Manner of their Display on Labels of Stationary Storage Type Electric Water Heater) Regulations, 2016 published in Notification No. BEE/S&LIWater Heater/3/2015-16 in Gazette of India dated a" September, 2016.

(v) The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Particulars and Manner of their Display on Labels of Household Direct Cool Refrigerators) Regulations, 2016 published in Notification No. BEE/S&LIRef/70/2016-17 in Gazette of India dated 26th May, 2016.

(vi) The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Particulars and Manner of their Display on Labels of Colour Televisions) Regulations, 2016 published in Notification No. BEE/S&LICTV/02/2016-17 in Gazette of India dated 26th May, 2016.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10032/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:- .

(i) Review by the Government of the working of

the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10033/16/18]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2017-2018.

(iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Audited Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10034/16/18]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mumbai Port Trust, Pension Fund Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mumbai Port Trust, Pension Fund Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10035/16/18]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10036/16/18]

- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tariff Authority for Major Ports, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10037/16/18]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Audited Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10038/16/18]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2017-2018.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam, for the year

2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Audited Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10039/16/18]

- (8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-

- (i) G.S.R. 71S(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th July, 2018, approving the Mormugao Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (ii) G.S.R.776(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th August, 2018, approving the Mumbai Port Trust Employees. (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2018:
- (iii) G.S.R.777(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th August, 2018, approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (iv) G.S.R.778(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th August, 2018, approving the Chennai Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (v) G.S.R.835(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th September, 2018, approving the Cochin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (vi) G.S.R.849(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th September, 2018, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R.687(E) dated 15th October, 2013.
- (vii) G.S.R.850(E) published in Gazette of India

- dated 10th September, 2018, approving the Tuticorin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (viii) G.S.R.851 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th September, 2018, approving the Kolkata Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (ix) G.S.R.852(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th September, 2018, approving the Kandla Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (x) G.S.R.970(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th October, 2018, approving the Mormugao Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (xi) G.S.R.971 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th October, 2018, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R.77(E) dated 6th February, 2009.
- (xii) G.S.R.1013(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th October, 2018, approving the Vishakhapatnam Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (xiii) G.S.R.1077(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2018, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R.71S(E) dated 30th July, 2018.
- (xiv) G.S.R.11 00(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th November, 2018, approving the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (xv) G.S.R.11 01 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th November, 2018, approving the Visakhapatnam Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (xvi) G.S.R.1102(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th November, 2018, approving the Paradip Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10040/16/18]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Audited Accounts of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2017-18.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10041/16/18]
- [Translation]*
- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) :
I beg to lay on the Table :
- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Rural Management Anand, Anand, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Rural Management Anand, Anand, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10042/16/18]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bharat Rural

Livelihoods Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the Working of the Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10044/16/18]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the RITES Limited, Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the RITES Limited, Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10045/16/18]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the IRCON International Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the IRCON International Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10046/16/18]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Container Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Container Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10047/16/18]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Konkan Railway Corporation Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Konkan Railway Corporation Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10048/16/18]

- (f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10049/16/18]

- (g) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10050/16/18]

- (h) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism

Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10051/16/18]

- (i) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Madhepura Electric Locomotive Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of Madhepura Electric Locomotive Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10052/16/18]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 199 of the Railways Act, 1989:-

- (i) The Dedicated Freight Corridor Railway General Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.765(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th August, 2018.
- (ii) The Railways (Opening for Public Carriage of Passengers). Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification. No. G.S.R.945(E) in Gazette of India dated 1 st October, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10053/16/18]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987:-

- (i) The Railway Claims Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Services of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1086(E) in Gazette of India dated 5th November, 2018.

- (ii) The Railway Claims Tribunal (Procedure) Second Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1136(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th November, 2018.

- (iii) The Railway Claims Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2018 -published in Notification No. G.S.R.816(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th August, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10054/16/18]

- (4) A copy of the Railway Protection Force (Second Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.1067(E) in Gazette of India dated 25th October, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10055/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

- (ii) Annual Reports of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10056/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA) :I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10057/16/18]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Apparel Export. Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10058/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Synthetic and Art Silk Mills Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10059/16/18]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Northern India Textil Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10060/16/18]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Man-Made Textiles Research Association, Surat, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working' of the Man-Made Textiles Research Association, Surat, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10061/16/18]

- (6) A copy of the National Institute of Fashion Technology Ordinances, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. 120S(I)/NIFT/Estt,fHO/Ordinances/2017 in Gazette of India dated 5th April, 2018 under sub-section (1) of Section 27 National Institute of Fashion Technology Act, 2006.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (29) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10061/16/18]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Textile Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bombay Textile Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10063/16/18]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report, (Hindi and English versions) of the South India Textile Research Association, Colrnbatore, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the South India Textile Research Association, Colrnbatore, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10064/16/18]

(10) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.4999(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 2ih September, 2018 nominating Dr. Shakuntla Devi, Chief Controller 'of Accounts, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India to serve as Member of the Central Silk Board for a period till she continues Chief Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Textiles or three years, whichever is earlier from the date of this notification subject to the provisions of the Act issued under sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10065/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:-

- (i) S.O. 3991 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway Nq.8B (Porbandar to Jetpur Section)in the State of Gujarat.
- (ii) S.O.3992(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No.16 (Old NH 5) (Icchapuram to Narsannapeta Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (iii) S.O.3993(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. No.16 (Old NH 5) (Diwancheruvu to Siddhantham Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(iv) S.O.3994(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No.5 (Puintola to Icchapuram Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.

(v) S.O.4259(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No.65 (Salasar-Nagaur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(vi) S.O.4358(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No.27 (Chittorgarh-Kota Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(vii) S.O.4969(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No.7 (Chappra-RewaghatMuzaffarpur Section) in the State of Bihar.

(viii) S.O.4970(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No.148D (Gulabpura to Uniara Section Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(ix) S.O.5154(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No.11A (New NH 148) (Manoharpur-Dausa Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(x) S.O.5155(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No.15 (Phalodi-Jaisalmer Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(xi) S.O.5156(E) published in Gazette of India

dated the 4th October, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.3991 (E) dated 16.08.2018.

- (xii) S.O.5420(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 2018, . regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No.73 (New NH 344) (UP/Haryana Border-Yamunanagar-Saha-Barwala- Panchkula Section) in the State of Haryana.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10066/16/18]

(2) A copy of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Amendment Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.920(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the National Highways Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10067/16/18]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988:-

- (i) S.O.558(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1248(E) dated 5th November, 2004.
- (ii) S.O.1522(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1997(E) dated 5th August, 2014.
- (iii) S.O.1596(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.728(E) dated 18th October, 1996.
- (iv) S.O.2022(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 2018, making certain amendments in the notifications, mentioned therein.
- (v) S.O. 2210(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1 st June, 2018, making certain

amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1365(E) dated 13th December, 2004.

- (vi) S.O.2211 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1 st. June, . 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1365(E) dated 13th December, 2004.
- (vii) S.O.3467(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.728(E) dated 18th October, 1996.
- (viii) S.O.3881 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.3467(E) dated 16th July, 2018 ..
- (ix) The Central Motor Vehicles (10th Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.749(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 2018.
- (x) The Central Motor Vehicles (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.870(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 2018.
- (xi) The Central Motor Vehicles (12th Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.871 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 2018.
- (xii) The Central Motor Vehicles (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 931 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 2018.
- (xiii) The Central Motor Vehicles (Regulation of Petroleum products supply to bottling plant in Tripura from Bangladesh) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1038(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 2018.
- (xiv) The Motor Vehicles (Vehicle Location Tracking Device and Emergency Button)

Order, 2018 published in Notification No. S.O.S4S3(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 2018.

- (xv) S.O.S333(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 2018, regarding the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 66 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 shall not apply to the types of transport vehicles, mentioned therein, used or to be used for the purpose of carriage of goods or passengers.

- (xvi) S.O.S4S4(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1663(E) dated 18th April, 2018.

- (xvii) The Central Motor Vehicles (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules, 2018. published in Notification No. G.S.R.1 081 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 2018.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10068/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): On behalf of Shri Rajnath Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:-

1. (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated 19th December, 2018 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir published in Notification No. G.S.R.1223 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 2018 under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.
- (ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated 19th December, 2018 made

by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1224 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 2018.

2. A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) dated the 28th November, 2018 of the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10068A116/18]

12.04 hrs.

[*Translation*]

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

24th and 25th Reports

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR (Kangra) : I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English Versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings :-

- (1) Twenty-fourth Report on 'Review of Loss Making CPSUs'.
- (2) Twenty-fifth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations Recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings, (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'National Highways Authority of India Limited (NHAI).

12.04 hrs

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Statement

[*English*]

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing final action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

12.4¾ hrs.

[Translation]

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL

Statement

SHRI JANARDAN SINGH 'SIGRIWALI' (Maharajganj): I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi English versions) showing Action Taken by the Government in respect of observations/ recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of Reports of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:-

- (1) 43rd Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in 37th Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Physical and Financial Performance of Steel Authority of India Ltd. and MECON Ltd.' relating to the Ministry of Steel.
- (2) 44th Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in 38th Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' relating to the Ministry of Steel.
- (3) 45th Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in 39th Report (16th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2018-19)' relating to the Ministry of Mines.

12.05 hrs.

[Translation]

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

Statement

SHRI RAMESH BAIS (Raipur) : I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment :-

- (1) Statement showing Final Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2016-17) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment).
- (2) Statement showing Final Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Forty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2016-17) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment).
- (3) Statement showing Final Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Forty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2016-17) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities).
- (4) Statement showing Final Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Fifty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2017-18) on Action Taken by the Government

on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Forty-eighth Report of the Committee on 'Implementation of Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities).

- (5) Statement showing Final Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Fifty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2017-18) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Fifty-first Report of the Committee on . Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities).
- (6) Statement showing Final Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Forty-Sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2016-17) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in Thirty-eighth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- (7) Statement showing Final Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Fifty-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2017-18) on Action Taken by. the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in- the Forty-ninth Report of the Committee on 'Educational Schemes for Tribals' .of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- (8) Statement showing Final Action Taken by the

Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Forty-seventh Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2016-17) on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

- (9) Statement showing final Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Sixtieth Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2017-18) on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Fifty-third Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

12.5½ hrs.

[English]

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 303rd and 306th Reports of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Department of Sports, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD)] : I beg to lay a statement in the House in respect of item mentioned against my name in serial no.14 of today's revised List of Business.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 10069/16/18.

12.5¼ hrs.

[English]

(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 21st Report of the Standing Committee on Railways on 'New Railway Catering Policy 2017' pertaining to the Ministry of Railways*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): I beg to lay a statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 21st Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways (16th Lok Sabha). The 21st Report of the Committee on 'New Railway Catering Policy 2017' presented to the Lok Sabha on 07th August, 2018 contained 27 recommendations and Action Taken Notes thereon were furnished to the Committee on 29th November, 2018 in English and 30th November, 2018 in Hindi. A statement showing details of all the recommendations contained in the Report and implementation status thereof is enclosed. Since the statement is voluminous, I request that the same may be taken as read.

12.06 hrs.

At this stage, Dr. Ravindra Babu and some other hon.

Members came and stood on 'the floor near the Table.

MOTIONS RE: EXTENSION OF TERM OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (Shri Narendra Singh Tomar) : I beg to move:

- (1) That this House do suspend para 3 of the Motion adopted by the House on 22nd July, 2014 in its

application to the Motion for extension of the term of office of the present members of the Committee on the Welfare of Other Backward Classes (2018-19).

- (2) That this House do extend the term of office of the present members of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes (2018-19) from Lok Sabha upto the last day of the tenure of the present Lok Sabha.
- (3) That this House do intimate to Rajya Sabha that the term of office of present members of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes (2018-19) from Lok Sabha has been extended upto the last day of the tenure of the present Lok Sabha and do agree to extension of the tenure of the present members of Rajya Sabha on the Committee accordingly.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"(1) That this House do suspend para 3 of the Motion adopted by the House on 22nd July, 2014 in its application to -the Motion for extension of the term of office of the present members of the Committee on the Welfare of Other Backward Classes (2018-19).

(2) That this House do extend the term of office of the present members of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes (2018-19) from Lok Sabha upto the last day of the tenure of the present Lok Sabha. (3) That this House do intimate to Rajya Sabha that the term of office of present members of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes (2018-19) from Lok Sabha has been extended upto the last day of the tenure of the present Lok Sabha and do agree to extension of the tenure of the present members of Rajya Sabha on the . Committee accordingly."

The motion was adopted.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10070/16/18.

(Interruptions)

12.08 hrs

At this stage, Shri Gaurav Gogoi and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

12.8½ hrs

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS,
2018-19

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I rise to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants - Second Batch for 2018-19.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10071/16/18]

12.09 hrs

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 2013.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 2013.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Madam, I introduce the Bill.

... (Interruptions)

12.9½ hrs

STATEMENT RE: COMPANIES (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 2018*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate

legislation by promulgation of the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018(No. 9 of 2018).

[English]

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvallur): Madam Speaker, on behalf of our Party, AIADMK, we have given a notice to move an Adjournment Motion regarding permission granted by the Central Water Commission (CWC) to Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Limited, Karnataka to prepare a DPR for Makedatu project on River Cauvery ... (Interruptions)

Madam, in clear violation of the award given by the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal, the Central Water Commission, Government of India, had given permission to prepare a DPR for constructing a reservoir at Makedatu across River Cauvery... (Interruptions) It is being constructed not just for drinking water, but also to increase the extent of irrigation ... (Interruptions) The CWC did not consider the genuine and justifiable objection of Tamil Nadu. ... (Interruptions) This has caused great alarm and apprehension, and this is going to affect the livelihood of lakhs of farmers who depend on Cauvery water ... (Interruptions)

Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had written to the hon. Prime Minister on 27.11.2018 requesting the Centre to instruct the CWC to withdraw the permission given to prepare DPR to construct Makedatu Dam across the Cauvery River. ... (Interruptions) He reiterated the same in the Memorandum presented to the hon. Prime Minister on 8.10.2018 (Interruptions) The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly also passed a unanimous Resolution during its special sitting on 6.12.2018 in this regard and consideration ... (Interruptions) sent it to the Centre for consideration.

In view of this, I would request you, hon. Madam, to permit us to move the Adjournment Motion to draw the attention of the Government to this very serious livelihood issue of lakhs of farmers of Tamil Nadu so that the Centre instructs the CWC to withdraw the permission granted to Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Limited ... (Interruptions)

*Published on the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 Dated 20.12.2018

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 10070/16/18.

Thank you, Madam ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. K. Kamaraj, Shrimati R. Vanaroja, and Shrimati V. Sathyabama are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. P. Venugopal.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, Shri Pralhad Joshi wants to say something .

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Madam, in reply to a Question regarding the Mekedatu Project listed today, it is mentioned that : 'The feasibility Report of Mekedatu Balancing Reservoir cum Drinking Water Project was submitted to Central Water Commission by the Government of Karnataka for according in-principle clearance for preparation of Detailed Project Report.' ...*(Interruptions)* So, this is a balancing reservoir. ...*(Interruptions)* Just the in-principle approval is given for it. ...*(Interruptions)* We are not utilizing that water for irrigation, and the entire water that will be stored in Mekedatu will further flow to Tamil Nadu ...*(Interruptions)* It is a drinking water project. ...*(Interruptions)* Not even a single drop of water We are using for irrigation purpose. ...*(Interruptions)* Whatever is the prevalent award ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER : Shri Shivkumar Udasi is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Pralhad Joshi.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Next speaker is Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav.

...*(Interruptions)*

12.13 hrs

At this stage, Dr. J. Jayavardhan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka) : Hon. Speaker, Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak ...*(Interruptions)*. Customers, businessmen and other people are facing problems as coins are not being accepted

by Banks in Jharkhand and Bihar for the lost so many months ...*(Interruptions)* Banks are refusing to accept coins of Rs. 1, 2, 5 and 10 denomination in spite of instructions of RBI. Even Petrol Pumps and small) shopkeepers are also refusing to accept coins. ...*(Interruptions)* The common man of Bihar and Jharkhand is facing problems. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER : Shri Nishikant Dubey is associated with the issue raised by Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER : You raised your point, now Shri Rajesh Ranjan will speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (Madhepura) : Hon. Speaker, Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak Bihar is reeling under drought for the last two years...*(Interruptions)* 11 crore, 36 lakh persons are affected by it. The state Government of Bihar and the Chief Minister has not declared any district as drought affected district...*(Interruptions)* The Government is not taking any action in this regard...*(Interruptions)*. Not a single scheme has been launched and no loan has been waived off...*(Interruptions)*. Rice procure centre has not been opened...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER : The house stands adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*

12.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till fourteen of the clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at fourteen of the clock.

(HON. SPEAKER in the Chair)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER : Hon. members matters under Rule 377

*Treated as laid on the table.

are to be laid on the Table. The Hon. Members who are allowed to raise matters under Rule 377 and if they wish to lay it on the table, they lay its text on the table person within 20 minutes. Only those matters are to be treated as laid on the Table which would be received within time and rest of the matters would be treated as lapsed.

(i) Regarding growing nilgai menace in Mandsaur Parliamentary constituency of Madhya Pradesh

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA (Mandsaur) : Farmers of about 800 villages in my Parliamentary constituency is facing problem due to menace of nilgai and wild bear. Flocks Nilgai damage crops. The people of this area are unable to protect their crops from this menace and cases of road accidents are increasing due to movement of nilgai on roads. I would like to ask about the concrete measures of the Government in this regard. Any instructions has been issued to the state Government in this regard. What are the guidelines in regard to compensation to the people for damage to their crop. Is there any concrete proposal in this regard for future.

(ii) Need to clean and undertake beautification works of the historical Sagar Pond in Sagar Parliamentsary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV (Sagar) : There is a historical pond in the main city of my Parliamentary Constituency Sagar worth Rs. 300 crores, which is called Sagar.

This district called Sagar because of vastness of this pond. This pond is of 16th century. The splendour of its nearby areas is great. A public park can be made around it. Nowadays this pond got polluted and bad smell is spreading in nearby areas. Silt is collecting in the pond and significance of historical pond is diminishing.

I would like to request the Government to desilt and clean this pond and start a scheme for its beautification in view of importance of this historical pond. The expenditure for this work should be bear by the Union Government.

(iii) Need to make water recharging and harvesting system mandatory in all the Government offices

SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH (Surat) : The shortages of water is becoming a problem in the country.

People are migrating due to this problem. Water is not going down in the earth due to roads of cement, concrete and damar in the cities. This problem is not being sorted out even after efforts being made by the present Government as harvesting of rain water is not being done in villages.

I would like to urge the Government to make arrangements for water recharging and re-harvesting in houses, officers, warehouses, godowns of the Union Government, State Government and Local Government bodies. The water recharging and reharvesting system should be made mandatory for new construction projects before granting approval to these projects.

(iv) Regarding shaming of farmers in Haryana who defaulted on their loans

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI (New Delhi): According to news reports, a Bank in Siwani region of Haryana has put up posters in public places displaying names and photographs of 50 farmers who have defaulted on their loans. The posters appeal to other banks and financial institutions to refrain from giving any loan or financial grant to such farmers. This act of shaming the farmers who have defaulted on their loan is extremely insensitive and inhumanly step has been taken by the banks to recover its money. Haryana received deficient rainfall in 2017 and most tehsils in Bhiwani district received either deficient or scanty rainfall. The overall sown area for Kharif crop in India was 165.21 lakh hectare on June 2018 as compared to 210.75 lakh hectare during the corresponding period in 2017. In such conditions, where farmers are struggling due to unfavorable market and weather conditions, it is inhumanly to shame them. Various legal options are available to the banks to recover their loans but shaming the farmers, especially when the country is grappling with farmer suicides, is unacceptable. The State and the RBI must give directions to all banks to refrain from adopting such methods. The State has to sensitize employees of the banks and other financial institutions to ensure that extra caution is exercised while dealing with such matters.

(v) Need to permit vending activities near railway stations.

SHRI GOPAL SHETTY (Mumbai North) : The hon. Supreme Court had issued orders for making guideline for street vendors in 1985 and some positive steps had been taken by the Parliament during the tenure of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. But so far guidelines have not been made in this regard.

The orders of hon. High Court is being followed strictly regarding ban on street vendors in periphery of 150 meters of railway stations. The street vendors and their families are facing problems and reached on the verge of starvation. These people shared their problems with us.

It is the breach of orders of 1985 of the Supreme Court to immediately strictly follow the orders of High Court and not making guidelines in this regard as per the orders of the Hon. Supreme Court.

Our country is facing serious problems of unemployment due to large population. The number of unemployed is increasing. It is becoming difficult to get Government jobs because of cut in Government Departments. The Public Undertaking are adopting voluntary retirement scheme and disinvestment is being made for their privatisation. Therefore, there are no employment opportunities in Government Undertakings.

Self employment seems to be only option for unemployment. But funds require for this purpose which are not available with every person. Some persons earn their livelihood by pulling rickshaws, making shoes, repairing cars and cycles or sell items on streets. These poor people should have full freedom to earn their livelihood and police or local authorities should not interfere in their work.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to take immediate action to follow the order of 1985 of the Hon. Supreme Court for issuing guidelines regarding street vendors and to ban the orders issued by the High Court in this regard.

(vi) Need to provide stipend to Ayush Doctor (Homeopathy) at par with MBBS doctors during internship

SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL (Bhiwandi) :

Nowadays treatment through Aayush system is being promoted in the country. But test stipend is being given to the Aayush doctors particularly (Homeopathy) during internship period as compared to MBBS doctors. Ayush System is the mother of all other systems (Allopathy).

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to take necessary steps to stipend to Aayush doctors particularly (Homeopathy) at par with MBBS doctors.

(vii) Regarding increasing incidence of non-communicable diseases

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): India is being burdened by increase in Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD). The long-term nature of such diseases put tremendous pressure on the public health care system as well as increase the expenditure of an individual on healthcare. If not addressed properly, the heavy expenditure on health will further worsen poverty. Hence, priority needs to be given to this health care system. Preventive care though early detection of the NCD is the need of the hour. It should be addressed by integrating early detection facilities for NCD into Ayushman Bharat thereby providing relief to vulnerable sections of society.

(viii) Regarding transfer of women employees of HAL Korwa in Amethi District, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE (Mohanlalganj) : I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards problems of women employees working in technical and medical departments of HAL Korwa, Amethi who are not able to perform their family responsibilities as they are staying a far from their families. Their family relations are also getting affected. They are trying to get transfer from the post so many years but they are not being transferred by citing administrative reasons. These women are facing mental tension.

Therefore, I would like to request the Defence Ministry to transfer these women in HAL department who are working in technical and medical department of HAL Korwa, Amethi for the last so many years.

(ix) Need to establish a State level University in Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL (Saharanpur) : I apprised the hon. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Yogi Adityanathji that complex of Institute of Paper Technology located in my Saharanpur city area in my Parliamentary constituency, Saharanpur is an appropriate place for setting up of a state University. IPT is constitute Institute of IIT Roorkee where classes of B.Tech of IIT Roorkee have been shifted to Roorkee Campus three years ago in 2015. The unutilised building of IIT which comprises 25 big room buildings lecture theatre, officers, play grounds, indor stadiums, auditoriums, cafeteria etc. are sufficient for this work and land is also sufficient for its extension.

The Hon. Chief. Minister has made an announcement in September, 2018 in regard to setting up of state University in Saharanpur areas in public interest by accepting my request in this regard. This institute comes under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Hon. Dinesh Sharmaji, Dy. Chief Minsiter and Hon. State Minister of Secondary and Higher Education, Uttar Pradesh Government have sent a letter to the Hon. Union Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Prakash Javadekeji on 26.10.2018 issue no objection certificate/approval letter to start State University in campus/buildings of the Institute of Paper Technology in Janpad Saharanpur. Therefore, I would like to request to give approval to set up State University in Saharanpur at the earliest.

(x) Need to start air services from Satna in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna) : The Governemnt has launched new programme for domestic air services for which several air parts have been identified for operations in the country. Satna airport iin Madhya Pradesh is also included in it. Satna district is a main district from industrial and tourism point of view. The Government have included this area in Ramayan and tourist circuit. There are world level white tigers so far and religious places like Chitra Koot and Maiher. There is a Echol art gallery where artists from 14 countries come every year to show their unique art.

Airports Authority of India has signed a MoU with State Government of Madhya Pradesh and flights are coming

regularly at Satna. Air taxi service is also being operated by the Department of Tourism of the State Government. The length of Satna airport is 1850 meter and space is available to extend it by 200 meter. The large number of people of Satna travel by air. They have to go to Bhopal, Jabalpur, Khajurae to catch a flight which are very far. There is long pending demand to connect Satna by air service by Bhopal, Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Varanasi.

I would like to request the Government to start air services from Satna as early as possible.

(xi) Need to provide compensation to grape farmers and exporters who suffered huge losses in the year 2010.

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN (Dindari) : I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards loss of crores of Rs. suffered by grape exportors and formers in 2010 due to carelessness in works related to export of grapes. Several grape exportors have become bankrupt due to it. The grape farmers too suffered loss. The Government are aware abot it. I am trying to compensate loss suffers by grape farmers and experters for the last so many years many Union Ministers have also expressed their concern about it and held a meeting with high level officers of Commerce and Industry Minister, APEDA has prepared an assessment report regarding compensation to the grape farmers and exportors. The State Government of Maharashtra has also submitted a positive report even than no compensation has been provided to grape farmers and exportors.

I would like to request the Government to give compensation to the grape farmers and exportors for the loss suffered by them in 2010.

(xii) Regarding implementation of effective policies to curb child marriage

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA (Chamrajnagar) : I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the survey report which says that the position of child marriage in our country is 23%. The practice is prevalent in almost all the Taluks of Chamarajanagar

District, Karnataka of my constituency, due to gaps in the laws and the implementation thereof.

Chamrajnagar district suffers the most from this social evil because this district is a backward tribal area. From 2015 to 2018, a total of 309 child marriage cases have been recorded (17.5% in urban and 31.5% in rural areas). In many instances, after child marriage, a girl child is forced to discontinue her studies and play the role of an adult woman at a very early age. Child marriage has a direct impact on the health of the girl child and they face high risk during child birth.

Hence, I hereby urge the Union Government, as a special case, to implement strong framework by integrating special programmes in the laws and policies to ensure the safety and rights of girl child in Chamrajnagar district, Karnataka.

(xiii) Regarding privatization of Trivandrum International Airport

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Vadakara): Trivandrum International Airport is the first airport of Kerala and fifth International airport of India. It is the second busiest airport in Kerala. Besides civil operations; it caters to the Indian Air Force, Coast Guard and the Rajiv Gandhi Academy for Aviation Technology. Reportedly Global tenders have been floated for operation and maintenance of this high profit earning Airport. Whatever the objective, the fact remains that this move will greatly hike airport charges hitting the passengers. Many AAI employees will also be displaced. The State Government is not raising strong objections as they are interested only in ensuring that the economic benefit of privatization should reach them. Hence they have restricted their claim to setting up of Special Purpose Vehicle or First Right of Refusal. I urge the Union Government to desist from this move and drop the disruptive idea to privatize Trivandrum International Airport.

(xiv) Regarding making Manipur an International tourist destination

DR. THOCKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur):

Manipur has a lot of Tourism potential - right from ancient monuments and sculptures down to modern tourism including Eco tourism and adventure tourism. The Government of Manipur had started a number of festivals to attract tourists both from within the country and abroad. The Sangai National Festival, the other festivals of horticulture products play important role towards the development of tourism in Manipur. Manipur is also the origin of the Sagol Kangei (Modern Polo) and the state is also known as the power house of sports. Our famous Manipuri classical Dance and other folk dances of the ethnic tribes are always mesmerizing. Hence, I do urge upon the Union Government and Ministry of Tourism in particular to extend their fullest co-operation for making the state of Manipur an International tourist destination.

(xv) Regarding Railway related issues pertaining to Mayiladuthurai Parliamentary Constituency of Tamil Nadu

SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN (Mayiladuthurai): Train No. 16793/16794 Rameswaram - Ayodhya - Faizabad weekly express has a stoppage at Kumbakonam, The people of Mayiladuthurai want the stoppage of this train at Mayiladuthurai also. At present, this train has stoppage only at Villupuram after Kumbakonam. I, therefore, request that stoppage may kindly be provided for this train at Mayiladuthurai.

Lack of Coach Maintenance Facility all along the 200 kms distance between Villupuram and Thanjavur in the Main Line is attributed to the non- introduction of any new long distance trains from any of the locations in this section. Tiruchchirappalli Division has only two such coach terminal facilities - one each at Tiruchchirappalli and Villupuram. Any demand for new long distance trains from Main Line area is denied by Railways citing non-existence of coach terminal facilities here. Hence passengers expect the railways to establish a Coach Maintenance Facility in the Main line at Kumbakonam. Kumbakonam has adequate railway land bank and acquirable vacant lands along the railway boundary with good water facility. It is one of the oldest identified Aadarsh stations and attract huge pilgrims and passengers of commercial interest. I, therefore, urge the

Government for the establishment of Coach Terminal Facility at Kumbakonam.

(xvi) Regarding problems of safety match manufacturing units in Kovilpatti, Tamil Nadu

SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE (Thoothukudi): The safety match manufacturing industry, a main stay of the economy in Kovilpatti, finds the going tough in the wake of Goods and Services Tax (GST) implementation. There are three types of safety match production. In the hand-made style, dipping of matches in wax, box filling, labelling and packaging are all done manually. In the second category, it is partially mechanized manufacturing where the dipping is done by machines and the box filling, label pasting and packaging are all done manually. The third category is fully mechanized manufacturing.

Ten years ago, there were nearly 10,000 safety match factories employing nearly 7.50 lakh people. The total production was around 800 lakh bundles with revenue of Rs 2,000 crore per year. This has now dropped to nearly 1,000 units. There is an acute shortage of workers in this handmade sector forcing the industry to go in for modernization by importing old machines from China.

The rate of GST on Handmade safety matches fixed by GST Council at the introduction of GST in July, 2017 was 5%. Handmade safety matches fall under GST HSN code number 3605 00 10. There is an urgent need for exemption of GST on this cottage industry. Otherwise in few years, the Hand-made Match industries will be a specimen in Museum only. The 18% GST on matches has increased the production cost. A higher GST rate has resulted in 30 to 40% loss. With the high GST rate, the semi- mechanized hardly compete with fully mechanized units.

Therefore, I urge the Government to provide GST exemption for handmade match industries and reduce GST for semi-mechanized match industries from 12% to 5% and fully mechanized match industries from 18% to 12% to save the life of 4 lakh workers of the safety match industries of Kovilpatti and surrounding areas.

(xvii) Regarding merger of Central Marine Fishing Research Institute with Fisheries University

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR (Mumbai North West): I want to raise a matter relating to a proposal to merge the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) Varsova, Mumbai Research Centre, which carries out research on fisheries with the Fisheries University, Central Institute of Fisheries Education (CIFE).

Fisherfolk and Marine enthusiasts have opposed this move because CMFRI helps coastal communities with its studies on catchment areas and reports on potential threats to marine life. Fisherfolk are dependent on CMFRI for information on diversity of fish, existing stock and decreasing population. It will become difficult for them to get such information on a regular basis.

Marine experts feel that the State needs its own research centre that provides information on marine life.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to drop the proposal once and for all in the interest of the fishermen.

(xviii) Need to start construction of approved Bariyarpur Banka railway line in Bihar.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka) : The ministry of Railways has approved laying of new rail line for development of people of district Banka, Bhagalpur, Mungher, Janguerai in Bariyarpur - Haveli, Kharagpur Laxmipur - Bashat - Mananpur and Sultanganj - Ararganj - Tarapur - Belhar - Banka in the year 2006. But it is a matter of concern that work has not started on the said project.

Therefore, I would like to request the Minister of Railways to start construction work for the said new rail line project as early as possible.

14.02 hrs.

Consumer Protection Bill, 2018....contd.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER : Now, we shall take item no. 21. Hon. Minister to continue

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN) : Hon. Speaker, Consumer Protection Bill, 2018 is introduced, it is an important Bill. Our country is having population of 125 crore and all are consumers. This Consumer Protection Act was enacted in the year 1986. Now after 32 years situation has changed in the country. The consumers are becoming aware. This Bill is 32 years old and therefore the Government brought this Bill.

This bill was introduced in 2011. Amendment were proposal therein and it was referred to the standing Committee. The standing committee had submitted its report in 2012 and then this Bill was lapsed. When our Government took over we decided to introduce a new Bill in the lines of BIS Bill this was very old Bill. The discussion was held with legal Department. The new Bill was drafted and presented before the cabinet in 2015, it was sent to GOM. In July Cabinet decided about it and in August, 2015, this was introduced in the Lok Sabha. This Bill was already referred to the standing committee. In August 2015 again this Bill was referred to the standing committee and the standing committee has not raised any objections on it.

This was introduced in Lok Sabha on 5th January 2018. This is a non controversial Bill and it is in the interest of consumers. Earlier consumer used to file complaint in Consumer Forum if any item he purchased is not good. Consumer court use to take necessary action in this regard. The provision of Central Consumer Protection Authority is made in this Bill. If engine of a car is defective than engine of not a single car is of defective but the whole lot is defective. Classes action will be with Authority. If any controversy occurs in consumer court than it can be said that judicial matter sorted out. The Authority has power at all three stages i.e. before purchasing a good, at the time of purchasing or after purchase under classes action.

Consumer Commission is at District, State and National level. Earlier it was Rs. 20 lakh at district level which is raised up to one crore. 7 crore was at state level and now it is raised upto 10 crore. NCDRC will take cases above Rs. 70 crore. The Government has simplify its procedure.

Earlier a person could made a complaint at that place from where he purchased good. Now he can file a complaint from his home. He does not need on advocate. There is a provision of mediation, mutual agreement can also be arrived. If cases is decided in favour of consumer by the High Court or Lower Court from opposite party do not have any right to go to National Court or Commission. The provision of e-filing is also made. If hearing is not started within 21 days than complaint will be admitted automatically.

There is an issue regarding misleading advertisements. Such advertisements are published that grow hair within three days, increase height in six months. The standing Committee has made recommendations that celebrities should be put in Jail for two years first time and after that five years. At other places for celebrities such punishment is not there. There are three categories. If a person gives advertisement and that good is defective than he is accused. If a person publishes in a wrong manner, he is accused. If a celebrity speaks such things which are not written there than he is accused. The Government have made a provision of penalty in place of punishment of Jail.

A hearing can be made through video conferencing. Provision of direct selling is also made cashmemo must be given at the time of purchase of goods and goods can be returned within one month. This Bill is non-controversial. The Government have adopted all suggestions received in this regard. If somebody wants to give suggestion the Government are ready to consider that with open mind. No political issue is involved in it. This is a matter of product liabilities and adulteration. There are two categories of adulteration. One is looking after by FSSCI and other one is being by the Government. This Bill is introduced for this purpose. There are 8 chapters in it.

First Chapter is about Authority. Second Chapter is about Consumer Dispute Resolution Commission. Third Chapter is about mediation, fourth is about product liabilities and 8th is about unfair trade practices. This is an important Bill.

Madam, I would like to urge that all members may give suggestions in this regard and pass this Bill at the earliest with these words I conclude.

HON. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to provide for protection of the interests of consumers and for the said purpose, to establish authorities for timely and effective administration and settlement of consumers’ disputes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (Jayanagar): Madam Speaker, I rise to speak on the Consumer Protection Bill, 2018 which was enacted originally in the year 1986.

Madam, the emergence of global supply chain, rise of global trade, and rapid development of e-commerce have led to a new delivery system for goods and services and also provided new options and opportunities for consumers. Equally it has rendered the consumers open to new forms of unfair trade and unethical business practices...(Interruptions)

Misleading advertisements, tele-marketing, multi-level marketing, direct selling, and e-commerce have created new challenges to consumer protection that will require appropriate redressal to prevent consumer detriment. It is, therefore commendable that the Government has embarked on modernising the legislation on consumer protection thus keeping pace with the changes in market to ensure fair, equitable and consistent outcomes for consumers. ...(Interruptions)

Madam, Consumer Protection Bill, 2018 seeks to replace the earlier Act in order to address the emerging consumer concerns in the present-day scenario. The Bill enforces consumer rights and provides a mechanism for redressal of complaints regarding defects in goods and deficiency in services.

Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission will be set up at the District, State and national levels for adjudicating consumer complaints. Appeals from the District and State Commission will be heard at the next level, and from the National Commission by the Supreme Court ...(Interruptions)

The Bill sets up a Central Consumer Protection Authority. to promote, protect and enforce consumer rights as a class. It can issue safety notices for goods and services, order refunds, recall orders, and rule against misleading advertisements. The Bill has several provisions aimed at simplifying the consumer dispute adjudication process of the consumer dispute redressal agencies besides enabling consumer to file complaints electronically ...(Interruptions)

Madam, the Bill sets up the Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission as quasi-judicial body to settle the dispute. The Bill empowers the Central Government to appoint the members to this Commission but the Bill does not specify that the Commission will have a Judicial Member. If the Commissions were to have members only from the Executive, the principle of separation of powers may be violated...(Interruptions)

The Bill confers power upon the Central Government to appoint, remove, and prescribe conditions of service for Members of the District, State, National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions. But the Bill leaves the composition of the Commission to the Central Government. Madam, this can affect the independence of these quasi-judicial bodies...(Interruptions)

The Bill sets up the Consumer Protection Councils at District, State, and national level as advisory bodies. State and National Councils are headed by the Minister-in-Charge of Consumer Affairs. But the Bill does not specify whom the Councils will advise. If the Councils advise the Government, it is unclear on what capacity such advice will be given ...(Interruptions)

Madam, the Bill proposes severe penalty for the manufacturers and the service providers for false and misleading advertisement including a fine of up to Rs. 50 lakh and jail up to five years. However, the implementation process needs clarity ...(Interruptions)

14.15 hrs

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

What is misleading and who will define what is

misleading? Explicit guidelines may be required for ascertaining what is misleading and what is not.

Madam, the Bill states that penalty can be imposed on the endorser who could be a celebrity. But the provision of imprisonment is not applicable to the endorsers ...*(Interruptions)* Celebrities are not liable to the jail term under this Bill and will also be protected by the indemnity bond that they sign with the brand.

The Bill further states that penalty has to be determined as per the population, the area affected by offences, frequency and duration of offences, vulnerability of the class of persons likely to be adversely affected and the gross revenue generation from the sales. . . .*(Interruptions)* It states that no endorser will be liable to a penalty if he or she has exercised due diligence to verify claims...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, there is no clarity on how an endorser can verify due diligence. This can create regulatory loopholes and keep the celebrity out of the purview of the prescribed penalty...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, on the one hand, this Bill has severe penalty provision for the endorsers and on the other, it is giving them a route to get away because the clause of due diligence will act in their defence *(Interruptions)* This clause appears to negate the penalty provisions of this Bill and may not serve the purpose for which it has been proposed.

Madam, the Bill puts the onus on celebrity to verify the correctness of claims regarding the goods and services before endorsing the same. ...*(Interruptions)* If they fail to do so, celebrities may be prohibited for making an endorsement of any product or service for one year, extendable to three years for every subsequent contravention. It will act as deterrent for a number of manufacturers when it comes not just to communication but more importantly, adulteration of products ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, the other hurdle with implementation and the concept of misleading is that there is no repository of information where the consumers or celebrities can

verify the claims *(Interruptions)* Where will the consumers go if they have a specific query? Many consumers now do that on social media and some brands do respond. But what is the recourse for consumers when brands do not respond? ...*(Interruptions)* How can the consumer verify that what a brand is claiming is genuine. Even the celebrities cannot verify the same if the consumer cannot do so...*(Interruptions)* A formal reservoir of knowledge on products and brands would be necessary where the consumer can verify the claims.

Lastly, Madam, considering the impact of celebrity endorsement on consumer, consumer choices situation is more damaging in case of advertisement of food products because this can impact on public health ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, some of the popular food and beverage high in salt, sugar or fat content which have been endorsed by the celebrities including products like noodles, potato chips and digestive biscuits, etc. some of these have often been positioned as healthy food alternative ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, people tend to see only positives highlighted in any advertisement and not the potential negative impacts. For example, for noodles, it is advertised as a wholegrain food with real vegetable. Nowhere it is mentioned that instant noodles have high salt and fat contents.

Madam, celebrities or endorsers may also not be able to understand the scientific composition of the food products and the science behind the claims ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, to deal with a situation like this, it may be a better option to ban the celebrity endorsement completely ...*(Interruptions)*

With this Madam, I, on behalf of my Party, support the Bill with the hope that the hon. Minister will consider my points that I have raised here. Thank you.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal) : Hon. Speaker Madam, although I do not feel like speaking in this disturbance, it is very kind of you to have permitted me...*(Interruptions)* I take this opportunity to just focus

on one aspect of the Consumer Protection Bill 2018. There is a saying in English that the proof of the pudding is in eating *(Interruptions)* But if you have not added sugar to the pudding, then obviously you do not need any proof. In that breath, I would like to question the very existence of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*

For example, earlier this week, the Government brought forward the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill. I was reading that Bill and the major reason shown in the Bill for bringing it forward was that it was not functioning properly, so the Government wanted to amend the Bill and amend the way it was working *(Interruptions)* Parliament passes laws; we sit here and we get various amendments and various Bills and we pass all that. But do we have any post-legislative impact assessment system in this country?...*(Interruptions)* After we pass a law, is there any such system? It is not against any party; it is not a political thing; but as a system of governance, after a Bill is passed and a law is made, there is no post-legislative assessment system in this country and we do not really come to find out what has happened to the bills that we are passing...*(Interruptions)*

Take for example, the GST. Now, this Government has realized, seeing the colleagues here in the well of the House and what the people have opined, that two things, first the demonetisation and secondly GST, have actually crippled this Government, crippled the political party and all the goodwill that they had gained in 2014 has been washed away. So, it is a question of how we assess the work we are doing in this House. Now, you have this agrarian crisis for which so many people are going overboard in different States and everybody is vying with each other on loan waivers, not taking into account how that is going to affect the economy of this country...*(Interruptions)*

As the hon. Minister just pointed out, this Bill is coming up in this House after a long period of 32 years. We have no sunset provision in this Bill. Consumer rights is something that needs updation at regular basis. ...*(Interruptions)* For example, the last time this Bill was brought in, there was virtually no e-commerce happening

in India; you did not have Amazon; you did not have Flipkart; you did not have so many e-commerce companies operating in this country...*(Interruptions)* It is difficult to shout above this lady ...*(Interruptions)* I accept defeat. Hon. Speaker Madam, should I continue or should I stop? ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You can speak; you don't have to shout.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : It is really difficult...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You speak with your speed and tone and we can hear it. Don't give ear to that. I can't help it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: The sunset system that I was talking about is required because certain Bills need regular updation. There should be a built-in clause by which every five years the Bill would expire of its own accord. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I cannot do this any more...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This is not allowed. Please return to your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This is not proper. You cannot do like this .

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You cannot go to that seat. You can go to your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You do it but you go to your seat. This is not proper.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You know it better. Sorry, this is not the way .

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Madam, I want to put it on record that I have no opposition to them. I

empathise their cause...*(Interruptions)* I empathise with your cause but this is not the way it is done.

Under the sunset provision I was speaking about, certain laws like the Consumer Protection Bill, for example, would come up for a review in the House so that the House gets to assess what has been the impact of the legislation that has been passed here...*(Interruptions)*

Another objection that I have is this. The Minister said that this is a non-controversial Bill. *(Interruptions)* I do not agree that this is a non-controversial Bill primarily because it deals with the district-level, State-level and the national-level courts. You have a provision built into the Bill whereby you decide what are the qualifications required to be a presiding officer and what are the qualifications required to be a member of the court. ...*(Interruptions)* First of all, the Central Government has tried to damage the federal system by taking up on its own shoulders all the powers of the States. They are saying that qualification of every member - which means, district-level, State-level, and national level - and presiding officer will be decided by the Union Government....*(Interruptions)* They should see the light of the day. The light of the day says that very soon they may have to change their seats. ... *(Interruptions)* By the time that happens and some other party comes to power, you are creating an evil and handing it over to a set of people whom you may not like. So, let it be made very clear that you do not infringe on the federal structure ...*(Interruptions)* The members and presiding officers of district-level and State-level courts should ideally be nominated by the State Governments; the Centre should focus only on the national-level courts....*(Interruptions)*

The other objection that I have - and which disturbs me - is that we are giving power to the executive bureaucracy by leaving everything to rules. It should have been built-in here in the Bill who can man and preside over these courts ...*(Interruptions)* Giving that authority to the Executive is a very wrong decision. I hope that the Government would have the good sense at this stage - since they are seeing the perils of upsetting the common

man - first to build in a sunset provision in this law of five years, after which this Bill should come back to Parliament for a re-assessment and maybe amendments; and secondly to leave the powers to the States so that the federal structure remains unharmed. ...*(Interruptions)* Do not harm the federal structure. Thirdly, do not give the authority to the bureaucracy. Clarify here in this Bill what are the requirements ...*(Interruptions)* If I want to come to Parliament, I have to prove that I am more than 25 years of age and prove my qualification so that my leadership has trust in me and believes that I fulfil the requirements....*(Interruptions)*

But here, we are not clarifying that. Similarly, for any job that you seek you have to have some basic qualifications. That should have been built into this Bill and not building that into the Bill is a huge mistake. I hope the hon. Minister will be sporting enough, he is a free-minded and a very rational person, to take back the Bill and bring forth a new Bill with amendments which addresses these issues...*(Interruptions)*

Thank you, Madam.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Damoh) : Hon. Speaker, I rise to Support the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill 2018.

I would like to appreciate three things in the amendments made by the Government in this Bill....*(Interruptions)* Firstly, the powers of District Consumer Forum is increased. I would like to thank the Government for it ...*(Interruptions)* I support this Bill, we take about consumer rights. If someone mixes water the milk that is immoral ...*(interruptions)*. Such moral decline is visible in our society. But if somebody mixes such thing in milk which affects health of common man than surety it is crime. In my opinion some persons causes decline in moral values but they are not criminals ...*(Interruptions)* I gave example of water mixes in milk, this is case of Social decline, but if some such thing mixes in milk which affects the health of people, I consider it a crime....*(Interruptions)*. In such situation the Government intervene...*(Interruptions)* Laws are not enacted for minor decline in social values ...*(Interruptions)*. We have to think about extent of Social involvement in enactment of laws.

District Consumer Forum is there....*(Interruptions)*

There are state level and National level consumer forums. The Government have taken care of its economic aspects and raised its limit....*(Interruptions)* I congratulate the Government for raising limit of forums at District, State and National level. At National level it is 10 crore.

Hon. Speaker, I would like to request that whenever we discuss such issues we should think that decline in social values be discussed by all not by the Government alone. This House should be united on such issues. The right of consumers are not ordinary rights....*(Interruptions)* If a purchase on an item and he charges from me a higher cost, it is not a crime. If I am cheated which affects the whole society than intervention of the Government is a must. I think that consumers' relation is not of only give and take...*(Interruptions)* consumers' trust should be raised.

Hon. Speaker, when honesty prevails in the society than parameters of development also change...*(Interruptions)* If consumer trusts shopkeeper, seller and manufacturer than it contributes positively in development...*(Interruptions)* This is the question of credit of the country. The issue is also related to satisfaction of consumer...*(Interruptions)* There is a humanitarian relation among manufacturers and sellers...*(Interruptions)* When the Government intervenes than it has its own criterion...*(Interruptions)* I would like to congratulate and thank the Government to enhance the amount at district, state and national level...*(Interruptions)* I express my gratitude to the hon. Minister...*(Interruptions)*.

I conclude my speech by supporting this Bill. Thank you very much.

SHRI MADHUKAR RAO YASHWANT RAO KUKDE (Bhandara Gondia) : Hon. Speaker, I support Consumer Protection Bill, 2018.

Madam, all provisions are good in this Bill but farmers' interest is not mentioned in this Bill...*(Interruptions)* The farmers sell rice, wheat, fruits and vegetables in market committee and Government centres, there farmers are looted due to non-availability of electric

balance. I would like to request the hon. Minister to make arrangements for electric balance at market committees and Government godowns to give relief to the farmers. The farmers of the entire nation are very hopeful for this Bill...*(Interruptions)* Farmers are suffering loss as 2-3 Kgs. of rice being looted per weight due to non-availability of electric balance at market committee. The Government are waiving off loan of the farmers. A provision should be made in this Bill to give relief to the farmers.

Madam, there should be one law in entire country. Such provisions should be made in these laws that each person get protection by the provision...*(Interruptions)* From Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Mumbai to Kolkata fare low should be there because if one person sell his goods in Gujarat he does so under laws of the state. We take about Bharat Mata, construction of Ram Mandir. The Bill should be implemented uniformly in the entire nation for development of the country. There is absence of basic facilities in district courts. If somebody files a complaint nobody pays attention towards that...*(Interruptions)* Food of sub-standard quality is being served in Railways and thousands of passengers make complaints but nothing is done in this regard. The Government should take action in this regard. Advertisement are given that they can make a person beautiful, to reduce obesity, reduce pain in knees but those medicines do not work at all...*(Interruptions)* No consumer makes complaint in this regard because he does not have any knowledge about it. Milk is being adulterated, everybody knows it.

The Government should check it as it is hazardous for children. Are we able to check use of chemicals to ripen fruits, colour and sugar are being mixed in watermelons...*(Interruptions)* I would like to request you that infrastructure in courts should be better in the entire country. We have been requesting that appointment in courts should be made on merit basis not on political basis. We make political appointment and political persons do not take action for their interests...*(Interruptions)* We have to make efforts our laws should be implemented in the entire country uniformly. I support this Bill on behalf of my party.

Thank you.

[English]

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE (Mumbai South Central): Thank you, Madam Speaker, for giving me the opportunity to speak on an important Bill brought by the Government before this august House to protect the rights of consumers. I stand to support the Bill, but I have some points for the kind consideration of the Government. .

This Bill enumerates several consumer rights, among which, the first is the right to be informed about the quality of the goods; the second is the right to be protected against the marketing of goods which are hazardous to life; and the third is the right to spread awareness amongst the consumers to ensure an informed healthy diet for the people. To fulfil this objective, it is important to make the consumers aware of the salt, sugar and trans-fat content with appropriate labels which indicate the level of these ingredients in the packaged food items.

In addition to this, Madam, I suggest that colour codes must be used to indicate the levels as high, medium and low on the packaged food items.

Unless this is done, consumers cannot make an informed decision about the goods they consume. The Bill only addresses the issue of false or misleading advertisements, the liability of product sellers and product manufacturers regarding the labelling of goods in general ...*(Interruptions)*

So firstly, we need to make it mandatory for the manufacturers and sellers through this Bill, to include the levels of salt, sugar and trans-fat failing which appropriate penalty must be imposed. Only when this is included, we will truly respect the rights of the consumers as given in the Bill...*(Interruptions)*

Secondly, the provision to constitute the Central Consumer Protection Council under clause 3 of the Bill consisting of the Minister-in-charge of the Department of Consumer Affairs as the Chairperson is supposed to be an advisory body. The Council will advise on promotion and protection of consumer rights. I believe that it is inappropriate for the Executive to be advising on the

subject. Instead, experts must be compulsorily appointed to the Council to perform the advisory function ...*(Interruptions)*

Similar is the case with the State and District Consumer Protection Councils where the implementing authorities are to perform advisory roles. Further, the Bill does not specify whom the Councils will render the advice to ...*(Interruptions)*

The Bill proposes to establish Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions at District, State and National levels. These Commissions are quasi judicial bodies and they have been conferred with the powers of a civil court. The Bill specifies that the Commissions shall be headed by a President and will comprise two other members ...*(Interruptions)*

However, the Bill does not prescribe the minimum judicial qualifications of the President or members, which is in contrast to the 1986 Act which specified that the District, State and National Commissions shall be headed by a, person qualified to be a District Judge, High Court judge and Supreme Court Judge respectively ...*(Interruptions)* . The qualifications have been left to the Central Government to specify. Madam Speaker, this amounts to excessive delegation of power. To maintain separation of powers, it is essential to have judicial members in the proposed Commissions and it should be clearly included in this Bill...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER (Ponnani): Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity ...*(Interruptions)* .

Madam, this Bill is much needed but I have my own doubts whether this Bill is fully equipped for meeting the challenges arising out of the emerging global market, supply chain, on-line trade and such other things. E-commerce is also developing but in that area also I have my own doubts that the Bill is not sufficient to meet the challenges...*(Interruptions)* .

Madam, even though we call the consumer as the king, he is exploited like anything. They are cheated also in many ways. The Consumer Redressal Commission at

the district, State and at the national level is a good move. welcome that suggestion...*(Interruptions)* .

As regards misleading advertisements, it is a very important thing. A lot of magical remedy advertisements are coming in a big way and the consumer is misled by them. I hope the clause in this particular Bill may prevent such kinds of things...*(Interruptions)* .

Madam, inclusion of on-line products is also a welcome suggestion. A lot of cheating is going on in this way also...*(Interruptions)* .

As regards negative side of the Bill, I have to say that the clause dealing with the on-line fraud is not sufficient to meet the challenges. In the Digital Consumer Insight Report, it is stated that a lot of cheating is taking place ...*(Interruptions)* .

Madam, one clause is dealing with the warning of consumer health aspect but I would like to say that there are a lot of loopholes in that clause. The manufacturers can escape through these loopholes. The grievance redressal mechanism should be strengthened to avoid delays ...*(Interruptions)* .

Towards the end, I would like to say that the consumer must be able to fight cases. It is a process of delay now. An illiterate person may not be in a position to arrange lawyer for this...*(Interruptions)* .

Finally, selling of goods after the expiry date is also a problem. Unfortunately, a poor consumer is not in a position to understand that. All these things have to be included in that. Only then, this Bill will be a perfect one...*(Interruptions)* .

In the end, I would like to say that it is not meeting all the challenges...*(Interruptions)* .

DR. P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Madam Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on this Bill.

Madam, India is a consumer country. We have 130 crore people and is the second largest market in the world. This Bill seeks to replace the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The Bill seeks to enforce consumer rights and

provide for a mechanism for redressal of complaints and correct deficiencies in goods and services. According to one of the provisions of the Bill, a Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission will be set up at the district, State and national levels for adjudicating consumer complaints. According to the 1986 Act, a Supreme Court judge at the national level, a High Court judge at the State level and a District judge at the district level was made a part of this mechanism. But according to the provisions of the Bill the presence of the judiciary has been completely changed.

We all know that the RBI is presently headed by a historian, but in case of consumers, the Commission is sought to be headed by a Government servant. I doubt if that will provide a proper remedy for complaints made by consumers. I would like to raise this issue that the presence of people from the judiciary is very much necessary in different Commissions for common people to get justice and benefit.

The other point is about online trading. The volume of online trading is increasing every year. What steps have been proposed to control this market? How does the Government propose to protect consumers from frauds in the online market? How can online trading frauds can be detected and how can the rights of consumers be protected? No such provision to Control online trading is visible in this Bill.

With these Words, I support the Bill.

Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda) : Madam, I would like to thank you for giving an opportunity to participate in debate on Consumer Protection Bill, 2018.

This is an important Bill Consumer Protection Bill was enacted around 32 years ago in 1982. Since then so many changes have occurred...*(Interruptions)* Nowadays market has developed. In World, national market, consumer market of e-commerce evils have also erupted along with good things. There is much delay occurred in disposal of cases of consumers ...*(Interruptions)* There are no regulations in

new market system. Recently the High Govt. has banned sale of medicine through e-commerce and made recommendations to make proper regulations. So, this is an important Bill. There are provisions for protection of consumers.

Madam, today misleading advertisements, telemarketing, direct sale, e-commerce are prevailing in the market. So consumers are cheated sometimes. They do not get correct weight. Fake and defective goods are being supported. Adulteration is a common thing nowadays. ...*(Interruptions)* Purity is being compromised mega sale is being done. Consumers are being cheated by during them by giving big offers to them during festival season. Advertisements are being given to make complexion fair, treatment of knees pain, to increase height to grow hair on bold head.

Nowadays Naap Tol - Zomato, Mintra, Home Shop is my smart price, shopclues, Five star are there on TV, Internet, mobile phone, news paper etc.

They are gangs of cheating. They trap consumers in the country and cheat them ...*(Interruptions)* They should be punished so that they do not dare to do such things in future ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to make a request to the hon-Minister that a strict guideline should be issued for advertisements so that misleading advertisements should be stopped immediately otherwise consumers of the country will be cheated ...*(Interruptions)* It is the responsibility of the Government to protect interests of the consumers for proper running of consumers. ...*(Interruptions)*

There are comprehensive laws for protection of consumers in USA, France, Britain and Germany and they are implementing that strictly. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, to bring this law by the Government and to implement it, is a welcome step. ...*(Interruptions)* I congratulate the Hon. Minister for it. ...*(Interruptions)*

Now such fake advertisers and celebrities will get punishment. Consumers will get justice expeditiously. There is provision of mediation also. I would like to mention that there should be a guarantee of payment by consumers to the suppliers. ...*(Interruptions)* Small and medium businessmen are affecting by it. ...*(Interruptions)*

There should be provision for their payment too. ...*(Interruptions)* Consumers should be given e-guarantee card so that consumer do not have to keep bill safely. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government is proposing to constitute an Authority. ...*(Interruptions)* This will help to create awareness among consumers and change in working of courts. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER : Kaushlendraji, your time is over now. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAUSHLANDRA KUMAR : Yes Madam, political appointments are also being checked because it was wrong. Practice. This Bill helps to bring transparent judicial system. All aspects of consumer protection have been taken care in this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka) : Hon. Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Bill. The Hon. Minister Shri Ram Vilas Parwanji has introduced Consumer Protection Bill, 2018. ...*(Interruptions)* This will be a good Bill, I believe that ...*(Interruptions)*. Protection of consumers interests and awareness among them are very necessary. ...*(Interruptions)*

Jago Grahak Abhiyan should be implemented. ...*(Interruptions)* Consumers should be strengthened. ...*(Interruptions)* This should be promoted on social medias in better way ...*(Interruptions)* The Government should be more alert ...*(Interruptions)* Lakhs of cases of consumers are pending. ...*(Interruptions)* There is large scale scam in Jio and Reliance ...*(Interruptions)* There should be ban on advertisements. ...*(Interruptions)* There should be on member of SC, ST, and OBC category in the commission ...*(Interruptions)* People having loss income, poor people should be protected ...*(Interruptions)* This should be more simplified ...*(Interruptions)* The consumers should get justice ...*(Interruptions)* Committees should be set up a Central, State and District level ...*(Interruptions)* Proper action should be taken in this regard ...*(Interruptions)* The interest of consumers should be protected ...*(Interruptions)*.

The Government is increasing unemployment and insfration is also increasing ...*(Interruptions)*

This Government has failed on the front of 'Roko manhgai, Band ho Daam'. ...*(Interruptions)*. We have to debate on Rafel deal issue ...*(Interruptions)*.

Hon. Speaker, We demand that JPC should be setup ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

JOICE GEORGE (Idukki): .Thank you, Madam for permitting me to participate in the discussion on the Consumer Protection Bill, 2018. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, this Bill is intended for protecting the interests of the consumers...*(Interruptions)* The Central Consumer Protection Council is also envisaged under this Bill. Now, we have the Consumer Redressal Forum at the District Level, the State Level and the National Level that includes the judicial members and also the other experts ...*(Interruptions)* The provisions of this Bill are such that the entire responsibility is going to be vested in the executive functionaries.

Judicial expertise is also lacking in this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)* That may be an impediment for the National Consumer Protection Council in the discharge of its duties...*(Interruptions)*

Another issue is mediation...*(Interruptions)* Now the major problem which we are facing is the delay in disposing of the cases filed before the three-tier system and that is also a menace...*(Interruptions)* Now, with the introduction of mediation, I have got my own genuine doubt as to what extent mediation can help in redressing the grievances of consumers, because on the one side, the poor consumer is there and on the other side, the businessman and producer are there and they have got their own mechanism to safeguard their interests ...*(Interruptions)* So, we will have to provide some safeguards for protecting the interests of consumers ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like' to highlight another issue and that is the issue of delay*(Interruptions)* In case of delay, we

will have to fix the responsibility on the National Consumer Protection Council. ...*(Interruptions)* Whoever is responsible for the delay in disposing of the case should also be penalised. Then only we can achieve the real purpose of this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

With these words, I support the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Madam Speaker, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important Bill and I fully support the Bill....*(Interruptions)*

While I support this Bill, I would like to make an observation that this Bill is not strong enough to address the situation which is prevailing in our consumer market. ...*(Interruptions)* The Consumer Protection Bill, 2018 is still weak and needs fine tunlnq. This is my first submission. ...*(Interruptions)*

The Consumer Protection Act of 1.986 was a revolution legislation made by the then Government and definitely it has got its own impact in the consumer market....*(Interruptions)* But if we examine the last 31 years of experience in implementation of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the Act is being diluted every day. ...*(Interruptions)* So, we have to address that situation also ...*(Interruptions)*

I have practised in the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum, State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission and even in the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission ...*(Interruptions)* All legislations are made for the purpose of redressing the grievances of consumers in an easy way *(Interruptions)* But unfortunately, even after the formation of the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum, State Commission as well as the National Commission, the time consumed in disposing of the cases is too much ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, the very purpose of the Act is not being served even though we have formed an alternative mechanism for dispute resolution...*(Interruptions)*

So, my suggestion is that the procedure has to be further simplified because now the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum, State Commission and the

National Commission are functioning like any other court. ...*(Interruptions)* The entire procedure of a judicial court is being followed in these consumer forums also. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, I would like to suggest that the procedure should be simplified.

Then, still in this Bill, the delay or deficiency in rendering of services for rectifying the default or deficiency is not being addressed ...*(Interruptions)* Here, in this Bill also, a company is responsible for rectifying the defect as well as rectifying the deficiency ...*(Interruptions)* But unfortunately, even when you are replacing the original Act of 1986 by a new Act, responsibility for rectifying the defect is not being fixed on the company concerned...*(Interruptions)*

My final point is regarding misleading advertisements...*(Interruptions)* In this connection, I would like to cite the Report of a Global Information Services Company called Experian...*(Interruptions)* The Report says that 24 per cent of the consumers in India experience online fraud...*(Interruptions)* Nearly one in four Indians have directly experienced fraud while transacting online. ...*(Interruptions)* This is a new report which has come out. ...*(Interruptions)* Another report which I would like to cite is Digital Consumer Insights, 2018 ...*(Interruptions)* It says that as brands and consumers are looking for easier ways to buy and sell products online via mobile services, the opportunity for online fraud is escalating simultaneously ...*(Interruptions)*

15.00 hrs

The online trading is increasing like anything. Simultaneously, in proportion to the amount of online trading, the online fraud is also increasing.

Though this is a replacement of the original Act by a new Act, unfortunately, this Bill is not sufficient and fit to deal with the situation by which the escalating fraud can be curtailed or prevented. So, the unethical and unfair trade practices should be controlled in the light of the online trading; and responsibility should be fixed ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please conclude, now.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : Madam, I am just concluding.

For example, in the case of defamation, libel or slander, whichever newspaper or television channel publishes it, they are also held responsible for defamation. Similarly, a film actor or a celebrity, who is making some misleading advertisement to the public, should also be held responsible for what he has done ...*(Interruptions)*

In the end, Madam, I would once again appeal to the hon. Minister to kindly look into all the facts and make the law more stringent and punitive so that the unfair trade practices and unethical trade practices can be curtailed to the maximum extent...*(Interruptions)*

With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much.

HON. SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Minister

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Hon. Speaker, 11 Hon. Members have expressed their views ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to thank Pratimaji, Tathagata Satpathji, Prahlad Patel ji, Madhukar Kukadeji, Rahul Shewaleji, Mohammad Bashirji, P.K. Bijuji, Kaushlandraji, Jai Prakash Yadavji, Joice Georgeji, Premchandranji ...*(Interruptions)*

All of them have made good suggestions ...*(Interruptions)* Tathagata Satpathji said about Member that powers of State Forum and District Forum have been given to the Centre, but it is not so ...*(Interruptions)* The guidelines have been issued regarding qualification etc. in view of the orders of the Supreme Court ...*(Interruptions)* The Government want to strength ffederal structure of our country. ...*(Interruptions)* I told him that the Government do not want to lessen the powers of state. ...*(Interruptions)*

Our friends Kaushlandraji, Premchandranji and other friends have raised issues regarding misleading advertisements. ...*(Interruptions)* There are provisions for compares these who gives advertisement and celebrities in this Bill ...*(Interruptions)*

Shri Jai Prakash Yadavji has mentioned about 'Jago Grahak Jago' ...*(Interruptions)* This campaign is going on very affecting ...*(Interruptions)* The Government want that this campaign should be published more and consumers should be made aware through it. ...*(Interruptions)*

Shri Joice George said that cases should be disposed off speedily ...*(Interruptions)* The Government are making efforts for quick disposal of cases ...*(Interruptions)*

Shri Premchandranji said that this a court. Actually it was not court but forum. This Forum has become Commission, but it will work as court ...*(Interruptions)* It is simplified now. The Government would try to make it better ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to assure the Hon. Members that the suggestions made by them will be included in the rules, regulations likely to be formulated in this regard ...*(Interruptions)*

This Bill is introduced after 32 years, it may be amended further after 32 years, so during this period it works smoothly ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to thank all the members who have supported this Bill ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The House will, now, take up the Bill for consideration. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for protection of the interests of consumers and for the said purpose, to establish authorities for timely and effective administration and settlement of consumers' disputes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: The House will, now, take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 Definitions

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Shashi Tharoor - Not present.

Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving your amendments to clause 2?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Yes, Madam, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 3,-

after "gas,"

insert "gestures, art forms,". (8)

Page 2, line 9,-

after "Central Government"

insert "or a State Government". (9)

Page 2, line 21,-

after "a consumer"

insert "or a person duly authorized by the consumer". (10)

Page 2, line 35,-

after "defects"

insert "or any delay or deficiency in service in connection with rendering service for rectifying the default or defects". (11)

Page 2, line 37,-

after "any"

insert "delay or". (12)

Page 3, line 23,-

after "commercial purpose"

insert "other than a capital investment of not more than 25 lakh rupees". (13)

... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 8 to 13 to clause 2 moved by Shri N.K.Premachandran to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 5 were added to the Bill .

... (Interruptions)

Clause 6 State Consumer Protection Councils

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Shashi Tharoor - Not present.

The question is:

"That clauses 6 to 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 6 to 14 were added to the Bill.

Clause 15 Investigation wing

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Shashi Tharoor - Not present.

The question is:

"That clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill .

... (Interruptions)

Clause 16 Power of District Collector

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Shashi Tharoor - Not present.

The question is:

"That clauses 16 and 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 16 and 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 18 Powers and functions of Central Authority

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Shashi Tharoor - Not present.

The question is:

"That clauses 18 to 20 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 18 to 20 were added to the Bill .

... (Interruptions)

Clause 21 Power of Central Authority to issue 'directions and penalties against false or misleading advertisement

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (Baharampur):

Madam, I beg to move:

Page 15, line 14,-

after "which"

insert "shall not be less than ten lakh rupees but which". (15)

Page 15, line 24,-

after "which"

insert "shall not be less than ten lakh rupees but which". (16)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 15 and 16 to clause 21 moved by Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived .

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill;"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 22 to 31 were added to the Bill .

... (Interruptions)

Clause 32 Vacancy in office of members of District Commission

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, are you moving your amendment to clause 32?

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY : Madam, I am not moving my amendment.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 32 to 71 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 32 to 71 were added to the Bill.

Clause 72 Penalty for non-compliance of order

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, are you moving your amendment to clause 72?

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: I am not moving my amendment.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 72 to 87 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 72 to 87 were added to the Bill .

... (Interruptions)

Clause 88 Penalty for non-compliance of directions of Central Authority

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, are you moving your amendment to clause 88?

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: I am not moving my amendment.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 88 to 99 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 88 to 99 were added to the Bill.

Clause 100 Act not in derogation of any other law

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Shashi Tharoor - Not present.

The question is:

"That clauses 100 to 107 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 100 to 107 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill .

... (Interruptions)

Enacting Formula

[Translation]

Amendment made

Page 1 Line 2

Substitute 'Seventy Ninth for 'Sixty Eight. (14)

(Shri Ram Vilas Paswan)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Long Title was added to the Bill .

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I beg to move :

"that the Bill, as amends, be passed.

The motion was adopted.

... (Interruptions)

15.12 hrs

At this stage, Shri S.P. Muddahanume Gowda and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

15.12½ hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Postponement of the item (i) Statutory Resolution Re: Disapproval of Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2018 and (ii) Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2018

HON. SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Item nos. 22 and 23 together, that is the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2018.

Shri N.K. Premachandran.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam Speaker, I request you to take up this Bill on 27th. We are all going to participate in that including our Party, and other Opposition Parties are also ready. We are ready to discuss this (Interruptions) This is a commitment to you in the Parliament. Before you, I am committing. So, we will stick to that. Therefore, I request

you to take this up on 27th. please(*Interruptions*)
 [*Translation*] move this on 27th, we will discussing.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT,
 PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINES AND PARLIAMENTARY
 AFFAIRS (SHRI NARENDER SINGH TOMAR) : Hon.
 Speaker, last time it was decided but they changed their
 mind and there is committment for 27th.

HON. SPEAKER: So, you are agreeing that on 27th,
 you will do this.

SHRI. MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: We will participate;
 we will give suggestions.

HON. SPEAKER: No hungama, nothing; you will
 have a discussion.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I have also spoken
 to Bandyopadhyay ji

(*Interruptions*) .

HON. SPEAKER: No, I am asking you whether a
 discussion will take place.

... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : We know when to
 stood on the floor near the Table and when to come
 back.

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: So, you will have a discussion on
 27th.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: One minute, Kharge ji. Shri N.K.
 Premachandran has his Statutory Resolution opposing
 this. That is why I am asking Shri N.K. Premachandran
 only to say whatever he wants to say .

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : He can speak on
 27th.

HON. SPEAKER: Why on 27th? Let him speak today.
 We will stop there only. After that, the Minister will not
 say anything today .

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Only Shri N.K. Premachandran will
 say something but there will be no reply to Shri N.K.
 Premachandran also. That will also be given on 27th.

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE,
 ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI
 RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : I respect Shri Khargeji
 ...(*Interruptions*) But on the floor of the House in front all of
 you he gave on assurance ...(*Interruptions*) that should be
 kept because it is an important Bill.

People of entire world inepeding India are watching
 it. The Government want that debate should be held
 peacefully. I would like to request him in this regard and
 Members from both sides express their views on it
 ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER : Kharge ji, let him speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Madam, therefore,
 my very respectful and earnest request is this. Mr. Kharge
 is a very senior leader.

HON. SPEAKER: I know, yes.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Today, he made
 a promise openly before your honour itself, the Speaker.
 On 27th, we have no problem; The hon. Minister of
 Parliamentary Affairs has conveyed that.

But I would surely urge that this debate be taken
 up in a very ganuine and peaceful atmosphere. Hon.
 Kharge Saheb, I would like to hear you; I would like to
 hear all of you because this is an important issue which
 the entire country is watching and even the world is
 watching as far as the victims ladies are concerned. This
 is the only thing I have to say(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge Ji, one minute, please.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : Madam, as I have
 told you, I will stick to that.

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, I am accepting it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : You give sufficient time for discussion.

HON. SPEAKER: I am giving.

.... (Interruptions)

SHRI MAILIKARJUN KHARGE : We will put our point of view. They will put their point of view. Ultimately, they have got the majority. They have got their own way. We have got our own say. So, we can do it.(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: One minute please .

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: No, everybody should not speak. Kharge Ji, I agree with you also. Yes, if the House agrees, I have no objection. Why should I take objection? The only thing is, I have taken the name of Shri N.K. Premachandran only for his Statutory Resolution. Let him speak for two minutes and then we will stop. Why is this to be taken only on 27th again? It has started just now.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI MAILIKARJUN KHARGE: I have promised that this will be taken together on 27th(Interruptions) It is better you take it on 27th.

HON. SPEAKER: It is his Statutory Resolution. He is opposing it. [Translation] Why are you preventing Shri Premchandran ji. Is he opposing the Bill.

.... (Interruptions)

SHRI MAILIKARJUN KHARGE : It is not the question of Shri Premachandran...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): let me have my say, please.

Madam, I fully support the observation of the leader of the Congress Party, Shri Kharge Ji, the senior-most leader. I fully respect him and I fully abide by his observations. Also, I fully support the observation of the hon. Law Minister. This is a very historic and an important Bill. Let us move the Statutory Resolution on 27th. ...

(Interruptions) Let the House be in order. ... (Interruptions) You are not the person to decide (Interruptions) It is for the Madam Speaker to decide (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am listening to you, please. You do not cross-question anybody.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : Madam, my submission is, let the House be in order. Let us move the Resolution on 27th so that we can have a fruitful discussion (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Then, it is all right because I have taken your name. That is why, I am allowing you to say something. All right, I have no objection .

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: One minute, please .

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR : Hon. Speaker, the Government respect the view of Shri Khargeji. I would like to request that triple Talaq Bill be taken up.

I would like to request that at item no. 2 a brief Bill related to Social Justice is listed. It does not require large scale debate. This Bill is passed by the Rajya Sabha. It would not take much time so we can do discussion on this Bill. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: So, if the House agrees, we will take up this Bill. We will have the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights of Marriage) Bill on 27th. Yes, Kharge Ji, agreed?

... (Interruptions)

15.17 hrs

At this stage, Shri S.P. Muddahanume Gowda and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (Interruptions)

15.18 hrs

NATIONAL TRUST FOR WELFARE OF PERSONS
WITH AUTISM, CEREBRAL PALSY, MENTAL
RETARDATION AND MULTIPLE DISABILITIES
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018

(As passed by Rajya Sabha)

HON. SPEAKER: Let the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (Amendment) Bill be taken up now. It is a very small Bill. So, if the House agrees, we will take up Item No. 26.

Now, Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT) : I
beg to move :

"That the Bill to amend the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Speaker, the National Trust for welfare of persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act was enacted in 1999 *...(Interruptions)* In section 4 and 5 of this Act it was provided that.

Chairman of this Trust would remain on his post for several years but in the Act the provision is that the term of chairman would be three years.

But provision was such that he would be on that post till his successor joined *...(Interruptions)*

Even if he resigns and the Government has accepted his resignation he will remain on that post until his successor is selected. During the tenure of UPA Government in 2006 a member was appointed and his was completed in 2009 but he had to remain on that post *...(Interruptions)*

In the year 2012, 2013 advertisement were given but suitable person was not found *...(Interruptions)* The terms and conditions of selection was very tough so selection was not made *...(Interruptions)*

The present Government under Shri Narendra Modi made efforts in 2015, and 2016 but did not find any suitable person *...(Interruptions)* Now two small amendments are brought. Under Section 4 his term would be 3 years and if he resigns and the Government accept his resignation he will retire *...(Interruptions)* If his term is retirement is before his term for 3 years than selection process will be started within 2-1/2 years within 6 months new incumbent will be selected and he will retire *...(Interruptions)* If he resigns and the Government accepts that for the time being a person can be selected who is suitable for this post *...(Interruptions)* the Government decided to bring two amendments in it. There is one more provision in it that a person of more than 65 years of age will not be remain on the post of Chairman. A person who applies for this post should be of 62 years so that he can hold this post for 3 years, till the age of 65 years. These are the three small amendments therein. *...(Interruptions)* If this amendment passed than the Government can select Chairman of the National Trust, This Trust can work smoothly in the interest of persons having disabilities. I would like to request that this Bill be passed. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration. "

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati Supriya Sule.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (Baramati): Madam, autism is something which is really affecting a section of children in the country today. There is very less awareness in society as well as in educational circles. *...(Interruptions)*

In the right to education we have got autism to include children which will definitely help. But I request the hon. Minister to make sure that the Chairman and the Committee consist of people who work in the field autism and not just for people. There are a lot of technical

experts in this country. So, please make sure that they are included in this. Thank you, Madam ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill to amend the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Clause-by-clause consideration.

Clauses 2 and 3

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : I beg to move:

"that the Bill be passed."

[English]

HON. SPEAKER : the question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

—————
...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, please go to your seats .

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet on Friday, the 21st December, 2018 at 11.00 a.m.

15.25 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 21, 2018, Agrahayana 30, 1940 (Saka).

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31	DR. C., GOPALAKRISHNAN	1685	58	SHRI ERING, NINONG	1734
32	COL. CHOUDHARY, SONARAM	1611, 1840	59	PROF. GAIKWAD, RAVINDRA VISHWANATH	1795
33	SHRI CHAND, NIHAL	1758	60	DR. GAIKWAD, SUNIL BALIRAM	1812
34	SHRI CHANDEL, KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH	1737, 1809	61	SHRI GAJANAN, KIRTIKAR	1721
35	SHRI CHANDRAKASI, M.	1615	62	SHRI GALLA, JAYADEV	1727
36	PROF. CHANDUMAJRA, PREM SINGH	1812	63	SHRI GANDHI, FEROUZE VARUN	1766, 1820
37	SHRI CHAUDHARY, PANKAJ	1770	64	DR. GAVIT, HEENA VIJAYKUMAR	1638, 1810
38	SHRI CHAUDHARY, SANTOKH SINGH	1771	65	SHRI GAVIT, RAJENDRA D.	1773, 1822
39	SHRI CHAUDHURY, JITENDRA	1811	66	ADV. GEORGE, JOICE	1630
40	SHRI CHAUHAN, DEVUSINH	1669	67	SHRI GILUWA, LAXMAN	1792
41	SHRI CHAUTALA, DUSHYANT	1628, 1835	68	SHRI GOGOI, GAURAV	1767, 1821
42	SHRI CHAVAN, ASHOK SHANKARRAO	1643, 1802, 1803, 1804	69	DR. GOPAL, K.	1807
43	SHRI CHAVAN, HARISHCHANDRA	1652	70	SHRI GOPALAKRISHNAN, R.	1663
44	SHRI CHINNAYAN, S. SELVAKUMARA .	1660	71	SHRI GUPTA, SUDHIR	1643, 1802, 1803, 1804
45	SHRI CHOUDHARY, RAM TAHAL	1759	72	SHRI HANSDAK, VIJAY KUMAR	1701, 1759
46	SHRI CHUDASAMA, RAJESHBHAI	1616, 1635	73	SHRI HARI, G.	1620, 1828
47	SHRI DATTA, SANKAR PRASAD	1789	74	DR. HARIBABU, KAMBHAMPATI	1797
48	SHRI DEO, KALIKESH N. SINGH	1705	75	SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI	1711
49	KM. DEV, SUSHMITA	1710	76	DR. HAZRA, ANUPAM	1622
50	SMT. DEVI, RAMA	1687	77	DR. JAISWAL, SANJAY	1744
51	SMT. DEVI, VEENA	1796	78	SMT. JARDOSH, DARSHANA VIKRAM	1741
			79	SHRI JAUNAPURIA, SUKHBIR SINGH	1730

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80	SHRI JAYADEVAN, C.N.	1814	109	SH. MAHATO, BIDYUT VARAN	1637, 1800,
81	DR. JAYAVARDHAN, J.	1638, 1810			1801, 1821
82	SHRI JOSHI, CHANDRA PRAKASH	1637, 1800,	110	SHRI MAHENDRAN, C.	1658
		1801, 1821	111	SHRI MAHTAB, BHARTRUHARI	1839
83	SHRI JOSHI, PRAHLAD	1790	112	SHRI MAJHI, BALABHADRA	1728
84	SHRI KACHHADIYA, NARANBHAI	1637, 1800,	113	SHRI MALLIKARJUN, KHARGE	1675
		1801, 1821	114	SHRI MANJHI, HARI	1768
85	KM. KARANDLAJE, SHOBHA	1670, 1808	115	SMT. MARAGATHAM, K.	1641
86	SHRI KARUNAKARAN, P.	1668	116	SHRI MARUTHARAJAA, R.P.	1788
87	SHRI KASWAN, RAHUL	1822	117	SHRI MEENA, ARJUN LAL	1655
88	SHRI KAUSHAL, KISHORE	1678	118	SHRI MISHRA, BHAIRON PRASAD	1647
89	SHRI KAUSHALENDRA, KUMAR	1631	119	SHRI MISHRA, JANARDAN	1833
90	SHRI KAUSHIK, RAMESH CHANDER	1772	120	SHRI MISRA, PINAKI	1824
91	SMT. KHADSE, RAKSHATAI	1834	121	SHRI MOHAN, P.C.	1783
92	SHRI KHAIRE, CHANDRAKANT	1681	122	SHRI MOHAN, M. MURAU	1725, 1822
93	SMT. KHER, KIRRON	1614, 1827	123	SHRI MUDDAHANUMEGOWDA, S.P.	1635
94	SHRI KINJARAPU, RAM MOHAN NAIDU	1778	124	SHRI MUKHERJEE, ABHIJIT	1639
95	SHRI KODIKUNNIL, SURESH	1739	125	SHRI MULLAPPALLY, RAMACHANDRAN	1632, 1837
96	SHRI KOTHA, PRABHAKAR REDDY	1629, 1836	126	DR. MUNDE, PRITAM GOPINATH	1638, 1731, 1737, 1757, 1816
97	SHRI KUMAR, B. VINOD	1762	127	SHRI NAGAR, RODMAL	1833
98	SHRI KUMAR, SANTOSH	1777	128	SHRI NAGARAJAN, P.	1750
99	SHRI KUNDARIYA, MOHAN BHAI KALYANJI BHAI	1694	129	SHRI NAIK, B.V.	1692
100	SHRI KUNHALIKUTTY, P.K.	1729, 1761	130	SHRI NANI, KESINENI	1774
101	SHRI LAL, CHHOTE	1665	131	SHRI NATH, KAMAL	1735
102	SMT. LEKHI, MEENAKSHI	1709	132	SHRI NATTERJEE, J.J.T.	1662
103	SHRI LOKHANDE, SADASHIV	1736	133	SHRI NETE, ASHOK MAHADEORAO	1825
104	ADV. M. UDHAYAKUMAR	1698	134	SHRI NINAMA, MANSHANKAR	1781
105	SMT. MAADAM, POONAMBEN	1753	135	SHRI NISHAD, AJAY	1780
106	SHRI MAHADIK, DHANANJAY	1638, 1810	136	SHRI NISHAD, RAM CHARITRA	1713
107	SMT. MAHAJAN, POONAM	1623, 1830			
108	DR. MAHATO, BANSHILAL	1648			

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137	SMT. NOOR, MAUSAM	1747	165	SHRI RAJESH, M.B.	1636, 1748
138	SHRI OWAISI, ASADUDDIN	1706, 1824	166	SHRI RAM, JANAK	1733
139	SMT. PAATLE, KAMLA DEVI	1715	167	SHRI RAM, VISHNU DAYAL	1784
140	SHRI PAL, JAGDAMBIKA	1627	168	SHRI RAMACHANDRAN, K.N.	1719
141	SHRI PALA, VINCENT H.	1720	169	SHRI RAO, KONAKALLA NARAYANA	1656, 1805
142	SHRI PANDEY, RAVINDRA KUMAR	1760, 1818	170	SHRI RATHORE, HARIOM SINGH	1613
143	SHRI PANDEY, RAJESH	1633, 1760	171	SHRI RATHWA, RAMSINH	1695
144	SHRI PANNEERSELVAM, V.	1664	172	SHRI RAUT, VINAYAK BHURAO	1737, 1755, 1757, 1813
145	SHRI PARASURAMAN, K.	1717, 1797	173	DR. RAY, RAVINDRA KUMAR	1712
146	SHRI PARTHIPAN, R.	1618, 1826	174	SHRI REDDY, A.P. JITHENDER	1714
147	SHRI PATEL, DEVJI M.	1673	175	SHRI REDDY, GUTHA SUKENDER	1656, 1805
148	SHRI PATEL, PRAHLAD SINGH	1732, 1809	176	SHRI REDDY, KONDA VISHWESHWAR	1820
149	SMT. PATHAK, RITI	1704	177	SHRI REDDY, PONGULETI SRINIVASA	1763
150	SHRI PATIL, A.T. NAN A	1621, 1829	178	SMT. RENUKA, BUTTA	1814
151	SHRI PATIL, BHEEMRAO B.	1624, 1831	179	PROF. ROY, SAUGATA	1646
152	SMT. PATIL, BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI	1785	180	SHRI RUDY, RAJIV PRATAP	1794
153	SHRI PATIL, SANJAY KAKA	1700	181	SHRI SAHU, LAKHAN LAL	1689, 1750
154	SHRI PATIL, KAPIL MORESHWAR	1776	182	DR. SAMPATH, A.	1702
155	SHRI PRABAKARAN, K.R.P.	1722, 1817	183	SHRI SARANIA, NABA KUMAR	1726
156	SHRI PRADHAN, NAGENDRA KUMAR	1746	184	SHRI SARSWATI, SUMEDHANAND	1637, 1800, 1801, 1821
157	DR. PRATAP, KRISHAN	1791	185	SHRI SATAV, RAJEEV	1638, 1810
158	SHRI PREMACHANDRAN, N.K.	1761, 1814	186	ADV. SAWAIKAR, NARENDRA KESHAV	1743
159	SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN, T	1643, 1644, 1802, 1803	187	SHRI SAWANT, ARVIND	1743
160	SHRI RAGHAVAN, M.K.	1793	188	SHRI SCINDIA, JYOTIRADITYA M.	1735
161	SHRI RAGHAVENDRA, B.Y.	1619	189	SHRI SENTHIL NATHAN, P.R.	1765, 1819
162	SHRI RAI, PREM DAS	1724	190	SHRI SHANKARRAO, MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH	1638, 1810
163	SHRI RAJAN, VICHARE	1775			
164	SHRI RAJENDRAN, S.	1643, 1802, 1803, 1804			

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192	SHRI SHETTY, RAJU	1738	220	SMT. TEACHER, P.K. SREEMATHI	1686
193	SHRI SHETTY, GOPAL	1699	221	SHRI TENI, AJAY MISRA	1750, 1815
194	SHRI SHEWALE, RAHUL	1839	222	SHRI THAKUR, ANURAG SINGH	1666
195	DR. SHINDE, SHRIKANT EKNATH	1688, 1737	223	SMT. THAKUR, SAVITRI	1782
196	SHRI SHIROLE, ANIL	1652	224	DR. THAROOR, SHASHI	1693
197	DR. SHYAL, BHARATIBEN D.	1772	225	PROF THOMAS, K.V. THOMAS	1752
198	SHRI SIDDESHWARA, G.M.	1697	226	SHRI TIWARI, MANOJ	1679
199	SHRI SIGRIWAL, JANARDAN SINGH	1663, 1671	227	SHRI TOKHEHO	1786
200	SHRI SIMHA, PRATHAP	1670, 1808	228	SHRI TRIPATHI, SHARAD	1742
201	SHRI SINGH, ABHISHEK	1680, 1823	229	SHRI TUKARAM, GODSE HEMANT	1626
202	SHRI SINGH, BHARAT	1750, 1815	230	SHRI TUMANE, KRUPAL BALAJI	1764
203	SHRI SINGH, BHOLA	1812	231	SHRI UDASI, SHIVKUMAR	1672
204	KUNWAR SINGH, HARIBANSH	1643, 1802, 1803, 1804	232	SHRI V., ELUMALAI	1653
205	SHRI SINGH, LALLU	1748	233	SMT. V., SATHYA BAMA.	1696, 1765, 1819
206	SHRI SINGH, PARVESH SAHIB	1674	234	SMT. VANAROJA, R.	1765, 1819
207	SHRI SINGH, RAVNEET	1682	235	SMT. VASANTHI, M.	1814
208	SHRI SINGH, SATYAPAL	1769	236	SHRI VENKATESH, BABU T.G.	1659, 1823
209	SHRI SINGH, SUSHIL KUMAR	1740	237	DR. VENUGOPAL, P.	1645, 1814
210	DR. SINGH, PRABHAS KUMAR	1654	238	SHRI VENUGOPAL, K.C.	1703, 1814
211	SHRI SINGH, SUNIL KUMAR	1690	239	SMT. VERMA, REKHA	1748
212	SHRI SINGH, UDAY PRATAP	1776	240	SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR, S.R.	1643, 1802, 1803, 1804
213	DR. SOLANKI, KIRIT P.	1707	241	SHRI VIRA, DHARAM	1754, 1817
214	DR. SOMAIYA, KIRIT	1823	242	SHRI YADAV, DHARMENDRA	1731, 1737, 1813, 1816
215	SMT. SONKER, NEELAM	1683	243	SHRI YADAV, TEJ PRATAP SINGH	1657, 1806, 1814
216	SHRI SRIRAM, MALYADRI	1754, 1817	244	SHRI YELLAIAH, NANDI	1617
217	SMT. SULE, SUPRIYA	1638, 1810			
218	SHRI SUNDARAM, P.R.	1638, 1810			

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