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Tuesday
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27 Ashadha, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 18th July, 2017/27th Ashadha, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Good morning to all! Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Ordinances promulgated by the President

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of article 123 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Ordinances:—

- (i) The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017 (Ordinance No. 1 of 2017), promulgated by the President on the 4th of May, 2017.
- (ii) The Punjab Municipal Corporation Law (Extension to Chandigarh) Amendment Ordinance, 2017 (Ordinance No. 2 of 2017), promulgated by the President on the 1st of July, 2017.
- (iii) The Central Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Ordinance, 2017 (Ordinance No. 3 of 2017), promulgated by the President on the 8th of July, 2017.
- (iv) The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Ordinance, 2017 (Ordinance No. 4 of 2017), promulgated by the President on the 8th of July, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7060/16/17]

Fifty-fifth Liquidator's Report on the voluntary winding up of the IIBI, Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Fifty-fifth Liquidator's Report on the voluntary winding up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI), Kolkata, for the period from 1st January, 2017 to 31st March, 2017, together with the Auditor's Report

on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government of the voluntary winding up process of the above Bank, for the period from 1st January, 2017 to 31st March, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7101/16/17]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Finance

II. Twenty-eighth Progress Report on the Action Taken pursuant to the recommendations of the JPC on Stock Market Scam

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS
(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance, (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 460 (E), dated the 12th May, 2017, publishing the Specified Bank Notes (Deposit of Confiscated Notes) Rules, 2017, under sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities) Act, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7114/16/17]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-eighth Progress Report on the Action Taken pursuant to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto (July, 2017).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7113/16/17]

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I present the Two Hundred Fourth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Administration and Development of Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and

Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

- (i) Two Hundred Forty Ninth Report on 'The Merchant Shipping Bill, 2016'; and
- (ii) Two Hundred Fiftieth Report on 'The Major Port Authorities Bill, 2016'.

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2016-17):—

- (i) *Seventy-fifth Report on the subject "Performance of Import and Export Trade Facilitation Through Customs Ports" relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue-Central Board of Excise and Customs);
- (ii) *Seventy-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee Contained in their Forty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Indira Awas Yojana" relating to the Ministry of Rural Development;
- (iii) *Seventy-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee Contained in their Sixty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Administration of Prosecution and Penalties in Central Excise and Service Tax" relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue-Central Board of Excise and Customs);
- (iv) *Seventy-eighth Report on the subject "Stressed Assets Stabilisation Fund (SASF)" relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services); and
- (v) Seventy-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee Contained in their Ninety-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "Adarsh Co-Operative Housing Society, Mumbai" relating to the Ministry of Defence.

*Seventy-fifth, seventy-sixth, seventy-eighth Reports were presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 27th April, 2017 and 2nd June, 2017 respectively. The Speaker had ordered the printing, publication and circulation of the Reports.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform hon. Members that a letter has been received from Shri Kunal Kumar Ghosh stating that due to the restriction of not leaving the jurisdiction of Narkeldanga Police Station imposed by the High Court of Calcutta in the interim bail granted to him, he is unable to attend the sittings of the current (243rd) Session. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence for the 243rd Session.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 17th July to 11th August, 2017 during the current (243rd) Session of Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the House agrees. Permission to remain absent is granted.

**REGARDING ATROCITIES AGAINST THE POOR, DALITS,
MINORITIES LABOURERS, FARMERS AND MIDDLE CLASS**

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारी पार्टी ने रूल 267 के तहत एक नोटिस दिया हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am ready to allow you one by one. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am ready to allow you one by one, if all of you just take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, ये सहारनपुर कांड के बारे में बोलना चाहती हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इनको बोलने दिया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am ready if all of you go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Vijila, go back; I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am ready to allow you. Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Well, I know Members are agitated. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to that....*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, रूल 267 के तहत पहला नोटिस मेरा है, इसलिए इनको पहले बोलने दिया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: पहले आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, मेरा पहला नोटिस है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know the Members are agitated on various issues.

I am ready to listen to them one by one....(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... All of you resume your seats....(Interruptions)... Kumari Mayawati stood up first. So, I am allowing her three minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Kumari Mayawati stood up first. So, I have allowed her. After her, I will allow you one by one. Please go back to your seats...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): We have given notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. Please go back to your seats now. ...(Interruptions)... Now, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, I will allow you also....(Interruptions)... I will allow everyone. Kumari Mayawati, take only three minutes. After three minutes, I will stop. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, चूंकि यह इम्पोर्टेंट मामला है, इसलिए तीन मिनट से काम नहीं चलेगा। मुझे कम-से-कम 5-10 मिनट बोलने का मौका दिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

माननीय उपसभापति जी, जब से केंद्र में बीजेपी व इनकी एनडीए की सरकार बनी है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SHWAIT MALIK (Punjab): This is Zero Hour, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is notice under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, चूंकि यह इम्पोर्टेंट मामला है, इसलिए तीन मिनट से काम नहीं चलेगा। मुझे कम-से-कम 5-10 मिनट बोलने का मौका दिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

माननीय उपसभापति जी, जब से केंद्र में बीजेपी व इनकी एनडीए की सरकार बनी है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: This is Zero Hour, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, जब से केंद्र में बीजेपी व इनकी एनडीए की सरकार बनी है, तब से पूरे देश में और खास कर बीजेपी शासित राज्यों में तो इन्होंने अपनी जातिवादी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: This is Zero Hour, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is notice under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: कृपया आप लोग मुझे अपनी बात रखने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: यह रूल 267 के तहत मैटर है, कृपया आप लोग सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: मान्यवर, जब से केंद्र में बीजेपी व इनकी एनडीए की सरकार बनी है, तब से पूरे देश में और खास कर बीजेपी शासित राज्यों में तो इन्होंने अपनी जातिवादी, संप्रदायी व पूंजीवादी मानसिकता के तहत चल कर, अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ में व अपने नफे-नुकसान को भी

सामने रख कर, ...(व्यवधान)... जहां विशेषकर गरीबों, दलितों, पिछड़ों, अल्पसंख्यकों, मजदूरों, किसानों एवं मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों के साथ जो बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पीड़न व शोषण आदि किया है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: This is Zero Hour, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. lady Member, please listen to your lady Member. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: इन लोगों के साथ जो बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पीड़न व शोषण आदि किया है, जो अभी भी लगातार जारी है, वह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है और इस संदर्भ में मैं पूरे सदन का ध्यान, उत्तर प्रदेश में बीजेपी व इनकी सरकार द्वारा एक सोची-समझी राजनीतिक साजिश व स्वार्थ के तहत वहां जिला सहारनपुर के सब्बीरपुर ग्राम में कराए गए दलित उत्पीड़न कांड की तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... जिस पर पर्दा डालने के लिए बाद में फिर इन्होंने एक दलित संगठन को भी इस्तेमाल करके इसे जातीय हिंसा का रंग दिया है, ...(व्यवधान)... जब कि इस कांड की सच्चाई यह है कि इस वर्ष 14 अप्रैल को परम पूज्य बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर की जयंती थी और जयंती के मौके पर सब्बीरपुर ग्राम के दलित वर्ग के जो लोग थे, उन्होंने जुलूस निकालने का फैसला लिया और वहां पर एक संत रविदास मंदिर है, इस मौके पर उस मंदिर के चबूतरे में बाबा साहेब की प्रतिमा लगाने का भी फैसला लिया था। ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन वहां के जो संबंधित अधिकारी थे, उन्होंने न तो उनको जुलूस निकालने की परमिशन दी और न प्रतिमा रखने की परमिशन दी। ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन वहां के दलित वर्ग के लोगों ने तो ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मुझे अपनी पूरी बात तो रखने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपके तीन मिनट पूरे हो गए। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, इनको अपनी पूरी बात तो रखने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed you three minutes. Three minutes are over. ...(Interruptions)... श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, यह ठीक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण मामला है, मुझे अपनी पूरी बात तो रखने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, इनको अपनी पूरी बात तो रखने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: इनको अपनी बात तीन मिनट में बोलनी है और तीन मिनट हो गए। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: तीन मिनट में बोलना है।

सुश्री मायावती: सवाल 3 मिनट का नहीं है, मामला गंभीर है। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय उपसभापति जी, वहां दलित वर्ग के लोग थे सब्बीरपुर गांव के, तो उन्होंने अधिकारियों की बात

मान कर न तो जुलूस निकाला और न ही प्रतिमा रखी। उन्होंने अधिकारियों की बात मान ली। 14 अप्रैल के बाद अगले महीने फिर 5 मई को महाराणा प्रताप की जयंती के मौके पर उनके अनुयायी लोग वहां पर जुलूस निकाल रहे थे। वहां के दलित वर्ग के लोगों ने जो अनुयायी लोग थे, उनको ...(व्यवधान)... आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Please sit down.
...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: यह ज़ीरो ऑवर नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने कहा है कि 3 मिनट बोलना है। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...
Three minutes' period is over. Now, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, please.

सुश्री मायावती: जब मेरी बात पूरी नहीं होगी तो मैं करूंगी क्या? यह ठीक नहीं है। मुझे पूरी बात तो कहने दो ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, please.

सुश्री मायावती: यह ज़ीरो ऑवर नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mayawatiji, I allowed you for three minutes.

सुश्री मायावती: आप 3 मिनट की बात कैसे कह सकते हैं, यह ज़ीरो ऑवर नहीं है।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to allow others also. ...(Interruptions)... You made your point. I understood it. I have to allow others also.

सुश्री मायावती: नहीं, नहीं, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can't monopolize. You can't do that.
...(Interruptions)... Don't do that, please. मैंने बोला है कि आपको 3 मिनट बोलना है।
...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: यह ज़ीरो ऑवर नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरी बात पूरी होने दो। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under Rule 267, you can only ask for a discussion. That point is already made. It is over. You can't make a speech here.

सुश्री मायावती: यह ऐसे कैसे हो जाएगा? ...(व्यवधान).... अगर आप मुझे बोलने नहीं देंगे तो मैं आज ही सदन से इस्तीफा देती हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: This is not a speech, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): आप इनको बोलने की अनुमति दो। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have so many names in the list. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: जब मैं सदन में अपनी बात नहीं रख सकती तो मैं आज ही इस्तीफा देना चाहती हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS;
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, she is challenging the Chair.
It is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: मुझे मेरी बात नहीं रखने दे रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: She is challenging the Chair! ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: क्या फायदा है यहां राज्य सभा में रहने का, मैं आज ही इस्तीफा देती हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे इस हाउस में रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, since your people too are making the noise, I am not able to control others also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: जिस समाज से मैं ताल्लुक रखती हूँ, यदि मैं अपने समाज के हितों की बात, उनके हितों को प्रोटेक्ट नहीं कर सकती, उनके ऊपर ज़ुल्म-ज्यादतियों की बात हाउस में नहीं रख सकती तो मुझे इस हाउस में रहने का कोई नैतिक अधिकार नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That matter is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can ask for a discussion. What more do you want? अब तक 7 मिनट हो गये ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Minister! ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सुश्री मायावती जी न तो अपने समाज की बात कर रही थीं, न वे दलित समाज की बात कर रही थीं, वे शुद्ध रूप से राजनैतिक बात कर रही थीं और जिस तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता ने इनको राजनीतिक रूप से परास्त किया है, उसकी हताशा साफ दिख रही है और चेयर को धमकी देना कतई गलत है। इसके लिए उनको माफी मांगनी चाहिए। चेयर को धमकी देने का मतलब यह हुआ ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह चेयर का अपमान है। वह सब expunge किया जाए और चेयर से माफी मांगी जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): दलितों पर अत्याचार हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): आप लोग बैठ जाइए। प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: آپ لوگ بیٹھ جائے، پلیز بیٹھ جائے ---*(مداخلت)*---

श्री उपसभापति: बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Now, the Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Please listen to the Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए। आप लोग बैठिए प्लीज़।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, जब परसों माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की उपस्थिति में ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग हुई थी, हमने उसमें स्पष्ट बताया था कि विपक्ष हाउस को रोकने में, हाउस की कार्यवाही में बाधा डालने में कोई रुचि नहीं रखता है। अगर Opposition चाहता है तो सिर्फ इतना कि देश में जो मुद्दे हैं, जो तकलीफें हैं, चाहे किसान की हों, मज़दूर की हों, दलित की हों, अल्पसंख्यक की हों, व्यापारी की हों, उन्हें हम उठाना चाहेंगे। सरकार अगर उन पर चर्चा करने की इजाज़त देती है, अनुमति देती है तो हम सब सरकार को सहयोग देने, कानून पास करने में रुचि रखते हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, सरकार ने, पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ने, गृह मंत्री ने Opposition को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि हम इसमें बाधा नहीं डालेंगे, आप जिस चीज़ पर भी चर्चा करना चाहेंगे, सरकार और रूलिंग पार्टी आपको उसकी इजाज़त देगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज आप अपनी सरकार के खिलाफ जा रहे हैं। हम बाधा नहीं डाल रहे हैं। हमने नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، جب پرسوں مائے پردھان منتری جی کی اپستھی میں آل پارٹی مینٹنگ ہوئی تھی، ہم نے اس میں اسپشٹھ بتایا تھا کہ وپکش ہاؤس کو روکنے میں، ہاؤس کی کاروائی میں بادھا ڈالنے میں کوئی روچی نہیں رکھتا ہے۔ اگر اپوزیشن چاہتا ہے تو صرف اتنا کہ دیش میں جو مدّے ہیں، جو تکلیفیں ہیں چاہے کسان کی ہوں، مزدور کی ہوں، دلت کی ہوں، اقلیتوں کی ہوں، بیوپاریوں کی ہوں، انہیں ہم اٹھانا چاہیں گے۔ سرکار اگر ان پر چرچا کرنے کی اجازت دیتی ہے انومتی دیتی ہے تو ہم سب سرکار کو سپیوگ دینے، قانون پاس کرنے میں دلچسپی رکھتے ہیں۔ مائے پردھان منتری جی، سرکار نے، پارلمینٹری افیئرس منسٹر نے بوم منسٹر نے، اپوزیشن کو یہ آشواسن دیا تھا کہ ہم اس میں بادھا نہیں ڈالیں گے، آپ جس چیز پر بھی چرچا کرنا چاہیں گے، سرکار اور رولنگ پارٹی آپ کو اس کی اجازت دے گی ---*(مداخلت)*--- آج آپ اپنی سرکار کے خلاف جا رہے ہیں۔ ہم بادھا نہیں ڈال رہے ہیں۔ ہم نے نوٹس دیا ہے ---*(مداخلت)*--- پلیز ---*(مداخلت)*---

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: We are ready for that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Please don't disturb me. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... जिस मुद्दे पर भी आप चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, हम तैयार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You are going against the promise made by your Ministers and the Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आप चेयर को गाली देंगे, आप गलत मुद्दे को उठाएंगे तो ...(व्यवधान)... हम तैयार हैं, आप नोटिस दीजिए, चर्चा शुरू कीजिए, हम उसके लिए तैयार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You are going against the promise made by your Ministers and Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): आप चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग बैठिए। Please listen. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: हम आज एक नोटिस देकर ...(व्यवधान)... नोटिस के बिना नहीं बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने नोटिस दिया है कि देश में कुछ अर्से से दलितों, अल्पसंख्यकों और किसानों की lynching हो रही है, इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। जब मायावती जी दलित की बात कर रही थीं, उन्हें आपने कहा कि हमें जनादेश मिला है। हमें आज तक मालूम था कि आपको जनादेश मिला है, सरकार चलाने के लिए, किसानों की समस्याएं हल करने के लिए, दलितों और minorities को protect करने के लिए, गरीबों को protect करने के लिए, देश का उत्थान करने के लिए। हमें यह मालूम नहीं था कि बीजेपी को जनादेश मिला है, massacre of minorities and massacre of dalits के लिए। I am sorry, that we from the Opposition, are going to walk out. ...(Interruptions)... इसके लिए अगर आप आपको जनादेश मिला है तो आप सरकार चलाइए। हम इस सदन से walk out करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: ہم آج ایک نوٹس دے کر --- (مداخلت) --- نوٹس کے بنا نہیں بول رہے ہیں --- (مداخلت) --- ہم نے نوٹس دیا ہے کہ دیش میں کچھ عرصے سے دلتوں، اقلیتوں اور کسانوں کی lynching ہو رہی ہے، اس پر چرچا ہونی چاہئے۔ جب مایاوتی جی دلت کی بات کر رہی تھیں، انہیں آپ نے کہا کہ ہمیں جن ادیش ملا ہے۔ ہمیں آج تک معلوم تھا کہ اپکو جن ادیش ملا ہے، سرکار چلانے کے لیے، کسانوں کی سمسائیں حل کرنے کے لیے، دلتوں اور مائنارٹیز کو پروٹیکٹ کرنے کے لیے، غریبوں کو پروٹیکٹ کرنے کے لیے، دیش کا اتھان کرنے کے لیے۔ ہمیں یہ معلوم نہیں تھا کہ بی جے پی کو جن ادیش ملا ہے، massacre of minorities and massacre of dalits کے لیے۔ I am sorry, --- (مداخلت) --- that we from the Opposition, are going to walk out. جن ادیش ملا ہے تو آپ سرکار چلائیے۔ ہم اس سدن سے واک ا وٹ کرتے ہیں --- (مداخلت) ---

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुनकर जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप इस तरह से मत जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति महोदय, ऑरनेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोज़िशन ने कहा है कि वह ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: आज हजारों किसान आए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... वे अपने मामलों के लिए आए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... उनको अपनी फसल का मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस को बढ़ा नहीं रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... यह गंभीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: साथ ही साथ, वे अल्पसंख्यक का सम्मान करना भूल गए। ...(व्यवधान)... इसका जवाब मिल चुका है। ...(व्यवधान)... सारे मुद्दों का जवाब इनको मिल चुका है। ...(व्यवधान)... ये सदन की कार्यवाही को बाधित करना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... देश के गरीबों और कमजोर वर्गों को ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... सतीश जी, ...(व्यवधान)... सतीश जी, एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, हम यहां पर खड़े हुए हैं और बहन मायावती जी ने जो बात कही है, वह देश के लिए बड़ी गंभीर बात है। दलितों के ऊपर अत्याचार और ...(व्यवधान)... साथ ही साथ हमारी मॉइनारिटीज के ऊपर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे जो अन्नदाता हैं, हमारा जो किसान है, उसको आत्महत्या करने की तरफ धकेला जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... इनको जनादेश सरकार चलाने के लिए मिला ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us discuss this instead of shouting slogans.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am sorry, Sir, you are not allowing us to speak.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is ready for discussion.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, हम चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं।...(व्यवधान)... हमें चर्चा करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is ready for discussion.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Have you ever seen the Ruling Party disrupting the House? ...(Interruptions)... This is what is happening because they cannot answer.
...(Interruptions)... They cannot answer all these questions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is saying that it is ready for discussion.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why don't they allow us to raise? They are not willing. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are not willing to listen to us. Then what are they willing to discuss? We are saying, 'These are the issues.' There are attacks on *Dalits*. Atrocities are growing. There are attacks on minorities. ...*(Interruptions)*... Atrocities are growing. Farmers are being pushed to commit suicide. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are all here in Delhi today protesting, demanding what this Government had promised. They promised one and a half times the minimum support price from input cost. For three years they have not done that. They have not done that. ...*(Interruptions)*... They had promised loan waiver. They have not done that. They have betrayed on all these instances. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us have a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats.*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry to say that shouting slogans is not the solution.*(Interruptions)*. We can discuss each subject. The Chair is ready to allow all subjects that you want. Therefore, I am requesting Members to go back to their seats. Let us start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

I adjourn the House till 1200 hours.

The House then adjourned at twenty-five minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we have some issues to raise ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, permit me to make a point ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप यह मत कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You have had your say. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have had your say. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have had your say. Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 16. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you here? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Performing of unnecessary Caesarean operations

*16. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private hospitals are forcing the women patients

to undergo Caesarean operations even when these are not necessary, if so the details thereof;

(b) the percentage of Caesarean deliveries reported in Government and private hospitals, State-wise; and

(c) whether there is any mechanism with Government to check these unnecessary operations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per National Family Health Survey–IV (2015-16), Birth in Health Facility by Caesarean Section (%) in private health facility is 40.9% which is higher than public health facility where it is 11.9%. However, there are multiple reasons for higher rates of C-section.

Some common and important medical indications for C-section include foetal distress, prolonged labour, Oblique presentation of the foetus and history of previous C-section. Now a days the family size is small, hence, every pregnancy is precious and sometime C-sections are also demanded by some patients. It is observed that due to good antenatal care, more high risk pregnancies are identified which also leads to higher C-sections.

(b) State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) It is understood that Caesarean section rates higher than 10% are not associated with reductions in maternal and newborn mortality rates.

Government of India (GoI) has already written to all States and UTs sharing the latest WHO statement. In addition, States have been informed to conduct periodic prescription audit in the private health facilities under the Clinical Establishment Act. They have also been informed that prescription audits can be extended to public health facilities. 10 States and 6 UTs have adopted the Clinical Establishment Act. Health being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the States to effectively implement the act.

A communication has also gone to Federation of Obstetrical and Gynecological Societies of India (FOGSI) which is the largest professional body of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in India for sharing the WHO guidance note to all their State chapters and the Obstetricians and Gynecologists registered with them.

Statement*Birth in Health Facility by Caesarean Section (%)*

Sl. No.	State	Birth delivered by C section	Public Facility	Private
1	2	3	4	5
India		17.2	11.9	40.9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19.3	16.9	*
2.	Andhra Pradesh	40.1	25.5	57
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.9	12.5	37.5
4.	Assam	13.4	12.9	53.3
5.	Bihar	6.2	2.6	31
6.	Chandigarh	22.6	19.5	44
7.	Chhattisgarh	9.9	5.7	46.6
8.	Delhi NCT	23.7	21	42.9
9.	Daman and Diu	15.8	7.3	26.8
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.2	12	38.4
11.	Goa	31.4	19.9	51.3
12.	Gujarat	18.4	10.8	26.6
13.	Haryana	11.7	8.6	25.3
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16.7	16.4	44.4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.1	35.1	75.5
16.	Jharkhand	9.9	4.6	39.5
17.	Karnataka	23.6	16.9	40.3
18.	Kerala	35.8	31.4	38.6
19.	Lakshadweep	37.9	25.7	59.1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8.6	5.8	40.8
21.	Maharashtra	20.1	13.1	33.1
22.	Manipur	21.1	22.6	46.2
23.	Meghalaya	7.6	9.8	31.4
24.	Mizoram	12.7	12.3	30
25.	Nagaland	5.8	13.5	31.4

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Puducherry	33.6	30.4	48.3
27.	Sikkim	20.9	18.1	49.3
28.	Odisha	13.8	11.5	53.7
29.	Punjab	24.6	17.8	39.7
30.	Rajasthan	8.6	6.1	23.2
31.	Tamil Nadu	34.1	26.3	51.3
32.	Telangana	58	40.6	74.9
33.	Tripura	20.5	18.1	73.7
34.	Uttar Pradesh	9.4	4.7	31.3
35.	Uttarakhand	13.1	9.3	36.4
36.	West Bengal	23.8	18.8	70.9

* Parameter in NFHS-4 and no value has been reported. The star mark has been further explained as follows : "Percentage not shewn based on fewer than 25 unweighed cases.

Source: NFHS-4.

Concerns of textile traders/sellers about GST

*17. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether organized traders and unorganized sellers have been affected by the Goods and Services Tax (GST) if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what steps the Ministry is taking to address their concerns as they claim textiles were never taxed in independent India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The GST rate structure for the textile sector was discussed in detail in the GST Council meeting held on 3rd June, 2017, wherein the Council recommended the detailed rate structure for the textile sector. Accordingly, the GST rates for the textile sector have been notified as under:—

Sl. No.	Type of fibre/filament	GST rate			
		Fibre	Yarn	Fabrics*	Garments and made ups**
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Silk	Nil	5%	5%	5% / 12%
2.	Wool	Nil	5%	5%	5% / 12%

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Cotton	Nil	5%	5%	5% / 12%
4.	Other vegetable fibres	Nil / 5%	5%	5%	5% / 12%
5.	Manmade fibres/filaments	18%	18%	5%	5% / 12%

* - 5% GST rate with no refund of unutilized input tax credit.

** - (i) 5% GST rate for garments/made ups of sale value not exceeding ₹ 1000 per piece.

(ii) 12% GST rate for garments/made ups of sale value exceeding ₹ 1000 per piece.

Thus, the GST rate structure for the textiles sector enables ease of classification and determination of rate.

The main demand of the textile traders is not to put any tax on fabrics. However, the same cannot be accepted because of the following reasons:—

- (a) Nil GST on fabrics will break the input tax credit chain and then the garments/made ups manufacturers will not be able to get the credit of tax on previous stages.
- (b) Nil GST on fabrics will result in zero rating of imported fabrics, while domestic fabrics will continue to bear the burden of input taxes.
- (c) Generally, the GST rates are equal or lower than the pre-GST tax incidence. And therefore, the price of fabrics is not likely to go up.

It is not correct to say that textiles sector was never taxed in independent India. In fact, during 2003-04, the entire textiles sector was subjected to Central excise duty. Necessary steps have been taken to facilitate taxpayers to take GST registration. GST Sewa Kendras have been set up in various centres to handhold the taxpayers and to provide all necessary guidance regarding GST compliance.

Development of world class airports in West Bengal

*18. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been repeated requests from the State Government of West Bengal for the development of world class airports in Cooch Behar and Malda, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of revenue generated, expenditure incurred and profit/loss registered by airports in West Bengal for the last three years; and

(c) whether Government is taking any steps to increase air connectivity between places in West Bengal to the North Eastern States, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) The development of airports is done based on the demand for air traffic. At present, both Cooch Behar and Malda airports do not have any scheduled commercial operations by the airlines. Further, the airport at Cooch Behar is already slated for revival on account of regional connectivity.

(b) The details of revenue generated, expenditure incurred and profit/loss registered by airports of AAI in West Bengal for the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Flight operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) issued by the Government. It is upto the airline operators to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. However, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme [Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN)] in October, 2016 with the objective to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity to currently underserved and unserved airports by making it affordable. The Scheme is demand driven. This is a first-of-its-kind scheme to stimulate regional connectivity through a market-based mechanism. Airports Authority of India (AAI) follows a transparent bidding process to award the routes/networks to bidders/airline operators who submit valid proposals and quote the lowest Viability Gap Funding (VGF) from the Government for such routes/networks.

In the first round of the bidding Deccan Charters Pvt. Ltd. has won the following routes in West Bengal and the North Eastern Region to operate under UDAN Scheme:—

Shillong (Barapani)-Silchar-Shillong (Barapani)-Imphal (Korangee) Shillong (Barapani)-Dimapur-Shillong (Barapani)-Aizawl-Kolkata-Aizawl Shillong (Barapani)-Agartala-Shillong (Barapani).

Kolkata-Cooch Behar-Kolkata-Jamshedpur-Kolkata- Rourkela (Sail)-Kolkata-Andal (Durgapur)-Bagdogra-Andal (Durgapur)-Kolkata-Burnpur Kolkata.

Presently, major airlines are already providing air services on West Bengal-North East sector. Details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Airports Authority of India*

*Details of profit and loss alongwith income and expenditure in respect of airports located in
State of West Bengal during the period 2014-15 to 2016-17*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17 (Provisional)*		
		Revenue	Expenditure	Profit (+)/ Loss (-)	Revenue	Expenditure	Profit (+)/ Loss (-)	Revenue	Expenditure	Profit (+)/ Loss (-)
1.	Asansol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.11	-0.11
2.	Bagdogra	21.48	15.99	5.49	25.01	15.71	9.30	31.28	22.70	8.58
3.	Balurghat	0.00	0.27	-0.27	0.00	0.26	-0.26	0.01	0.23	-0.22
4.	Behala	0.22	1.02	-0.80	0.28	0.80	-0.52	0.02	0.84	-0.82
5.	Cooch Behar	0.02	5.23	-5.21	0.60	4.89	-4.29	0.02	4.47	-4.45
6.	Kolkatta	815.73	772.01	43.72	962.60	854.53	108.07	1073.85	889.34	184.52
7.	Malda	0.04	0.44	-0.40	0.01	0.18	-0.17	0.00	0.22	-0.22

* Without apportionment of CHQ/RHQ-Expenditure.

Statement-II

The details of flights being operated by various airlines from Bagdogra and Kolkata airports to North Eastern States

Sl. No.	Name of the Airport	Sector	Airlines	No. of departures per week
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bagdogra	Guwahati	Indigo	7
			Go Air	7
		Kolkata	Indigo	21
			Air India	3
			Go Air	7
			Jetlite	7
			Spicejet	20
2.	Kolkata	Aizawl	Jet Airways	7
			Air India	7
			Spicejet	7
			Zoom Air	7
		Dibrugarh	Indigo	7
			Air India	6
		Dimapur	Indigo	7
			Air India	6
		Guwahati	Indigo	42
			Alliance Air	7
			Jet Airways	29
			Air India	14
			Go Air	7
			Jetlite	7
			Spicejet	14
			Air Vistara	7
		Imphal	Indigo	18
			Jet Airways	3
			Air India	6

1	2	3	4	5
		Agartala	Indigo	45
			Air India	18
			SpiceJet	14
		Bagdogra	Indigo	21
			Air India	3
			Go Air	7
			Jetlite	7
			Spicejet	20
		Silchar	Jet Airways	7
			Air India	7
			Spicejet	14
		Shillong	Alliance Air	6

Swine flu deaths in Maharashtra and Gujarat

*19. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there were incidents of deaths caused by Swine flu, recently in Maharashtra and Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last twelve months, State-wise;

(c) the total number of Swine flu patients detected in each of the States during the said period; and

(d) what preventive and other precautionary measures Government has taken or proposes to take in the matter in these States?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Yes, Government is aware of the incidents of deaths due to Swine Flu caused by Influenza A (H1N1) in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Details of H1N1 cases and deaths reported by States/UTs are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Health is a State subject, however, the Central Government has been closely monitoring the Seasonal Influenza outbreak situation and is in regular touch with the

States on the issue. Central Government has taken following steps to mitigate and contain the impact of Seasonal Influenza.

- Prior to the onset of Influenza season, the situation was reviewed by the Minister for Health and Family Welfare on 13th October, 2016 and on 9th November, 2016.
- Additional Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare held a video conference on 20th February, 2017 with the Principal Secretaries and other senior officers of the Department of Health of the States to review preparedness measures against Seasonal Influenza.
- 12 laboratories under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) and 30 laboratories under Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) are providing diagnostic services for detection for Influenza virus to the States.
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has procured laboratory diagnostics (to test 20,000 samples) for the laboratories under IDSP and ICMR networks which also tests the samples for the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- Following National Guidelines on Seasonal Influenza has been prepared and circulated to all States/UTs:—
 - o Guidelines for Providing Home Care
 - o Clinical Management Protocol for Seasonal Influenza
 - o Guidelines on Risk Categorization
 - o Guidelines on use of masks for health care workers, patients and members of public.
- Vaccine Guidance including composition of the vaccine are issued every year. For the current season, the guidelines were updated on 25.4.2017 and provided to the States.
- Training Workshops attended by Directors of Health Services and Directors of Medical Education of States were organized at New Delhi on 24.11.2016 and 30.01.2017.

Statement

Influenza A (H1N1) – State/UT-wise, Year-wise number of cases and death from 2010 to 2017 (till 9th July, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015		2016		2017 (As on 09.07.2017)	
		C	D	C	D	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	0	0	0	2	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	258	36	12	5	373	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	31	4	0	0	100	2
5.	Bihar	352	6	0	0	1	0
6.	Chandigarh	23	7	6	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	239	53	6	4	11	2
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	6	1	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	5	1	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	4307	12	193	7	241	4
11.	Goa	193	19	6	0	57	4
12.	Gujarat	7180	517	411	55	289	75
13.	Haryana	433	58	68	5	19	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	123	27	14	5	32	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	495	20	2	0	11	0
16.	Jharkhand	16	6	1	1	10	0
17.	Karnataka	3565	94	110	0	2377	15
18.	Kerala	928	76	23	1	1127	63
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2445	367	38	12	8	4
21.	Maharashtra	8583	905	82	26	2324	284
22.	Manipur	5	2	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	4	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Nagaland	4	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	76	13	1	0	7	1
27.	Puducherry	57	4	1	0	161	9
28.	Punjab	300	61	177	64	20	6
29.	Rajasthan	6858	472	197	43	407	59
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	898	29	122	2	2896	15
32.	Telangana*	2956	100	166	12	1443	17
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	37	0
34.	Uttarakhand	105	15	20	5	17	2
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1578	50	122	16	29	3
36.	West Bengal	544	30	7	2	461	16
CUMULATIVE TOTAL		42592	2990	1786	265	12460	600

Abbreviations: C-Cases, D-Deaths

*Telangana State has reporting separately since Nov, 2014 after separation from Andhra Pradesh.

The reports on cases and deaths of influenza A (H1N1) are based on the reports received from States/UTs to Central Surveillance Unit, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, NCDC, Delhi.

- Required quantities of Oseltamivir tablets and suspension for children, Personal Protective Equipment and masks are made available by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as per the indents obtained from the States.
- To ensure wider availability and accessibility of Oseltamivir, the drug for treatment of Influenza, has been put in Schedule H1 (can be sold by all licensed chemists under prescription) from Schedule X (wherein only certain selected Pharmacies were authorized to stock the medicine) on 22.06.2017.
- A Central Rapid Response Team was deployed to the State of Maharashtra on 27th June, 2017 to investigate the rising trend of Influenza in that State and to provide required assistance to the State which is resulting in reduced mortality presently. It imparted training to private and Government medical officers in Mumbai and Thane Corporations and to the State health officials on categorization and management of cases.
- Central teams were also deployed to assist the States of Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka and Telangana where large laboratory confirmed cases have been reported.

Counterfeit currency and its identification

†*20. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of detection of counterfeit currency notes that took place in different parts of the country, post demonetisation,

(b) the responsibility of banks in case the common man gets counterfeit currency in a situation when the Indian currency is new for now and the common man is not able to differentiate between genuine and counterfeit currency, and

(c) the responsibility of banks in case the new currency is a little torn or there is something written over it so that the common man does not suffer any financial losses on account of it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The data available from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) indicates that 1,57,797 numbers of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN), having a face-value of ₹ 11,23,62,980/- have been detected in 29 States post demonetisation until July 14, 2017.

(b) RBI brought out circulars on detection and impounding of FICN, making the bank branches responsible to detect, impound and report the incidence of FICN. RBI had issued press releases on 8 November, 2016 informing the public about the introduction of Mahatma Gandhi (New) Series bank notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000. Banks are under instructions to display design and security features of all the bank notes prominently at the branches for information of the public.

Recently, a mobile app has been launched by RBI, which allows the users to see the features of Mahatma Gandhi (New) Series ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000 notes so that they can check their authenticity. The app can be downloaded from the Play Store/ App Store in one's Android/IPhone respectively, using the search word "Reserve Bank of India".

(c) Bank notes with writing on them are treated as soiled notes and can be deposited in bank accounts or exchanged at any bank branch, in accordance to Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Rules, 2009.

Defence personnel killed or injured on duty

*21. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of defence personnel have been killed

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

or injured while on duty and it has become frequent nowadays;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of personnel killed or injured, during the last three years; and

(c) what are the compensation given to the family members of deceased and number of compensation cases pending along with the reasons for such pendency, if any?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The details of defence personnel killed or injured during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Army		Navy		Air Force	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
2014	77	118	Nil	Nil	13	Nil
2015	109	107	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2016	111	111	Nil	Nil	17	Nil

(c) The families/Next of Kin of the deceased soldiers are provided financial assistance by way of Liberalised/Special Family Pension, Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity, *Ex-Gratia* lump sum compensation etc. as per extant rules. They may also avail the benefits of the various Welfare Schemes provided through the Directorate General Re-settlement/Kendriya Sainik Board. Some State Governments also provide assistance to families/Next of Kin of deceased soldiers.

Ex-gratia lump sum compensation to the Next of Kin of the deceased Defence forces Personnel are as under:—

Sl. No.	Details	With effect from 1.1.2016 (in ₹)
1	2	3
1.	Death occurring due to accidents in course of performance of duties	25 Lakhs
2.	Death in the course of performance of duties attributed to acts of violence by terrorists, anti-social elements etc.	25 Lakhs
3.	Death occurring in border skirmishes and action against militants, terrorists, extremists, sea pirates	35 Lakhs
4.	Death occurring while on duty in the specified high altitude, inaccessible border posts, on account of natural disaster, extreme weather conditions	35 Lakhs

1	2	3
5.	Death occurring during enemy action in war or such war like engagements, which are specifically notified by Ministry of Defence and death occurring during evacuation of Indian Nationals from a war-torn zone in foreign country	45 Lakhs

Details of cases of compensation pending is as under:—

Cases of compensation pending to the family members of the deceased			Reasons for pendency
Army	Navy	Air Force	
29	Nil	04	Army: 27 cases pending with PCDA(P) Allahabad for issue of Pension Payment Order (PPO). 2 cases pending due to court cases/dispute between widow and parents. Air Force: Special Family Pension has already been sanctioned. Case for liberalised Family Pension and <i>Ex-Gratia</i> is under process.

Central Sports University in Manipur

*22. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started work for establishing a Central Sports University in Manipur;

(b) whether Government contemplates to bring a Bill in this regard for passing in both Houses of Parliament during the current session; and

(c) the amount of funds released for the establishment of the University and amount sanctioned and contemplated to be sanctioned for the university for the ensuing three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has started work for establishing National Sports University in Manipur. M/s Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL) has been engaged as Project Management Consultant for the purpose.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to introduce the National Sports University Bill, 2017, in the current session of Parliament.

(c) ₹ 13.50 crore has been released to Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL), the Project Management Consultant appointed for setting up the proposed University, for pre-investment activities. As per advice rendered by the Ministry of Finance, this Ministry can sanction upto ₹ 50 crore for pre-investment activities and the same will be released in the first instance. Phase-1 of the Project has been estimated to be ₹ 91 crore. The total cost of the project, including Outlying Campuses of the University, would be tentatively ₹ 500 crore. Funds would be released during the ensuing three years depending upon the progress of work.

Non-spending of CSR funds by companies

*23. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many of the companies including Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are not spending two per cent of their total profit on welfare activities under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the Companies Act, 2013; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including unutilised funds in the last financial year, companies and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, mandates every company above the specified thresholds of turnover, or net worth, or net profit to spend at least two per cent of the average net profits earned during three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The actual expenditure incurred during the Financial Year is required to be reported in the prescribed format to the Board's Reports under rule 8 (1) of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014. The Board's Report shall specify the reasons for not spending the specified amount, if the company fails to spend such amount.

(b) Does not arise.

Identification of non-filer through NMS

*24. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax (IT) Department has developed a comprehensive strategy for widening of tax-base and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether the Income Tax Department has implemented the Non-Filer Monitoring System (NMS) to identify such persons/entities who have undertaken high value financial transactions but have not filed return; and

(c) if so, the number of non-filers with potential tax liability which has been identified through the Non-Filer Monitoring System (NMS) by the IT Department and the measures taken to ensure that they file their returns?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes Sir. Widening of tax base is a core function of the Income Tax Department, for which various measures have been taken, notably:—

- (i) The Income Tax Department has implemented the Non-Filer Monitoring System (NMS) which assimilates and analyses in-house information as well as transactional data received from third-parties, including Statement of Financial Transaction (SFT), Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) and Tax Collection at Source (TCS) statements, Intelligence and Criminal Investigation (I&CI) data etc. to identify such persons/entities who have undertaken high value financial transactions but have not filed their returns.
- (ii) The mechanism for collection and verification of financial information has been broadened to include data in respect of various types of high-value transactions from banks and financial institutions and high-value expenditure from commercial establishments in the form of Statement of Financial Transaction (SFT).
- (iii) The scope of TDS and TCS has been expanded by bringing more taxable transactions within their ambit.
- (iv) Quoting of Permanent Account Number (PAN) has been made mandatory for all transactions above rupees two lakh and for specified transactions in respect of property, shares, bonds, insurance, foreign travel, demat account, etc.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The number of non-filers with potential tax liabilities identified in various NMS cycles is as under:—

- (a) NMS Cycle 1 (2013): 12.19 lakh
- (b) NMS Cycle 2 (2014): 22.09 lakh
- (c) NMS Cycle 3 (2015): 44.07 lakh
- (d) NMS Cycle 4 (2015): 58.95 lakh
- (e) NMS Cycle 5 (2016): 67.54 lakh

Following measures have been taken to ensure filing of returns by the persons identified under NMS:—

- (i) Rule based algorithms have been applied to classify the cases under different risk categories for graded monitoring.
- (ii) 'Compliance' module has been developed on the income tax e-filing portal and information related to NMS cases has been made available to the potential non-filers to respond. SMS and e-mail were sent to the target segment asking them to access e-filing portal and submit their response.
- (iii) Media campaign has been launched and Press Notes have been issued to make target segment aware about identification of non-filers and requirement of submission of information by them on e-filing portal.
- (iv) Compliance Management Cell (CMC) has been set up for sending letters and capturing responses from the non-filers centrally without interface with the field officers.
- (v) Actionable Information Monitoring System (AIMS) has been developed to enable verification and monitoring of actionable information by the field formation. This functionality enables field officers to generate letters, view online response and update the case status.
- (vi) Statutory notices for filing of return are issued in appropriate cases.

Due to constant and intensive follow-up of NMS data, more than 95 lakh returns have been filed by the target segment and self-assessment tax of about ₹ 16,500 crore has been paid.

Share of farmers' loans in NPAs

†*25. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of various banks declared as Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in the last three years along with the separate details of the said NPAs, on account of farmers and corporate sector, out of this NPA;

(b) the year-wise and State-wise details of farmers thereof; and

(c) the loan amount of farmers waived off and the relaxation given to corporate sector during this period, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the data on NPAs are not collected under

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the nomenclature “corporate”. The details of total outstanding Gross Non Performing Assets (GNPAs) and the same for Agriculture and Allied Activities, in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) as on March 31, 2015, March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017 (Provisional), as reported by RBI, are given in the Statement (*See below*). RBI has informed that the State-wise details of GNPAs for Agriculture and Allied Activities are not maintained.

(c) Central Government has not announced any loan waiver scheme for either corporate or agriculture loans. However, with a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers’ Welfare implements an interest subvention scheme for short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Under the said scheme, additional subvention of 3% is given to those farmers who repay their short-term crop loan in time, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers.

Statement

(Amount in Rupees crore; Rates and Ratios in Per cent)

Items	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	Foreign Bank Group	Scheduled Commercial Banks
31 March, 15				
Gross NPAs#	2,67,065	31,576	10,758	3,09,399
Agriculture and Allied Activities - GNPAs	34,972	2,797	84	37,853
31 March, 16				
Gross NPAs#	5,02,068	48,380	15,798	5,66,247
Agriculture and Allied Activities - GNPAs	47,942	3,982	40	51,964
31 March, 17*				
Gross NPAs#	6,41,057	73,842	13,649	7,28,548
Agriculture and Allied Activities - GNPAs	57,021	5,206	80	62,307

*Provisional.

Includes Agriculture and Allied Activities.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

Testing of Smart Anti-Airfield weapon

*26. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has successfully tested an indigenous Smart Anti-Airfield weapon from an Indian Air Force aircraft, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the 120 kg. class smart weapon is used to destroy runways, bunkers, aircraft hangers and other reinforced structures, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Information cannot be divulged in the interest of National Security.

Gap in timely diagnosis and treatment of serious diseases

†*27. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of disparity found between the assessment made about the current requirement of timely diagnosis and treatment of serious diseases including cardiac diseases, kidney diseases, liver diseases and cancer in the country and the facilities available for the above, and the policy and action plan for improving this adverse situation; and

(b) the number of people affected by each of these serious diseases and the number of people who lost their lives due to the lack of timely diagnosis and treatment, during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The data about extent of disparity between the current requirement and facilities available for timely diagnosis and treatment of serious diseases such as cardiac diseases, kidney diseases, liver diseases and number of people who lost their lives due to lack of timely diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is not maintained centrally. However, as per Rural Health Statistics (RHS), there is a shortage of public health facilities.

Public Health is a State subject. However, under National Health Mission, financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including setting up of/upgradation of public health facilities, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. It has focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-communicable Diseases. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up NCD Clinics in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs). Till March, 2017, 388 District NCD Clinics and 2115 CHC NCD clinics have been set up under NPCDCS programme.

For early diagnosis, a programme is initiated for “Population-based Screening of common NCDs *viz.* Diabetes, Hypertension and Common Cancers (Oral, Breast, Cervical)” utilizing the services of the Frontline-workers and Health-workers under existing Primary Healthcare System. This process will also generate awareness of risk factors of common NCDs.

Under strengthening of Tertiary Care for Cancer Centre (TCCC) Scheme, Government of India is assisting States to set up/establish State Cancer Institute (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) in different parts of the country. Till date, proposals for setting up of 13 State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and 16 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) have been approved in different parts of the country.

The Central Government, through its hospitals, augments the efforts of the State Governments for providing health services in the country. Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), 6 new AIIMS have been set up and upgradation of identified medical colleges has been undertaken which will also improve health care facilities.

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that according to the Report of National Commission on Macro-economics and Health, Cardiovascular Diseases (CVDs) cases were estimated to be 641 lakh in the year 2015.

As informed by ICMR, the estimated incidence and mortality of cancer cases in India during the last 3 years are as under:—

Year	Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India	Estimated Mortality of cancer cases in India
2014	1328229	670541
2015	1388397	701007
2016	1451417	732921

According to published data in lancet 2010, Vol. 279, approximately 14000 deaths would have occurred in India due to liver cancer (among men), whereas, among women, liver cancer related mortality is estimated to have accounted for 12,000 deaths in 2010.

Nation-wide scientific estimation of number of patients of Chronic Kidney Diseases (CKD) has not been carried out. However, in some of the small population based studies, it was found to be in 0.79% in North India and 0.16% in South India.

Availability of doctors in the country

†*28. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered doctors in the country as on date and the number of doctors out of them who are in practice;

(b) the number of vacant posts of doctors in Government Hospitals, State-wise, and whether expeditious action is being taken to fill those vacant posts;

(c) the percentage of population for which doctors were available in the years, 2004 and 2014, respectively, and the percentage of population for which doctors are available at present; and

(d) whether any special initiative has been taken by Government for ensuring availability of doctors for the entire population of the country during last three years and whether they have yielded expected results?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the information provided by Medical Council of India (MCI), a total of 10,22,859 allopathic doctors are registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 31st March, 2017. The data regarding number of doctors who are in active service is not maintained. However, it is expected that 80% doctors may be available for service.

(b) Health being a State subject, provision of healthcare facilities and filling up of vacant posts of doctors is under the jurisdiction of respective State Governments. However, as per Rural Health Statistics (RHS), 2016, details of vacancy of doctors at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), District Hospital and Sub-District/Sub-Divisional Hospitals in the country are given in Statement-I, II and III (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, details of vacant posts of doctors in three Central Government Hospitals under Central Health Service are as under:—

Sl.No.	Name of Hospital	Vacant Posts
1.	Lady Hardinge Medical College	64
2.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	34
3.	Safdarjung Hospital	194

(c) The registered doctors in the country are available to the entire population. However, the availability of doctors per capita population would increase with the increase in number of doctors. The number of registered doctors in the country in 2004, 2014 and 2017 was 6,99,700, 9,38,861 and 10,22,859 respectively.

(d) The Government has taken various measures to increase the availability of doctors in the country. The Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of new medical colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals in 58 districts in under-served areas in the country. 8 such colleges have become functional. There are other Centrally Sponsored Schemes for increasing UG seats and PG seats in existing Government medical colleges. To increase the availability of faculty and specialist doctors in the country, one time increase in PG seats was permitted this year after the revision of teacher student ratio. Minimum Standard Requirements (MSRs) for medical colleges including requirement of land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure has been rationalized to facilitate setting up of new colleges. There are 479 medical colleges in the country and the intake capacity in MBBS and PG seats has increased by 12870 and 7156 respectively in the last three years.

Further, to encourage doctors working in remote and difficult areas, the MCI with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:—

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service, who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas as upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Under NHM, financial incentive is also provided to MBBS as well as PG doctors for serving in the rural areas. These incentives are over and above the salaries of the doctors concerned.

Statement-I*Details of Doctors⁺ at Primary Health Centres*

(As on 31st March, 2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1075	2270	1412	858	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	122	NA	21
3.	Assam	1014	NA	932	NA	82
4.	Bihar**	1802	2078	1786	292	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	790	777	344	433	446
6.	Goa	22	48	56	*	*
7.	Gujarat	1314	1697	1105	592	209
8.	Haryana	474	635	489	146	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	518	636	424	212	94
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1347	761	586	*
11.	Jharkhand	327	327	271	56	56
12.	Karnataka	2353	2353	2133	220	220
13.	Kerala	824	1120	1169	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1771	946	825	225
15.	Maharashtra	1811	3009	2927	82	*
16.	Manipur	85	238	194	44	*
17.	Meghalaya##	109	128	105	23	4
18.	Mizoram^	57	152	71	81	*
19.	Nagaland	126	108	120	*	6
20.	Odisha	1305	1312	959	353	346
21.	Punjab	427	518	494	24	*
22.	Rajasthan	2080	2807	2422	385	*
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	26	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1368	2927	2751	176	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Telangana	668	1318	1024	294	*
26.	Tripura##	94	158	147	11	*
27.	Uttarakhand	257	386	215	171	42
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3497	4509	2209	2300	1288
29.	West Bengal	909	1324	721	603	188
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	42	36	6	*
31.	Chandigarh##	3	0	2	*	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	6	11	*	0
33.	Daman and Diu	4	3	7	*	*
34.	Delhi	5	21	20	1	*
35.	Lakshadweep	4	5	7	*	*
36.	Puducherry	24	38	46	*	*
ALL INDIA ² /TOTAL		25354	34068	26464	8774	3244

+ Allopathic Doctors.

1 One per Primary Health Centre

Notes: ** Sanctioned data for 2011 used

Sanctioned data for 2015 used

^ Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

2 For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded

NA: Not Available.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

* Surplus.

Statement-II*Details of Doctors at district hospital and sub-district/sub-divisional Hospital*

(As on 31st March, 2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	District Hospital		Sub-District/Sub-Divisional Hospital	
		Sanctioned	In-Position	Sanctioned	In-Position
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	404	249	573	434
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	381	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	NA	632	NA	126
4.	Bihar	NA	2549	NA	224
5.	Chhattisgarh	803	509	152	57
6.	Goa	73	63	71	59
7.	Gujarat	369	257	339	155
8.	Haryana	563	741	225	167
9.	Himachal Pradesh	311	526	359	476
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1034	831	NA	NA
11.	Jharkhand	325	334	83	65
12.	Karnataka	1718	1314	1981	1397
13.	Kerala	87	502	488	624
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2740	1908	796	607
15.	Maharashtra	1292	1094	1362	1098
16.	Manipur	261	221	17	6
17.	Meghalaya#	266	177	11	9
18.	Mizoram	NA	184	NA	52
19.	Nagaland	NA	158	0	0
20.	Odisha	1414	991	363	255
21.	Punjab	730	572	735	564
22.	Rajasthan	1726	1170	516	352
23.	Sikkim	NA	98	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1649	1256	2630	2298
25.	Telangana	309	206	408	308
26.	Tripura#	84	107	64	89
27.	Uttarakhand	377	258	218	158
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2671	2108	0	0
29.	West Bengal	1597	1282	5251	2732
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33	15	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	117	185	0	30

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	55	56	0	27
33.	Daman and Diu	39	27	0	0
34.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA
35.	Lakshadweep	30	19	8	8
36.	Puducherry	501	498	0	0
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		21578	21478	16650	12377

Sanctioned data for 2015 used.

Statement-III*Details of General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) - Allopathic at CHCs*

(As on 31st March, 2016)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Sanctioned	In Position
1.	Andhra Pradesh	312	272
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	128
3.	Assam	NA	350
4.	Bihar	NA	735
5.	Chhattisgarh	321	393
6.	Goa	12	10
7.	Gujarat	1049	812
8.	Haryana	410	265
9.	Himachal Pradesh	234	220
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	751	604
11.	Jharkhand	564	594
12.	Karnataka	255	218
13.	Kerala	781	1019
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1854	904
15.	Maharashtra	512	486
16.	Manipur	97	93
17.	Meghalaya##	91	64
18.	Mizoram	NA	13

Sl.No.	State/UT	Sanctioned	In Position
19.	Nagaland	42	51
20.	Odisha	449	722
21.	Punjab	206	398
22.	Rajasthan	1442	1045
23.	Sikkim	NA	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	2100	1787
25.	Telangana	226	197
26.	Tripura###	64	58
27.	Uttarakhand	57	47
28.	Uttar Pradesh	778	778
29.	West Bengal	790	876
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	13
31.	Chandigarh^	6	18
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	4	4
34.	Delhi	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	12	12
36.	Puducherry	18	18
ALL INDIA TOTAL*		13450	13207

Data for 2015 used.

Sanctioned data for 2015 used.

^ Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used.

* For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded.

NA: Not Available.

Slowdown of GDP growth

*29. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted that the GDP growth has slid down to a two-year low which has ceded India's top ranking as the world's fastest growing economy back to China in the fourth quarter of 2016-17;

(b) whether the demonetisation of November, 2016 has been rippling through the economy; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to overcome the slowdown of the growth?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) As per the latest information available from the Central Statistics Office, the growth rate of GDP at constant prices was 7.5 per cent, 8.0 per cent and 7.1 per cent respectively in 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. As per the World Economic Outlook (April, 2017) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the growth rate of China during calendar year 2015 and 2016 was lower than that of India. As per the quarterly data available from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the growth of GDP in India in the first quarter of 2017 (that corresponds to the fourth quarter of the financial year 2016-17) was lower than China's. However, international agencies like IMF, World Bank, etc. have projected that India's growth will be higher than China's in 2017 and will be the highest among the major economies of the world.

(b) Economic Survey 2016-17, presented to the Parliament in January, 2017, mentioned that demonetisation had temporarily affected real GDP and part of economic activity adversely. The growth in the index of industrial Production and of bank credit declined. However, many key economic indicators remained resilient. The sowing of food-grains was not affected by demonetisation and their production in 2016-17 was at a record-high. The volume of digital transactions is higher than the pre-demonetisation levels. The growth in exports accelerated significantly from close to half a per cent in April-November, 2016 to double digits during December-March, 2016-17. During November, 2016 to May, 2017, the foreign tourist arrivals to the country was greater than the corresponding period of the previous years. After a temporary dip during November-January, 2016-17, the sales of two-wheelers that, to an extent, represents the dynamics of rural demand, has picked up again. As the Economic Survey, 2016-17 indicated, over the medium run, implementation of GST, follow-up to demonetisation and other structural reform measures should help in improving the trend rate of growth of the economy.

(c) The Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost the GDP growth which, *inter alia*, include; fillip to manufacturing and infrastructure and concrete measures for transport and power sectors as well as other urban and rural infrastructure and comprehensive reforms in the policy for foreign direct investment. Government has also announced various measures in the Budget 2017-18 to promote growth in the economy which, among others, include push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing, higher allocation to highway construction, focus on coastal connectivity and taking up the second phase of Solar Park. The other growth promotion measures include: lower income tax for

companies with annual turnover up to ₹ 50 crore; further measures to improve the ease of doing business; and, a major push to digital economy. The Budget also targeted to provide higher agricultural credit and to increase employment significantly. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by removing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities.

Destinations covered under UDAN Scheme

*30.SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of UDAN;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has finalised five airlines to fly under UDAN, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of destinations that the Ministry has finalised for UDAN and how many flights have started their operations, so far?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) Scheme on 21.10.2016 for providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country. The primary objective of RCS is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable by providing Viability Gap Funding (VGF) and other concessions to the selected airline operators under RCS.

- (b) In the first round of bidding, the following airlines have been selected:—
 - (i) Alliance Air (a subsidiary of Air India).
 - (ii) Spicejet.
 - (iii) Turbo Megha Airways Private Limited.
 - (iv) Deccan Charters Private Limited.
 - (v) Air Odisha Aviation Private Limited.
- (c) The details regarding RCS routes awarded in first round of bidding given in Statement-I (*See below*) and details of operations commenced after first round of bidding are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*List of routes awarded in First Round of bidding Regional Connectivity Scheme/Udan*

Sl. No.	Proposal	Route (Only RCS Routes)	Selected Airline Operator	Frequency per week
1	2	3	4	5
1.	IGI Airport Delhi-> Bhatinda-> IGI Airport Delhi	IGI Airport Delhi to Bhatinda Bhatinda to IGI Airport Delhi	Alliance Air	3 3
2.	IGI Airport Delhi-> Pathankot-> IGI Airport Delhi	IGI Airport Delhi to Pathankot Pathankot to IGI Airport Delhi	Alliance Air	3 3
3.	IGI Airport Delhi-> Bikaner (Nal)-> IGI Airport Delhi	IGI Airport Delhi to Bikaner (Nal) Bikaner (Nal) to IGI Airport Delhi	Alliance Air	7 7
4.	Gwalior-> Indore-> Gwalior	Gwalior to Indore Indore to Gwalior	Alliance Air	3 3
5.	Jaipur-> Agra-> Jaipur	Jaipur to Agra Agra to Jaipur	Alliance Air	4 4
6.	IGI Airport Delhi-> Kanpur (Chakeri)-> IGI Airport Delhi	IGI Airport Delhi to Kanpur (Chakeri) Kanpur (Chakeri) to IGI Airport Delhi	Spicejet Limited	7 7
7.	IGI Airport Delhi-> Gwalior-> IGI Airport Delhi	Gwalior to IGI Airport Delhi	Alliance Air	3
8.	Nanded-> CSI Airport Mumbai-> Nanded	Nanded to CSI Airport Mumbai CSI Airport Mumbai to Nanded	Turbo Megha Airways Private Limited	7 7

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Hyderabad (Shamshabad)-> Kadapa-> Bangalore Airport-> Kadapa-> Hyderabad (Shamshabad)-> Nanded-> Hyderabad (Shamshabad)-> Vidyanagar-> Hyderabad (Shamshabad)	Hyderabad (Shamshabad) to Kadapa Kadapa to Hyderabad (Shamshabad) Hyderabad (Shamshabad) to Nanded Nanded to Hyderabad (Shamshabad) Hyderabad (Shamshabad) to Vidyanagar Vidyanagar to Hyderabad (Shamshabad)	Turbo Megha Airways Private Limited	7 7 7 7 7 7
10.	Hyderabad (Shamshabad)-> Vijayawada-> Kadapa -> Chennai-> Salem -> Chennai-> Mysore (Mandacally)-> Chennai-> Kadapa-> Vijayawada-> Hyderabad (Shamshabad)	Vijayawada to Kadapa Kadapa to Chennai Chennai to Salem Salem to Chennai Chennai to Mysore (Mandacally) Mysore (Mandacally) to Chennai Chennai to Kadapa Kadapa to Vijayawada	Turbo Megha Airways Private Limited	7 7 7 7 7 7 7
11.	Shillong (Barapani) -> Silchar-> Shillong (Barapani)-> Imphal-> Shillong (Barapani)-> Dimapur-> Shillong (Barapani)-> Aizawl -> Kolkata-> Aizawl -> Shillong (Barapani) -> Agartala-> Shillong (Barapani)	Shillong (Barapani) to Imphal Imphal to Shillong (Barapani) Shillong (Barapani) to Dimapur Dimapur to Shillong (Barapani) Shillong (Barapani) to Aizawl Aizawl to Shillong (Barapani)	Deccan Charters Pvt. Ltd.	7 7 7 7 7 7

1	2	3	4	5
		Shillong (Barapani) to Agartala		7
		Agartala to Shillong (Barapani)		7
12.	CSI Airport Mumbai -> Kandla-> CSI Airport Mumbai	CSI Airport Mumbai to Kandla Kandla to CSI Airport Mumbai	Spicejet Limited	7 7
13.	CSI Airport Mumbai -> Porbandar-> CSI Airport Mumbai	CSI Airport Mumbai to Porbandar	Spicejet Limited	7
14.	Hyderabad (Shamshabad)-> Pondicherry-> Hyderabad (Shamshabad)	Hyderabad (Shamshabad) to Puducherry Puducherry to Hyderabad (Shamshabad)	Spicejet Limited	7 7
15.	Jaipur-> Jaisalmer-> Jaipur	Jaipur to Jaisalmer Jaisalmer to Jaipur	Spicejet Limited	7 7
16.	Bangalore Airport-> Vidyanagar-> Bangalore Airport	Bangalore Airport to Vidyanagar Vidyanagar to Bangalore Airport	Turbo Megha Airways Private Limited	7 7
17.	IGI Airport Delhi-> Gwalior-> Lucknow-> Gorakhpur-> Lucknow-> Gwalior-> IGI Airport Delhi-> Kanpur (Chakeri)-> Varanasi-> Kanpur (Chakeri)-> IGI Airport Delhi-> Dehradun-> IGI Airport Delhi	Gwalior to Lucknow Lucknow to Gwalior Gwalior to IGI Airport Delhi IGI Airport Delhi to Kanpur (Chakeri) Kanpur (Chakeri) to Varanasi Varanasi to Kanpur (Chakeri) Kanpur (Chakeri) to IGI Airport Delhi	Air Odisha Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	7 7 7 7 7 7 7

1	2	3	4	5
18.	IGI Airport Delhi->	Pantnagar to Dehradun	Deccan	7
	Pantnagar-> Dehradun	Dehradun to Pantnagar	Charters Pvt.	7
	-> Pantnagar-> IGI	IGI Airport Delhi to Shimla	Ltd.	7
	Airport Delhi->	Shimla to IGI Airport Delhi		7
	Kullu (Bhuntar)->	IGI Airport Delhi to		7
	IGI Airport Delhi->	Ludhiana		7
	Shimla-> IGI Airport	Ludhiana to IGI Airport		7
	Delhi-> Ludhiana->	Delhi		7
	IGI Airport Delhi->	IGI Airport Delhi to Agra		7
	Agra-> IGI Airport	Agra to IGI Airport Delhi		7
	Delhi			
19.	Kolkata-> Cooch	Kolkata to Cooch Behar	Deccan	7
	Behar-> Kolkata->	Cooch Behar to Kolkata	Charters Pvt.	7
	Jamshedpur->	Kolkata to Jamshedpur	Ltd.	7
	Kolkata-> Rourkela	Jamshedpur to Kolkata		7
	(Sail)-> Kolkata->	Kolkata to Rourkela (Sail)		7
	Andal (Durgapur)->	Rourkela (Sail) to Kolkata		7
	Bagdogra-> Andal	Andal (Durgapur) to		7
	(Durgapur)-> Kolkata	Bagdogra		7
	-> Burnpur-> Kolkata	Bagdogra to Andal		7
		(Durgapur)		7
		Kolkata to Burnpur		7
		Burnpur to Kolkata		7
20.	Bhubaneswar->	Bhubaneswar to Utkela	Air Odisha	7
	Utkela-> Raipur->	Utkela to Raipur	Aviation Pvt.	7
	Utkela->	Raipur to Utkela	Ltd.	7
	Bhubaneswar->	Utkela to Bhubaneswar		7
	Jeypore->	Bhubaneswar to Jeypore		7
	Bhubaneswar->	Jeypore to Bhubaneswar		7
	Jharsuguda->	Bhubaneswar to Jharsuguda		7
	Ranchi-> Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda to Ranchi		7
	-> Bhubaneswar->			
	Rourkela (Sail)->			
	Bhubaneswar			

1	2	3	4	5
		Ranchi to Jharsuguda		7
		Jharsuguda to Bhubaneswar		7
		Bhubaneswar to Rourkela (Sail)		7
		Rourkela (Sail) to Bhubaneswar		7
21.	Raipur-> Bilaspur-> Ambikapur-> Bilaspur-> Raipur-> Jharsuguda-> Raipur-> Raigarh (Jindal)-> Raipur-> Jagdalpur-> Vishakhapatnam-> Jagdalpur-> Raipur	Bilaspur to Ambikapur Ambikapur to Bilaspur Raipur to Jharsuguda Jharsuguda to Raipur Raipur to Raigarh (Jindal) Raigarh (Jindal) to Raipur Raipur to Jagdalpur Jagdalpur to Visakhapatnam Visakhapatnam to Jagdalpur Jagdalpur to Raipur	Air Odisha Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
22.	Ahmedabad-> Bhavnagar-> Surat-> Bhavnagar-> Ahmedabad-> Mundra-> Ahmedabad-> Jamnagar-> Ahmedabad-> Mithapur (Dwarka)-> Ahmedabad-> Diu-> Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad to Bhavnagar Bhavnagar to Ahmedabad Ahmedabad to Mundra Mundra to Ahmedabad Ahmedabad to Jamnagar Jamnagar to Ahmedabad Ahmedabad to Mithapur (Dwarka) Mithapur (Dwarka) to Ahmedabad Ahmedabad to Diu Diu to Ahmedabad	Air Odisha Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Chennai->	Chennai to Puducherry	Air Odisha	7
	Pondicherry ->	Puducherry to Salem	Aviation Pvt.	7
	Salem-> Bangalore	Salem to Bangalore Airport	Ltd.	7
	Airport-> Salem->	Bangalore Airport to Salem		7
	Puducherry->	Salem to Puducherry		7
	Chennai -> Neyveli->	Chennai to Neyveli		7
	Chennai ->	Neyveli to Chennai		7
	Kadapa-> Bangalore	Chennai to Kadapa		7
	Airport-> Kadapa->	Kadapa to Chennai		7
	Chennai-> Mysore	Chennai to Mysore		7
	(Mandacally)->	(Mandacally)		7
	Chennai	Mysore (Mandacally) to Chennai		7
24.	CSI Airport	Ozar (Nasik) to Pune	Deccan	7
	Mumbai-> Ozar	Pune to Ozar (Nasik)	Charters Pvt.	7
	(Nasik)-> Pune->	CSI Airport Mumbai to Kolhapur	Ltd.	7
	Ozar (Nasik)-> CSI Airport Mumbai->	Kolhapur to CSI Airport Mumbai		7
	Aurangabad-> CSI Airport Mumbai->	CSI Airport Mumbai to Jalgaon		7
	Kolhapur-> CSI Airport Mumbai->	Jalgaon to CSI Airport Mumbai		7
	Jalgaon-> CSI Airport Mumbai-> Sholapur	CSI Airport Mumbai to Sholapur		7
	-> CSI Airport Mumbai	Sholapur to CSI Airport Mumbai		7
25.	IGI Airport Delhi	IGI Airport Delhi->	Alliance Air	4
	-> Ludhiana-> IGI Airport Delhi	Ludhiana-> IGI Airport Delhi		4
26.	IGI Airport Delhi->	IGI Airport Delhi to Adampur	Spicejet Limited	7
	Adampur-> IGI Airport Delhi	Adampur to IGI Airport Delhi		7

1	2	3	4	5
27.	IGI Airport Delhi-> Shimla-> IGI Airport Delhi	IGI Airport Delhi to Shimla Shimla to IGI Airport Delhi	Alliance Air	7 7

Statement-II

List of routes awarded and operations commenced after First Round of bidding Regional Connectivity Scheme/Udan

Sl. No.	Proposal	Route (Only RCS Routes)	Selected Airline Operator	Aircraft Type deployed	Frequency per week
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	IGI Airport Delhi -> Bhatinda-> IGI Airport Delhi	IGI Airport Delhi to Bhatinda Bhatinda to IGI Airport Delhi	Alliance Air	ATR72-600	3 3
2.	Gwalior-> Indore -> Gwalior	Gwalior to Indore Indore to Gwalior	Alliance Air	ATR72-600	3 3
3.	IGI Airport Delhi -> Gwalior-> IGI Airport Delhi	Gwalior to IGI Airport Delhi	Alliance Air	ATR72-600	3
4.	Hyderabad (Shamshabad) -> Kadapa-> Bangalore Airport -> Kadapa-> Hyderabad (Shamshabad)-> Nanded-> Hyderabad (Shamshabad)-> Vidyanagar-> Hyderabad (Shamshabad)	Hyderabad (Shamshabad) to Kadapa Kadapa to Hyderabad (Shamshabad) Hyderabad (Shamshabad) to Nanded Nanded to Hyderabad (Shamshabad)	Turbo Megha Airways Private Limited	ATR72	7 7 7 7

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	CSI Airport Mumbai-> Kandla -> CSI Airport Mumbai	CSI Airport Mumbai to Kandla Kandla to CSI Airport Mumbai	Spicejet Limited	Q400	7
6.	CSI Airport Mumbai-> Porbandar-> CSI Airport Mumbai	CSI Airport Mumbai to Porbandar	Spicejet Limited	Q400	7
7.	IGI Airport Delhi -> Shimla-> IGI Airport Delhi	IGI Airport Delhi to Shimla Shimla to IGI Airport Delhi	Alliance Air	ATR42-320	7

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Uncertain future for NHM

†161. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flagship programme of the Ministry—National Health Mission (NMH) is facing an uncertain future with the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) not clearing a proposal for the scheme's continuation beyond March 31 and asking the Ministry for a revised proposal, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Ministry is drawing an alternate scheme to the NHM, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The National Health Mission (NHM) has been continued beyond 31st March, 2017. As per the instructions of Department of Expenditure (DOE), all schemes with a total financial implication of more than ₹ 500 crore that are proposed to be continued beyond Twelfth Five Year Plan, are to be processed by the Ministries for approval as per the laid down procedure through Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC).

(b) Ministry is not drawing any alternate scheme to the NHM.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Patenting of Yoga Mudras

†162. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has attained a new identity on the global level through Yoga and inspite of that the fight for patent on Yoga is not easy for India as more than 30 types of Yoga are in practice around the world; and

(b) whether Government is making an effort to acquire patent on 1500 Yoga Mudras, if so, the reasons for delay in acquiring patent or trademark?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, it is a fact that India has attained a new identity on the global level through Yoga after declaration of International Day of Yoga on June 21 by the UN.

With reference to Yoga, there are several traditions which have developed different techniques based on the principles and concepts elucidated in Yoga traditions. Accordingly, such Yoga methods have been named differently.

(b) Ministry of AYUSH had initiated an effort to digitally document the Yoga practices which are in our ancient scriptures on Yoga.

Functioning of All India Institutes of Ayurveda

†163. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state the details regarding the treatment capacity of each of the recognized and operational All India Institutes of Ayurveda in the country and the current status of their capacity for treatment, level of competence and the year of their establishment, their present efficiency and the action plan in place for providing treatment at their full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA) has been established as an Autonomous Body under the aegis of Ministry of AYUSH at Sarita Vihar, New Delhi. It was established in the year 2010 with a small OPD. The building

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of the institute is complete. Most of the basic medical equipments and instruments have been procured and the patients are being treated with these equipments.

AIIA is a 200 bedded referral hospital and shall impart P.G. and Ph.D degree courses in Ayurveda. 1st Batch of PG course in 11 specialties of Ayurveda has been started in 2016. OPD has started with almost 750 patients per day and IPD facility is also functioning with a capacity of 200 beds. The institute has full-fledged Panchakarma Unit. The institute has also enough doctors/staff to provide hospital services to the patients and the OPD facility is fully operational in the institute.

Opening AYUSH centres in Uttar Pradesh

164. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan/proposal under consideration to open new AYUSH centres in Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) during next three years to promote AYUSH; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is a provision for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospital in the States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh and they may avail eligible financial assistance by projecting the same through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) as per NAM guideline. The details of Grant-in-aid provided to Uttar Pradesh for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospital under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) are given in Statement.

Statement

*Status of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital approved under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)
during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17*

(₹ in lakh)

State's Name	Proposal Approved with Location	Unit Approved during 2014-15	Amount Approved during 2014-15	Unit Approved during 2015-16	Amount Approved during 2015-16	Unit Approved during 2016-17	Amount Approved during 2016-17
Uttar Pradesh	50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) hospital at Kushi Nagar	—	—	1	83.33	—	3455.80
	50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) hospital at Bilhour, Kanpur	—	—	1	83.33	—	
	50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) hospital at West Katli, Lucknow	—	—	1	83.33	—	
	50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) hospital at Badrasi, Varanasi	—	—	1	83.33	—	
	50 bedded AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) hospital at Nawab Ganj, Bareilly	—	—	1	83.33	—	
	50 bedded Integrated AYUSH hospital, Basti	—	—	—	—	1	424.30
		—	—	5	416.66	1	3880.10

Allocation of land to private sector medicinal herb producers

†165. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether States have allotted land to private sector medicinal herb producers;
- (b) if so, the names of such States and the quantum of land allotted by them;
- (c) whether land has been given on lease or States have sold land to these medicinal herb producers; and
- (d) if land has been given on lease, the lease duration thereof, in years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) For production of medicinal herbs in the country, the National Medicinal Plants Board, Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India is presently implementing a Central Sector Scheme on “Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants” and “Medicinal Plants” component of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM).

However, as per operational guidelines of the schemes, there is no provision for allocation of land to private sector medicinal herb producers.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise.

Expenditure incurred on organizing International Day of Yoga

166. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether third International Day of Yoga was celebrated in the country;
- (b) if so, details thereof along with main theme thereof;
- (c) the details of programmes organized and projects launched on this occasion;
- (d) the expenditure incurred for celebrating the event this year including expenses incurred on promotion, publicity, advertisement and awareness in India and worldwide;
- (e) the quantum of money spent by Government thereon;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) State-wise details of number of participants in these programmes and places where these were held; and

(g) details of proposals sent by various States/UTs regarding selection of venues and other facilities for organising the next International Yoga Day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Yes. The main event of 3rd International Day of Yoga was celebrated at Ramabai Ambedkar Maidan in Lucknow, UP on 21.06.2017. In addition to this, one month Yoga Training Programme was held in 624 districts of India.

The Theme of International Day of Yoga was—"Yoga For Health".

(d) and (e) The total expenditure allocated by Ministry of AYUSH on Advertisements through Electronic Media, Outdoor Publicity, Newspaper Advertisement; Financial Assistance to Government of Uttar Pradesh for organizing Mass Yoga Demonstration at Lucknow; Financial Assistance to NDMC for organizing Mass Yoga Demonstration in Delhi; Mats and T-shirts, printing of booklets-common yoga protocol and DVD, one Month Yoga Training Camp by CCRYN, Financial Assistance to ICCR, Health Editors Conference, Publicity, and Ministry of External Affairs is ₹ 36,56,78,350.

(f) State-wise details of number of participants in these programmes and places where these were held are being obtained.

(g) No proposals have been received.

Participation in International Yoga Day

167. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who participated in "International Yoga Day" since its declaration to celebrate worldwide and details thereof, State and country-wise; and

(b) what are steps taken to protect the standard of Yoga, and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The number of people participated in the International Day of Yoga under Ministry of AYUSH in the country in the last three

years are as under:—

2015	8,17,611
2016	10,64,205
2017	51,000 (at Lucknow)

The State-wise details of number of participants for the last two years under the IDY programme conducted by Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy are given in Statement (*See* below).

In addition to this large number of people participated in the celebration of International Day of Yoga in the programmes organised by the Yoga Organisations, Ministries, Government Departments, Schools and Colleges, NCC, NSS, Nehru Yuva Kendras etc. across the country.

IDY-2017 was celebrated in all States of India and all UN countries. The details of participants in the IDY celebrations-2017 in different States and countries are being obtained.

(b) The Ministry of AYUSH has constituted a National Board for Promotion and Development of Yoga and Naturopathy (NBP DY N) for regulation of education and practice of Yoga and Naturopathy.

Also, Ministry of AYUSH has in association with Quality Council of India (QCI) has developed a scheme for voluntary certification of Yoga professionals.

Statement

(A) No. of participants in International Day of Yoga celebration-2016

Sl. No.	State	No. of Participants
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24896
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	658
3.	Assam	39762
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	2430
5.	Bihar	57594
6.	Chandigarh	35000
7.	Chhattisgarh	75862
8.	Delhi	17458
9.	Goa	470
10.	Gujarat	54413

Sl. No.	State	No. of Participants
11.	Haryana	27978
12.	Himachal Pradesh	17791
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	3588
14.	Jharkhand	54305
15.	Karnataka	78228
16.	Kerala	22534
17.	Maharashtra	43871
18.	Manipur	3458
19.	Meghalaya	2278
20.	Madhya Pradesh	75458
21.	Nagaland	300
22.	Odisha	31910
23.	Puducherry	2807
24.	Punjab	59440
25.	Rajasthan	106722
26.	Tamil Nadu	63391
27.	Telangana	18659
28.	Tripura	7451
29.	Uttar Pradesh	60043
30.	Uttarakhand	4638
31.	West Bengal	40812
TOTAL		10,34,205

(B) No. of participants in International Day of Yoga celebration-2015

Sl. No.	State	No. of Participants
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6401
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10277
3.	Assam	11299
4.	Bihar	82422
5.	Chandigarh	641
6.	Chhattisgarh	77730

Sl. No.	State	No. of Participants
7.	Delhi	4563
8.	Goa	524
9.	Gujarat	48615
10.	Haryana	23101
11.	Himachal Pradesh	10804
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	5767
13.	Jharkhand	97638
14.	Karnataka	33258
15.	Kerala	9879
16.	Lakshadweep	200
17.	Madhya Pradesh	88706
18.	Maharashtra	19268
19.	Manipur	2587
20.	Meghalaya	1800
21.	Mizoram	12152
22.	Nagaland	1302
23.	Odisha	6126
24.	Puducherry	662
25.	Punjab	21260
26.	Rajasthan	56865
27.	Tamil Nadu	25655
28.	Telangana	7371
29.	Tripura	6260
30.	Uttar Pradesh	76010
31.	Uttarakhand	4847
32.	West Bengal	20837
33.	Delhi and NCR One Month Yoga Class	6799
TOTAL		781626

Promoting traditional medicinal therapy

†168. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any steps are being taken by Government to promote the traditional therapy through education and skill development across the country and in the world;
- (b) if so, the State-wise and country-wise details thereof including Chhattisgarh;
- (c) whether Government has signed any memorandum of understanding with World Health Organisation in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and target fixed for that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Central Government is promoting and regulating education on Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy systems in the country through its regulatory bodies namely, (i) the Central Council of Indian Medicine and (ii) Central Council of Homoeopathy.

The Government of India has approved and notified Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 29th September, 2014 which envisages better access to AYUSH services; strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU&H raw materials by promotion of medicinal plants in the States/UTs during Twelfth Plan. Under NAM, the Government of India provides financial assistance to the States/UTs to develop and promote AYUSH systems of medicine including Ayurveda in the country through deferent activities. The details of activities are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Details of Universities offering higher education in Yoga are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) Details of State/UT-wise number of colleges imparting education on Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy systems including Chhattisgarh are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, a Project Collaboration Agreement has been signed with the World Health Organisation (WHO) on 13.05.2016. Under the agreement, India has assigned to WHO the activities for development of the following WHO Technical

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

documents/publications by 31.12.2020 for better International acceptability of Indian Traditional systems:—

- Benchmarks for training in Yoga.
- Benchmarks for practice in Ayurveda.
- Benchmarks for practice in Unani Medicine.
- Benchmarks for practice in Panchkarma.

Statement-I

Activities under centrally sponsored scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) to provide financial assistance to the States/UTs to develop and promote AYUSH systems of medicine including Ayurveda in the country

- (i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).
- (ii) Upgradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries.
- (iii) Setting up of up to 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital.
- (iv) Upgradation of State Government Educational Institutions.
- (v) Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions in the State where it is not available.
- (vi) Strengthening of State Government/Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Pharmacies and Drug Testing Laboratories (DTL).
- (vii) Cultivation and Promotion of Medicinal Plants.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise number of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy colleges in the country including Chhattisgarh

(As on 31.01.2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Homoeopathy	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	03	00	01	05	09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	00	01	01
3.	Assam	01	00	00	03	04
4.	Bihar	08	00	05	15	28
5.	Chandigarh	01	00	00	01	02

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Homoeopathy	Total
6.	Chhattisgarh	05	00	01	03	09
7.	Delhi	03	00	02	02	07
8.	Goa	01	00	00	01	02
9.	Gujarat	20	00	00	19	39
10.	Haryana	11	00	00	01	12
11.	Himachal Pradesh	03	00	00	01	04
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	00	03	00	04
13.	Jharkhand	01	00	00	04	05
14.	Karnataka	66	00	05	11	82
15.	Kerala	18	01	01	05	25
16.	Madhya Pradesh	19	00	04	23	46
17.	Maharashtra	71	00	06	50	127
18.	Meghalaya	01	00	00	01	02
19.	Odisha	06	00	00	06	12
20.	Puducherry	01	00	00	00	01
21.	Punjab	16	00	01	04	21
22.	Rajasthan	12	00	03	08	23
23.	Tamil Nadu	06	09	01	12	28
24.	Telangana	05	00	03	04	12
25.	Uttar Pradesh	48	00	14	10	72
26.	Uttarakhand	10	00	01	02	13
27.	West Bengal	04	00	01	12	17
TOTAL		341	10	52	204	607

Statement-III*List of Universities offering higher education in Yoga*

Sl. No.	State	University	Name of the course
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati, A.P	Acharya (M.A) in Sankhya Yoga
2.	Raipur	Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Amanaka G.E Road, Raipur	M.A Applied Philosophy and Yoga

Sl. No.	State	University	Name of the course
3.	Mangalore	Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri	M.Sc. Yogic Science
4.	Karnataka	Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana No. 9, Appajappa Agrahara, Chamarajpet, Bangalore	1. Phd Yoga 2. M.D Yoga and Rehabilitation 3. M.Phil Counseling and Yoga Therapy 4. M.A. Yoga, Journalism and Mass Communication 5. M.Sc. Yoga Management 6. M.Sc. Yoga and Consciousness 7. M.Sc. Yoga Education 8. M.Sc. Yoga
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Mela Road, Shakti Nagar, Gwalior-M.P. Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya, Saraswati Vihar, Pachpedi, Jabalpur (M.P)	M.Sc./M.A. Yoga M.A. Yoga M.A. Human Consciousness and Yogic Sciences
6.	Odisha	Indian Institute of Yogic Science and Research Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Master Degree in Yoga
7.	Tamil Nadu	Annamalai University, Annamalainagar Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University, Chennai	M.Sc. Yoga M.Sc. Yoga Therapy

Sl. No.	State	University	Name of the course
		M.S. University, Thirunelevelli	M.Sc. Yoga
		Bharathidasan University, Trichy	M.Sc. Yoga
		Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore	M.A. Yoga
		Tamil Nadu University, Tanjore	M.A. Yoga
		Tamil Nadu University, Madras	M.A. Yoga
8.	Uttar Pradesh	University of Lucknow	M.A. Yoga
9.	Uttarakhand	Dev Sanskriti Vishwa Vidyalaya Gayatrikunj, Shantikunj Haridwar	M.A. Applied Yoga and Human Excellence

Expansion of AYUSH activities in Madhya Pradesh

†169. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state the details of the activities conducted by the Ministry in the State of Madhya Pradesh and the action plan regarding its future expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Under centrally sponsored scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), Ministry of AYUSH has provided financial assistance of ₹ 644.938 lakhs during 2014-15, ₹ 3253.341 lakhs during 2015-16 and ₹ 2645.333 lakhs during 2016-17 to the State of Madhya Pradesh for following activities:—

- (i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).
- (ii) Upgradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Dispensaries.
- (iii) Supply of essential drugs to AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries.
- (iv) Setting up of up to 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Bhopal.
- (v) Wellness centres through AYUSH including Yoga.
- (vi) Public health outreach activity and AYUSH Gram.

- (vii) Upgradation of State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions.
- (viii) Strengthening of State Government Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy Pharmacies at Bhopal and Ayurveda Pharmacy at Gwalior.
- (ix) Cultivation and Promotion of Medicinal Plants.

Further expansion depends on the implementation of above mentioned activities by the State Government.

Traditional Knowledge Digital Library

170. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) to protect ancient and traditional knowledge of Indian Medical Systems and heritage of the country;

(b) if so, the salient features and the status of implementation thereof;

(c) the amount allocated/released to Himachal Pradesh for setting up under the scheme; and

(d) the further measures being taken by Government to protect ancient and traditional knowledge of indigenous medicinal systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) is a pioneering Indian initiative to prevent exploitation and to protect Indian traditional knowledge from wrongful patents mainly at International Patent Offices. India's rich and time-tested traditional medicinal knowledge which exists in languages such as Sanskrit, Hindi, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Tamil etc. is neither accessible nor comprehensible for patent examiners at the international patent offices. TKDL contains Indian traditional medicine knowledge available in public domain and pertains to classical/traditional books related to Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha in a digitized format and is available in five international languages (English, French, German, Spanish and Japanese). Till date 3,35,260 formulations have been transcribed, 220 wrongful patent filings have been prevented and 12 patent offices have been provided access to TKDL database namely European Patent Office, US Patent Office, Japanese Patent Office, German Patent Office, Canadian Patent Office, Chile Patent

Office, Australian Patent Office, CGPDTM (India), UK Patent Office, and Malaysian Patent Office, Rospatent (Russia) and Peru Patent Office.

(c) Under the scheme funds are provided only to CSIR, the implementation agency of the TKDL Project. No funds have been allocated/released to any State including Himachal Pradesh under the scheme.

(d) Besides setting up of TKDL, Yoga has since been inscribed in UNESCO's representative list of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Indian Patent Office has also brought out Guidelines for processing Patent Applications relating to Traditional Knowledge and Biological Material to help Patent examiner to analyze what constitutes novelty and inventive step in Traditional Knowledge (TK) related invention.

AYUSH hospital at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh

171. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has recently approved a 50-bedded AYUSH hospital at Visakhapatnam under National AYUSH Mission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 100 lakhs have also been released recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof and how Ministry is going to utilize the said money; and

(d) why cannot the Ministry plan to have AYUSH medical college in Visakhapatnam, as there is also a Regional Ayurveda Research Institute at Vijayawada?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Yes, Ministry has approved 50-bedded integrated AYUSH hospital at Visakhapatnam in the State of Andhra Pradesh under centrally sponsored scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM). In this regard, ₹ 100.00 lakhs has been released for Visakhapatnam during 2016-17.

Central Government provides financial assistance to States/UTs under the scheme. However, utilization of fund comes under the purview of concerned State/UT Government.

(d) Opening of AYUSH medical college comes under the purview of respective

State/UT Government. However, Central Government provides financial assistance under centrally sponsored scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) as per the proposal submitted by the State/UT Government through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP).

Establishment of AYUSH hospitals

172. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has contemplated to establish about 100 AYUSH hospitals across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the funds earmarked and released for each State; and

(c) the areas identified for establishment of these hospitals, particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No. However, under centrally sponsored scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is a provision for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital in the States/UTs and they may avail eligible financial assistance by projecting the proposal through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) as per NAM guideline.

(b) and (c) The details of Grant-in-aid provided to the State/UT Governments including Andhra Pradesh along with location for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Status of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital approved under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)
during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Proposal Approved with Location	Unit Approved during 2014-15	Amount Approved during 2014-15	Unit Approved during 2015-16	Amount Approved during 2015-16	Unit Approved during 2016-17	Amount Approved during 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Kakinada	1	30.00	-	50.00	-	60.00
		50 Bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Visakhapatnam	-	-	-	-	1	100.00
2.	Assam	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital Dudhnoi at Goalpara District	-	-	-	-	1	300.00
		50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital Majuli at Majuli District	-	-	-	-	1	100.00

3.	Bihar	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga) Hospital at Patna	-	-	1	102.70	-	-
4.	Chandigarh	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital, Sector-34, Chandigarh	-	-	1	-	-	200.00
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Setting up of upto 50 Bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Homoeo) Hospital at Silvassa	-	-	1	-	-	100.00
6.	Goa	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at North Goa	-	-	1	107.05	-	257.24
		50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at South Goa	-	-	1	107.05	-	257.24
7.	Gujarat	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH (Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Surendernagar	-	-	-	-	1	200.00
8.	Haryana	50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Panchakula, Haryana	-	-	1	83.34	-	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Sowa Rigpa, Yoga and Naturopathy and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Distt. Kullu, HP	-	-	-	-	1	150.00
10.	Karnataka	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Gadag in Distt. Gadag	-	-	-	-	1	300.00
		50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Mangalore	-	-	-	-	1	300.00
11.	Lakshadweep	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Kavaratti	-	-	-	-	1	195.80
12.	Manipur	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Moreh, Chandel District	-	-	-	-	1	321.00
		50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Churancandpur district	-	-	-	-	1	321.00
		Setting up of upto 50 Bedded integrated AYUSH (Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital, at Kwakeithel Konjeng Leikai	-	-	-	-	1	225.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Setting up of 50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Bhopal	-	-	-	-	1	393.62
14.	Meghalaya	Setting up of 50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Sohra (Cherapunje), CHC, East Khasi Hills	-	-	-	-	1	637.07

15. Nagaland	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Noklak, Tuensang District	-		1	333.33	-	91.33
16. Odisha	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Dhenkanal Distt.	-	-	-	-	1	500.00
17. Puducherry	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Siddha) Hospital at Dhanwantari Nagar, Gorimedu	-	-	1	70.00	-	50.00
18. Punjab	Setting up of upto 50 Bedded AYUSH Hospital at Tarn Taran, Punjab	-	-	-	-	1	650.00
	Setting up of upto 50 Bedded AYUSH Hospital at Mohali Punjab	-	-	-	-	1	650.00
19. Rajasthan	Setting up of 50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital, Bhilwara	-	-	-	-	1	450.00
	Setting up of 50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital, Ajmer	-	-	-	-	1	450.00
	Setting up of 50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital, Churu	-	-	-	-	1	450.00
	Setting up of 50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital, Bikaner	-	-	-	-	1	450.00

Written Answers to

[18 July, 2017]

Unstarred Questions 69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Sikkim	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Kyongsa, Near Bhanu Shalling Area, Gyalshing, West Sikkim	-	-	1	444.44	-	150.23
21.	Tamil Nadu	Setting up of 50 Bedded integrated AYUSH (Siddha and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospitals at Theni District, Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	1	533.33
		Setting up of 50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals at Thiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	1	533.33
22.	Telangana	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital at Anantgiri, Vikarabad, Rangareddy Distt.	-	-	-	-	1	600.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Kushi Nagar	-	-	1	83.33	-	
		50 Bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Bilhour, Kanpur	-	-	1	83.33	-	

70 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) Hospital at West Katli, Lucknow	-	-	1	83.33	-	3455.80
	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Badrasi, Varanasi	-	-	1	83.33	-	
	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) Hospital at Nawab Ganj, Barailly	-	-	1	83.33	-	
	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital, Basti	-	-	-	-	1	424.30
24. West Bengal	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Topsikhata, District Alipurduar	1	300.00	-	300.00	-	300.00
	50 Bedded integrated AYUSH (Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Yoga and Naturopathy) Hospital at Paschim District Midnapur	-	-	-	-	1	300.00
		2	330.00	14	2014.57	25	14556.30

Air services from non-operational airports in the country

†173. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to connect non-operational airports existing in the various cities of the country to air services;

(b) if so, by when such air services would be commenced;

(c) whether Government has identified such airports from where air services are to be commenced; and

(d) whether Government is taking any concrete steps to bring a uniformity in the airfares of various air agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme on 21.10.2016 for providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country. RCS-UDAN is a demand-driven scheme, where airline operators undertake assessment of demand on particular routes. The scheme consists of an indicative list of under-served, un-served airports in India. five airline operators have been selected in first round of bidding under RCS-UDAN and two Selected Airline Operators (SAOs) have already commenced operations from Shimla, Nanded and Kadapa from 27th April, 2017.

(d) With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the provision of tariff approval was dispensed with by the Government. Airlines were made free to fix the reasonable tariff under the provision of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937 having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. Airlines remain compliant to 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 respective websites. Airlines offer fares on various levels which are driven by demand and market forces and as the demand goes up the seats on lower fare levels get filled. This is a global practice in the aviation industry. Pricing forms a strategic framework, day-to-day tactical changes in pricing to respond to demand/supply and market dynamics is through the Inventory Management process.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Profit losses of Air India

†174. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the income and expenditure of Air India during the last three years and the profits being earned on account of flights operated by Air India;

(b) the reasons for which Air India is facing financial pressure and earning less profit inspite of having more resources in comparison to private airlines;

(c) whether it is a fact that it is due to the laxity in the operation and management of Air India; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details of the Income, Expenditure and Profits/Losses of Air India during the last three years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Air India is facing financial pressure and earning less profit due to high debt burden as an offshoot of past accumulated losses. The debt servicing is at around ₹ 6000 crores per annum.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Statement

*Details of the Income, Expenditure and Profits/Losses of Air India
during last three years*

	(₹ in crores)			
Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (prov.)
Total Revenue (including exceptional and extra-ordinary items)	20140.59	20606.27	20524.56	22146.00
Total Expenditure	26420.19	26466.18	24361.33	25789.00
Operating Profit/(Loss)	(3977.89)	(2636.19)	105.00	300.00
Net Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(6279.60)	(5859.91)	(3836.77)	(3643.0.0)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Safeguarding border areas along China

175. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has deployed in Tibet its new tanks technology and firepower which is far more advanced than the Russia made T-90 tanks deployed by India, if so, details thereof; and

(b) what steps Government is taking to safeguard its borders with China in Arunachal Pradesh and Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAM RAO BHAMRE): (a) The official spokesperson of the Ministry of Defence of People's Republic of China said during a press briefing on 29th June, 2017 that a new type of tank has undertaken trials on the Tibetan Plateau.

(b) Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes necessary measures to safeguard it.

Increase in contractual staff of Air India

176. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of contractual staff of Air India have increased in the last one year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes Sir, the number of contractual staff of Air India has increased in the last one year in operational categories only.

(b) The region-wise details of contractual staff of Air India are given in the Statement (*See below*). The details are not maintained State-wise.

Statement***Details of contractual staff in Air India***

01.04.2016		01.04.2017	
Region	Number of Staff	Region	Number of Staff
1	2	3	4
Eastern Region	94	Eastern Region	122
Western Region	319	Western Region	485

1	2	3	4
Northern Region	935	Northern Region	1376
Southern Region	237	Southern Region	330
Headquarter	155	Headquarter	323
TOTAL	1740		2636

Denying boarding of aircrafts by Airlines

177. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints that Airlines are denying boarding of aircrafts by some air passenger seven after issuing boarding passes to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last two years, year-wise and airlines-wise;

(c) what action Government has taken on such complaints; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to ensure that airlines do not resort to such practice in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) With the airlines making provision for web check-in facility for the passengers, it is feasible to get boarding passes well in advance. However, passengers reporting to boarding gate beyond the reporting time specified by airline on their boarding pass are not accommodated due to their late arrival/after gate closure. Such cases is treated as "No Show" by airline globally instead of denied boarding. Information in respect of such case is not required to be maintained as per prevailing regulations issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

As per regulation issued by DGCA, the airlines are required to refund all statutory taxes and User Development Fee (UDF)/Airport Development Fee (ADF)/Passenger Service Fee (PSF) to the passengers in case of No Show.

New Air Traffic Control Tower at IGI Airport

178. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of progress of construction of new Air Traffic Controller (ATC) tower at the Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, Delhi;

(b) the reasons for delay in making it functional, despite increasing number of flights in the IGI Airport;

(c) by when, it will be fully operational, the details thereof; and

(d) after the new ATC, how many flights will be handled by IGI Airport per hour, over a period of time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The construction of the new ATC tower has been completed and equipment has also been installed. The ATC tower becomes functional on full testing of the equipment and completion of training of Air Traffic Controllers and CNS Engineers.

(c) As per the plan, the shadow mode of operations at the new ATC commences from April, 2018 and the tower becomes fully operational by October, 2018.

(d) With the new ATC in operation and further improvements to ground infrastructure, flight operations will be more efficient and flight movements per hour will also likely increase.

Overhauling of security infrastructure at airports

179. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has made a major overhaul of security infrastructure to provide enhanced anti-terror cover to airports in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether facilities would include deploying CCTV cameras, armoured vehicles and perimeter protection fences required for airport security, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of airports where tagfree hand baggage for passenger has been introduced or proposed to be introduced, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) reported that all essential security measures are taken from time to time to protect 59 airports under their security cover depending upon threat perception.

(b) The security systems at airports including deployment of CCTV cameras, armoured vehicles and perimeter protection fences are reviewed and upgraded as per requirement, by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), the regulatory authority for civil aviation security, in consultation with concerned agencies and stakeholders, including CISF and Airport Operators, depending upon threat perceptions.

(c) It has been decided to dispense with the system of stamping of hand baggage tags in phase manner. In the phases I and II, this system was dispensed with at airports in Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Cochin, Jaipur, Guwahati, Patna, Lucknow, Trivandrum and Chennai.

Bio-metricssystem for boarding flights

180. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to introduce bio-metric system for boarding the flights in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this system will come into force, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) There is no firm proposal for introduction of Bio-metric System for boarding the flights in the country.

Near miss due to poor visibility at Delhi Airport

181. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air Traffic Controller (ATC) had erred while instructing two private aircrafts along the parking bay in Delhi recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the two private aircrafts came head to head while taxing at the Delhi airport recently;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this near miss was due to poor visibility; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Due to incomplete instructions by Air Traffic Controllers (ATCs), two private scheduled airlines aircraft came face to face while taxing to parking bay at Delhi Airport.

(c) Yes Sir, visibility was one of the contributing factors for the incident.

(d) On 27th December, 2016 at Indira Gandhi International Airport New Delhi, two scheduled airlines aircraft taxiing to parking bay came face to face on taxiway E2. At the time of the incident, visibility was low and Low Visibility Procedures were in place. Corrective action has been taken in case of involved Air Traffic Controller.

Growth of civil aviation sector

182. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian civil aviation sector registered a record combined profit of US \$ 122 million in financial year (FY) 2016 for first time in a decade, may return to losses of between US \$ 250-300 million in 2017 and US \$ 380-450 million in FY 2018;

(b) whether domestic traffic could grow by 25 per cent in FY 2018 reaching 130 million passengers, international traffic by 10 to 12 per cent in FY 2017 and FY 2018;

(c) whether international growth remains below its true potential because of bilateral restrictions; and

(d) whether low cost carriers could grow more aggressively on international routes from next summer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Going by the annual growth rate of 22% (provisional) for the year 2016-17, the domestic air traffic, carried by scheduled Indian carriers, could reach about 126 million passengers during 2017-18. The provisional annual growth for the year 2016-17 for international air traffic passengers, carried by scheduled carriers is about 10 per cent.

Details of year to year annual growth rate of domestic as well as international air traffic passengers, during the period 2010-11 onwards are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No Sir.

(d) It depends upon the various market factors including the commercial decision of the airlines.

Statement*Details of domestic and international air traffic from 2010-11 to 2017-18*

Year	Domestic		International	
	Passengers (In million)	% Change over previous year	Passengers (In million)	% Change over previous year
2010-11	53.8	19%	35.1	9%
2011-12	60.8	13%	38.1	9%
2012-13	57.9	-5%	40.3	6%
2013-14	60.7	5%	43.1	7%
2014-15	70.1	15%	45.7	6%
2015-16	85.2	22%	49.8	9%
2016-17*	103.7	22%	54.7	10%
2017-18**	126.2	—	60.1	—

* Provisional.

** Figures estimated at 22% growth for domestic and 10% growth of international passengers.

Source: DGCA.

Construction of international airport at Jewar in NCR

†183. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced the construction of an international airport at Jewar in NCR;

(b) whether there is any proposal for connecting this airport with railway route in future; and

(c) the time limit set by Government for completing the construction work of Jewar airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Civil Aviation had granted 'site clearance' to the proposal of Government of Uttar Pradesh for construction of an international airport at Jewar.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh had planned to provide rail as well as metro connectivity to the airport.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The time-line for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, PPP bidding process, construction schedule, financial closure, etc.

Construction of multistorey buildings in front of Jaipur airport

†184. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no objection had been given by the Jaipur Airport Authority for the construction of three multistorey buildings in front of the Jaipur airport;

(b) if so, the details of rules under which this no objection had been issued;

(c) whether Government of Rajasthan had made a complaint to the Central Government *vide* its letter dated 13th August, 2016 about the construction of above multistorey buildings; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Central Government on that and steps being taken to prevent the construction of multistorey buildings nearby the airport in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Regional Office, Northern Region, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has issued No Objection Certificates (NOCs) to the buildings around Jaipur airport.

(b) The NOCs are issued as per the Ministry of Civil Aviation (Height Restrictions for Safeguarding the Aircraft Operations) Rules, 2015 published *vide* GSR 751 (E) dated 30.10.2015.

(c) A letter dated 13th August, 2016 was received from the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan regarding security threat due to high rise buildings in the vicinity of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur airports without mentioning any specific building.

(d) The Government of Rajasthan has been informed that the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security has issued draft Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to deal with the monitoring and regulation of land use activity including constructions and other activities outside the perimeter wall upto a distance of 100 meters, in order to address security and safety concerns at the airports in the country.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Construction of VIP terminal at Jaipur airport

†185. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the flights carrying Very Important Persons (VIPs) and other passengers are being operated from Terminal 2 at Jaipur airport at present, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Central Government proposes to construct a VIP terminal separately at Jaipur airport on the demand of Rajasthan Government if so, by when, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The State aircrafts carrying State VIPs including Chief Minister, Governor and other State VIPs are operated from the State hangar. Other aircrafts carrying VIPs and other passengers are being operated from Terminal-2 at Jaipur airport.

(b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has received a request from the State Government of Rajasthan for construction of VVIP Terminal at Jaipur airport. AAI has already offered 2.5 acres of land to the Government of Rajasthan for this purpose.

Inclusion of Pithoragarh and Gauchar under UDAN Scheme

†186. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to start air services from the newly constructed air strips in the country under UDAN-Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik Scheme;

(b) if so, whether Pithoragarh and Gauchar of Uttarakhand have also been included in this scheme;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government treats the people of these regions in a different way; and

(d) if not, by when the air services from the above places would be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik) Scheme on 21.10.2016 for providing connectivity to unserved and under-served airports of the country. The scheme consists of an indicative list of under-served, unserved airports

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in India. Pithoragarh and Gaucher of Uttarakhand have already been included in RCS-UDAN. RCS-UDAN is a demand-driven scheme, where airline operators undertake assessment of demand on particular routes and bid for the same. An airline operator are selected through transparent bidding process to commence RCS flights from the routes the interested bidders bid. Selected Airline Operators are required to commence RCS flights within six months after award of routes/network.

Implementation of recommendation of AAIB by DGCA

187. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) in its final investigation report in a case of pilot incapacitation on Jet Airways Bangkok-Delhi flight of May, 2015 has made recommendations to the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA);

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations;

(c) whether Government has issued instructions to all airlines based on the recommendations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by Government to avoid such types of incidence in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the final investigation report of Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) in the case of pilot incapacitation on Jet Airways Bangkok-Delhi flight of May, 2015, AAIB has made 05 recommendations in their report, on commencement of diversion, checklist, operational manual, training and removal of SSCVR.

(c) to (e) The recommendations made in the report have been forwarded to concerned airlines.

Inquiry on incidents of near collision of civil aircrafts

188. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many incidents of near collision of civil aircrafts in India have taken place during last three years;

- (b) whether Government has initiated any inquiry into such incidents;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) in view of rapid increase in civil air traffic, what steps are being taken to enhance the traffic handling capacity of existing airports and to open new airports, especially in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) There was no case reported during last three years of near collision (Cat 'A' Airprox) involving risk of collision.

(d) The main steps taken to improve the air traffic handling capacity are as under:—

1. Advanced ATM Automation Systems have been implemented at 38 airports including Jaipur International Airport in addition to six metro airports at Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bengaluru providing the controllers with advanced tools for enhancing safety and efficiency of aircraft operations.
2. Air Traffic Flow Management System has been implemented to balance demand and capacity of air traffic.
3. Surveillance within Indian Airspace have been improved with multiple surveillance sensors including Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B).
4. To improve airspace capacity and safety of aircraft operations, ADS-B system surveillance system have been installed at Jaipur International Airport.
5. Low visibility Procedures and Category-IIIB instrument landing System (ILS) procedures have been implemented at Jaipur International Airport.

Punctuality of Air India flights

189. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the punctuality of flights of Air India for the past two years operating from Delhi to Kolkata, compared to other private airline operators;
- (b) what are the arrangements made for passengers in case of flights getting delayed; and
- (c) the details of the number of such instances that passengers were provided with lodging and food due to delay in this sector during the past six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Consolidated On Time Performance (OTP) data in respect of scheduled domestic airlines are received from the 04 metro airport operators namely Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad and Bengaluru airports, as a part of monthly submission of traffic data. These airports do not submit route-wise OTP data.

(b) If the passenger checked in on time at the airport and the airline expected a delay beyond its original announced scheduled time of departure, then the airlines are required to provide meals/refreshment and hotel accommodation as per condition specified in Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section-3 Series-M, Part-IV.

(c) The details in this regard are given in the Statement.

Statement*PQRS for 18 July, 17 Punctuality of Air India Flights (DEL-CCU)-Jan.,-June, 2017*

FLT. No.	Date	Regn.	Std.	Atd.	Dep. Dlyd. in MTS	Reasons	Meal Exp. Appox. in lakh
January, 2017							
AI401	01 Jan., 17	VTANS	0650	0909	139	Weather	0.42
AI022	07 Jan., 17	VTPPJ	2015	2218	123	Late Arr. of I/C ACFT	0.30
AI022	12 Jan., 17	VTPPF	2015	2231	136	Late Arr. of I/C ACFT	0.40
AI764	18 Jan., 17	VTPPO	1700	1937	157	Weather	0.42
AI022	18 Jan., 17	VTPPH	2015	2300	165	Late Arr. of I/C ACFT	0.32
AI401	30 Jan., 17	VTANX	0800	1135	215	Late Arr. of I/C ACFT	0.45
TOTAL							2.31
February, 2017							
AI022	02 Feb., 17	VTPPJ	2115	2316	121	Engg AOG	0.45
March, 2017							
AI401	02 Mar., 17	VTANU	0650	1224	334	Weather	0.39
April, 2017							
AI020	05 April, 17	VTANM	1425	1628	123	A/C Change Due Tech.	0.57

FLT. No.	Date	Regn.	Std.	Atd.	Dep. Dlyd. in MTS	Reasons	Meal Exp. Appox. in lakh
AI020	08 April, 17	VTANP	1425	1651	146	A/c Change Due Tech.	0.63
AI022	27 April, 17	VTPPG	2015	2216	121	Due Engg/AOG	0.32
TOTAL							1.52
May, 2017							
Nil							Nil
June, 2017							
AI020	02 Jun., 17	VTANH	1425	1658	153	A/C Change Due Tech.	0.64
AI022	14 Jun., 17	VTPPX	2115	2337	142	Due Engg/AOG	0.44
AI022	16 Jun., 17	VTPPH	2125	2338	133	Late Arr. of I/C ACFT	0.45
AI022	20 Jun., 17	VTPPK	2015	2238	143	Engg APU	0.43
AI022	29 Jun., 17	VTMPI	2115	2358	163	Due Engg/AOG	0.37
AI020	30 Jun., 17	VTANK	1425	1716	171	Late Arr. of I/C ACFT	0.63
TOTAL							2.96

Narrowing losses of Air India

190. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government proposes for outright sale of Air India;

(b) if so, what is the debt amount of Air India as on 31 March, 2017;

(c) whether the Government has made any survey to lower the debt burden by selling of other assets of Air India and the measures to narrow down the loss therein; and

(d) if so, the details of study report and the proposal of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 28.06.2017 has given in-principle approval for consideration of strategic disinvestment of Air India and five of its subsidiaries.

(b) The total debt of Air India Ltd. as on 31st March, 2017 is ₹ 48,876.81 crore (Prov.).

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Construction of high rise buildings near airports

191. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government undertook any survey to identify the buildings that have been constructed violating air safety norms in the vicinity of the airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had undertaken any thorough investigation to find out the reason for construction of high rise buildings in the vicinity of the airport across 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) Yes, Sir. The obstacle and aeronautical surveys of airport facilities and obstacles around airport is carried out every 2, 3 or 4 years depending upon the category of airport to ensure safety of the aircraft operations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Facilities for retired staff of Air India

192. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of retired Directors/Chairmen/Vice-Chairmen and appointees who get lifetime travel facilities from Air India and since by when they are enjoying such benefits; and

(b) the proposals to scrap such benefits by Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The post retirement passages to the Directors/Chairman/Vice-Chairman are governed by Ministry of Civil Aviation letter No. AV.18050/57/1195-AA dated 16.12.1996 and regulated by Air India Passage Regulations. The available details of retired board level executives who are availing the facilities w.e.f. the Passage year 2013 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir.

Statement*Details of retired board level executives who are availing the facilities w.e.f. the passage year 2013***(A) Air India (Wide Body)**

Sl. No.	Name	Staff No.	Designation	PY-13-14 (availed)	PY-14-15 (availed)	PY-15-16 (availed)	PY-16-17 (availed) till today	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Mr. V. Thulasidas	R-20010/80024146	CMD	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Mr. Raghu Raj	Not Available	CMD (deceased)	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Mr. Rajan Jetly	R-2007/80024143	CMD	22	33	35	8	98
4.	Mr. M. P. Mascarenhas	R-38196/80031256	M.D.	6	9	4	5	24
5.	Capt. D. Bose	R-26049/80026599	M.D.	4	0	0	0	4
6.	Mr. K. G. Appuswami	R-4526/80018595	M.D.	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Mr. B. S. Das	R-20003/80036255	M.D.	0	6	10	0	16
8.	Capt. D. S. Mathur	D-26213/80026739	M.D. (deceased)	0	7	0	0	7
9.	Mr. J. M. Gogoi	D-1223/80015571	M.D. (deceased)	1	2	0	0	3
10.	Mr. R. C. Kapoor	D-2012/80016341	Dy. M.D. (deceased)	2	0	0	0	2
11.	Mr. I. D. Sethi	R-80033890	Dy. M.D.	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Mr. N. H. Dastoor	R-38013/80031170	Dy. M.D.	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Mr. S. V. N. Ranga Rao	R-38220/80031276	Dy. M.D.	8	6	5	0	19
14.	Mr. P. B. Kumar	D-2718/80016919	Dy. M.D. (deceased)	0	3	5	6	14
15.	Mr. S. R. Gupta	R-16042/80022531	Dy. M.D.	8	0	0	0	8
16.	Mr. K. M. Unni	R-2719/80000120	SBU HEAD MRO FRAME	14	0	0	1	15
17.	Mr. S. Venkat	R-16435/80004314	Director Finance	17	20	22	21	80
18.	Mr. V. K. Mehra	R-5044/80018894	Director-Engine overhau	22	24	24	5	75

(B) Air India (Narrow Body)

Sl. No	Name	Staff No.	Designation	PY-13/14 (availed)	PY-14/15 (availed)	PY-15/16 (availed)	PY-16/17 (availed till today)	Total	Remarks
1.	Late MR GT Pias	610071/81031258	M.D.	10	12	10	2	34	
2.	Capt. V. K. Mehta	360675/80037631	Dy M.D.	4	0	0	0	4	No Record in SAP
3.	Capt. S. P. Deo	301086/81019146	Dy M.D.	5	5	0	0	10	
4.	Late Capt. M. Pere	27/81031688	Dy M.D.	1	6	0	4	11	

Regulation of exorbitant airfares in Gulf Sector

193. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM:

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether air companies, including Air India usually hike airfares exorbitantly for journeys to and from countries in Gulf Region and Middle East, during summer vacation and festival seasons;

(b) if so, whether there is any existing mechanism to regulate arbitrary hike of airfares by air companies during peak seasons and festival seasons;

(c) whether Kerala Government has urged centre to intervene, capping airfares and operate additional flights of Air India Express to clear peak season rush; and

(d) whether Government is prepared to implement a permanent monitoring system to regulate and prevent exploitation and loot by air companies and thereby save the Pravasi Indians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Pricing of air tickets forms strategic framework of the airlines based on market dynamics controlled through the inventory management process. Airlines offer fares on various levels which are driven by demand and other market forces. The airfares increase with the increase in demand for seats, as the lower fare buckets get sold out first. This is a global practice followed in the aviation industry.

(b) With the repeal of Air Corporations Act in March, 1994, the provision of tariff approval was dispensed with by the Government. Airlines were made free to fix the reasonable tariff under the provision of Sub-Rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937 having regard to all relevant factors, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. Airlines remain compliant to the regulatory provisions of Sub-Rule 2 of the Rule 135 as long as the fare charged by them does not exceed the displayed fare structure on their website.

(c) These issues have been raised by Kerala Government from time to time.

(d) Random monitoring of airfare has revealed that the airfares are remaining within the fare band made available by the scheduled airlines on their respective websites.

Inadequate training to ATCs

194. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air Traffic Controllers (ATCs) claim that they are not being trained adequately to cope with increasing traffic; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken to improve the standard of training and categorising of Air Traffic Controllers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Air Traffic Controllers (ATCs) are trained in accordance with International Standards and Practices as per International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) guidelines. India being a signatory to the Chicago Convention, it is obligatory for India to follow these guidelines of ICAO. Also, the various training courses for ATCs are developed and approved in accordance with the Standard Training Packages (STPs) designed by ICAO.

Passenger centric measures by DGCA

195. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has proposed a number of passenger centric measures including cap on cancellation charges, enhanced compensation for denying boarding by the airline and a massive reduction in fee for carrying five kg. extra baggage in an aircraft and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the time by which these measures are likely to be implemented; and

(c) whether Government has issued orders to refund all statutory taxes/levies in case of cancellation and delay of flight and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) DGCA has issued following passenger centric regulations/circulars:-

(i) Civil Aviation Requirement, Section 3-Air Transport, Series M,

1. Part I : Carriage by air of persons with disability and/or persons with reduced mobility. Details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).
2. Part II: Refund of airline tickets to passengers of public transport undertakings. Details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).
3. Part IV: Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights. Details are given

in Statement-III (See below).

4. Part V: Facilitation in case of diversion. Details are given in Statement-IV (See below).

(ii) Air Transport Circulars

1. ATC 2 of 2016 - Unbundle of services and fees by scheduled airlines.
2. ATC 01 of 2014 - Facilities/Courtesies to esteemed travelling public at airports.
3. ATC 2 of 2010 - Publishing of Tariff - Rule 135 of Aircraft Rules, 1937 reg.

(b) All the above mentioned regulations/circulars are effective as on date.

(c) As per Civil Aviation requirement, Section 3 - Air Transport, Series M, Part IV, Para 3 (d), the airlines shall refund all statutory taxes and User Development Fee (UDF)/Airport Development Fee (ADF)/Passenger Service Fee (PSF) to the passengers in case of cancellation/non-utilization of tickets/no show. This provision shall also be applicable for all types of fares offered including promos/special fares and where the basic fare is non-refundable.

Statement-I



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CIVIL AVIATION

Technical Centre, Opp. Safdurjung Airport, New Delhi

CIVIL AVIATION REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 3 - AIR TRANSPORT

SERIES 'M' PART I

ISSUE-III, 28TH FEBRUARY 2014

EFFECTIVE: FORTHWITH

F. No.: 23-05/2010-AED

Subject: Carriage by Air-Persons with Disability and/or Persons with Reduced Mobility.

1. Introduction

1.1 Air transportation today has become easier than ever. The Government policies on 'Open Sky' allowed the growth of airlines and also non-scheduled

operators in the country. The new ideas of Low Cost and no frill concept have also brought the common man with average income group to travel by air.

- 1.2 Whereas persons with disabilities and reduced mobility, like everyone else, are increasingly given the opportunity to travel by air, there is a need to standardize the conditions for travel of such persons so as to facilitate their acceptance and handling of their carriage by the airlines, airport operators, ground handling agencies, etc.
- 1.3 This CAR lays down regulations for carriage of persons with disabilities and reduced mobility by air in order to protect them against any form of discrimination and to ensure that they receive all possible assistance during their travel.
- 1.4 This CAR is issued under the provisions of Section 5(2)(ab) of Aircraft Act 1934, Rule 133 A of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 and Ministry of Civil Aviation letter No. AV.13030/72/2012-DT dated 6th March, 2013 for information, guidance and compliance by the concerned agencies.
- 1.5 No requirement of this CAR shall have overriding effect on any of the provisions of "Persons With Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995" and the Rules issued by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India under the provisions of the said Act.

2. Applicability

The provisions contained in this CAR shall be applicable to the following:

- (a) All Indian operators engaged in scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services both domestic and international for carriage of passengers.
- (b) All foreign carriers engaged in scheduled air transport operating to and from Indian Territory.
- (c) All airport operators within Indian Territory.

3. Definitions

- 3.1 Person with disability means any individual who has a physical or mental impairment that, on a permanent or temporary basis, substantially limits one or more major life activities, has a record of such impairment, or is regarded as having such impairment.

Note: (a) Physical or mental impairment means:—

- (1) any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement,

or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: neurological, musculoskeletal, special sense organs, respiratory including speech organs, cardio-vascular, reproductive, digestive, genitourinary, hemic and lymphatic, skin, and endocrine; or

- (2) any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.

The term physical or mental impairment includes, but is not limited to, such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech, and hearing impairments; cerebral palsy, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, mental retardation, emotional illness, autism, drug addiction, alcoholism and geriatric disabilities.

- (b) Major life activities means functions such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning and working.
- (c) Has a record of such impairment means has a history of, or has been classified, or misclassified, as having a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.

3.2 A Person with Reduced Mobility (PRM) means any person whose mobility when using transport is reduced due to any physical disability (sensory or locomotor; permanent or temporary), intellectual disability or impairment, or any other cause of disability, or age, and whose situation needs appropriate attention and the adaptation to his or her particular needs of the service made available to all passengers.

4. Requirements

4.1 Airline Specific

4.1.1 No airline shall refuse to carry persons with disability or reduced mobility and their assistive aids/devices, escorts and guide dogs including their presence in the cabin, provided such persons or their representatives, at the time of booking, inform the airline of their requirement(s). The airlines shall incorporate appropriate provisions on their website within three months from the date of issue of this CAR, so that while making bookings, passengers with disability have the option to select the required facilities, which he/she will require during the journey.

- 4.1.2 Airlines including their agents shall make available in accessible format, on their website, the safety rules that apply to the carriage of persons with disability or reduced mobility as well as any restrictions on their carriage or on the mobility equipment due to the size of aircraft.
- 4.1.3 Airlines including their travel agents shall not discriminate the persons with disability or reduced mobility in providing access for internet ticketing, special/discounted fares, time limit for holding the bookings, reservations on telephone, etc.
- 4.1.4 To facilitate the carriage of persons with disability or reduced mobility, airlines shall obtain necessary information about the specific requirements of such persons at the time of ticketing/online booking process or through the call centres. Once the ticket is confirmed no further enquires shall be made.
- 4.1.5 It shall be the responsibility of the persons with disability or reduced mobility to notify their needs at least 48 hours before the scheduled time of departure so that the airline makes necessary arrangements, which may include put not limited to the following:
- (a) nature and level of special assistance required while embarking, disembarking and during in-flight;
 - (b) mobility equipment and assistive devices that need to be carried by the airline either in cabin and/or aircraft hold;
 - (c) requirement of escort.

Note 1: The above is not an exhaustive list during the process of booking, the airlines should gather all the relevant information without requiring the passenger to provide additional information later.

Note 2: Although advance information of 48 hrs. or prior will enable airlines to plan and ensure hassle free carriage of persons with disability or reduced mobility, for cases of emergency travel of persons with disability or reduced mobility, airlines shall make all reasonable efforts to provide best possible assistance.

- 4.1.6 No airline shall refuse to engage in interline transactions for carriage of persons with disability or reduced mobility. However, such carriage shall be governed by the applicable provisions of the interline carrier/State.

Note: This requirement does not require airlines to create interline agreements solely for this purpose.

4.1.7 Once persons with disability or reduced mobility report at the airport with valid booking and intention to travel, the airline shall provide assistance to meet their particular needs and ensure their seamless travel from the departure terminal of the departing airport upto the aircraft and at the end of the journey from the aircraft to the arrival terminal exit, without any additional expenses.

4.1.8 Passengers who intend to check-in with their own wheelchair shall be given the option of using a station/airport wheelchair. If the passengers prefer to use their own wheelchair, they shall be permitted to use it provided the wheelchair conforms to specifications as laid down by Disabled Persons Transport Advisory Committee (DPTAC), UK. Such wheelchair shall be capable of manoeuvring through various areas of the airport, security hold and up to the aircraft, whereupon it may be stowed at an appropriate place in the aircraft. At the time of disembarking, the passenger's wheelchair should be returned to enable transfer from the seat directly into his/her own wheelchair.

Note 1: In the event a passenger's wheelchair is damaged; temporary substitute shall be provided.

Note 2: Although the basic responsibility for providing wheelchairs in the terminal building is that of the airport operator, the airlines may provide extra wheelchairs for the convenience of their passengers in the terminal building.

Note 3: Acceptance of automated wheelchair/assistive devices using batteries shall be subject to the application of relevant regulations concerning dangerous goods.

4.1.9 For embarkation/disembarkation and in-flight use, the wide-body aircraft that have more than one aisle, shall have an on-board wheel chain. The wheelchair shall be designed to be compatible with the maneuvering space, aisle width, and seat height of the aircraft on which it is to be used.

4.1.10 No airline shall refuse to carry passengers in a stretcher or incubator, subject to limitation of aircraft, when they are accompanied by an escort, provided such a person is capable of attending to the passenger's medical needs during embarking, disembarking, in-flight and emergency evacuation subject to conditions in Para(s) 4.1.11, 4.1.26 and 4.1.27.

4.1.11 Upon advance request, and with charge(s) as applicable, airlines shall make provisions for carriage of stretchers and associated equipment

for passengers who cannot use the standard airline seat in a sitting/reclining position for the class of service desired. Such a request shall be made at least 48 hours prior to the scheduled departure of the flight. Airlines shall develop a procedure for making advance request of stretcher and the same should be displayed on airline's website.

- 4.1.12 To ensure safety of aircraft operations, the maximum number of non-ambulatory persons with disability or reduced mobility permitted to travel in a single flight shall not be more than the number of cabin crew except when such passengers are accompanied by trained escorts.

Note: Emergency evacuation requirements States that it must be conducted with exterior ambient light levels of no greater than 0.3 foot-candles prior to the activation of the airplane emergency lighting system. The source(s) of the initial exterior ambient light level may remain active or illuminated during the actual demonstration. There must, however, be no increase in the exterior ambient light level except for that due to activation of the airplane emergency lighting system.

A representative passenger load of persons in normal health must be used as follows:

- (a) At least 40 per cent of the passenger load must be female.
- (b) At least 35 per cent of the passenger load must be over 50 years of age.
- (c) At least 15 per cent of the passenger load must be female and over 50 years of age.
- (d) Three life-size dolls, not included as part of the total passenger load, must be carried by passengers to simulate live infants 2 years old or younger.
- (e) Crewmembers, maintenance engineers, and training personnel, who maintain or operate the airplane in the normal course of their duties, may not be used as passengers.

The emergency evacuation under the above conditions shall be completed within 90 seconds.

- 4.1.13 Airlines shall not allocate those seats to persons with disability or reduced mobility where their presence would impede the crew in performing their duties, obstruct access to emergency equipment or impede the emergency evacuation path of the aircraft. The two window seats in the front row, if these are not emergency exit, should be

invariably allocated to passenger with disability/passenger with reduced mobility. These seats should be released 24 hours prior to time of departure for other passengers.

- 4.1.14 Where a person with disability or reduced mobility is assisted by an escort, the airline shall make all reasonable efforts to give such a person seat next to the persons with disability or reduced mobility.
- 4.1.15 If passengers for any reason have to be offloaded, highest possible priority for transportation shall be given to persons with disability or reduced mobility, including their escorts, if any.
- 4.1.16 Airlines shall develop procedures for carriage of guide dogs, if required in cabin, for the assistance of persons with disability or reduced mobility. The guide dogs may be permitted in the cabin subject to the condition that they are properly trained, remain on floor at the passenger's feet, properly harnessed and vaccinated. Passengers carrying guide dogs shall be required to produce a written proof to the airlines that their guide dog has been trained from appropriate institution, vaccinated and medicated.
- 4.1.17 Airlines should develop emergency evacuation procedures and handling of persons with disability or reduced mobility and include the same in their Safety and Emergency Procedures (SEP) Manual.
- 4.1.18 The presence of all categories of persons with disability or reduced mobility along with their escorts, if any, and any special arrangements made/required for them while on board, shall always be referred to the captain/cabin crew in charge.
- 4.1.19 It shall be the responsibility of the cabin crew in-charge to ensure briefing to persons with disability or reduced mobility including their escorts, if any, before take-off on the emergency procedures, cabin layout and specialized equipment on board the aircraft to cater for their needs. Blind passengers shall be briefed verbally. Braille brochures may be provided as a back-up of such briefing. Instructions in large print may also be made available for persons with low vision.
- 4.1.20 Airlines should provide safety briefing and procedure for emergency evacuation in respect of person with disability or reduced mobility in any of the form of passenger briefing card, individualized verbal briefing, video display (in aircraft with In-flight Entertainment System), etc.
- 4.1.21 When overnight accommodation is offered by the airline during in-transit

off loading due to unforeseen circumstances, persons with disability or reduced mobility shall be allocated accommodation suitable to their needs as far as practicable.

4.1.22 Airlines shall ensure that persons with disability or reduced mobility are boarded separately (normally prior to all other passengers) as well as disembarked separately (normally after all other passengers have left the cabin) in order to facilitate the procedure of embarkation and disembarkation and to provide the necessary assistance to them.

4.1.23 Airlines shall make suitable arrangements for assisting persons with disability or reduced mobility for their quick clearance and baggage delivery. For the purpose of this paragraph, their checked-in baggage should be given "Assistive Device" tags with tag number bearing sign of assistive device to ensure early identification and delivery of the same at ladder point or at the convenient point after exit.

4.1.24 Airlines should do their utmost to ascertain that any such special equipment of persons with disability or reduced mobility is properly identified and tagged, and is always transported with the passenger concerned in the same aircraft.

Note: Airlines should allow carriage of assistive devices weighing up to 15 Kg. free of charge as additional baggage subject to the limitation of the aircraft.

4.1.25 Airlines shall not insist on medical certificate or special forms from persons with disability or reduced mobility who wish to travel without an escort and only require special assistance at an airport for embarking/disembarking and a reasonable accommodation in flight.

4.1.26 Airlines may require medical certificate only when they have received information that the passenger:

- (a) suffers from any disease, which is believed to be actively contagious and communicable;
- (b) who, because of certain diseases, or incapacitation may have or develop an adverse physical condition which could have an adverse effect during flight and on safety and emergency evacuation procedures;
- (c) would require medical attention and/or special equipment to maintain their health during the flights;
- (d) there exists a possibility of medical condition aggravated during or because of the flight;

- (e) would be travelling in a stretcher or incubator;
- (f) needs medical oxygen during the flight.

Note: Persons with disability or reduced mobility should keep all the required forms for assistance ready in advance, to avoid flight delays. Such Forms and information shall be made available by airlines on their website.

4.1.27 Passengers having any of the conditions mentioned in Para 4.1.26 (a) through (f) shall produce medical certificate from a qualified registered medical doctor stating that:

- (a) the passenger is capable of completing the flight journey safely without requiring extraordinary medical assistance during the flight;
- (b) disease or infection would not under the present condition be communicable to other passengers during the normal course of flight journey;
- (c) precautions that would have to be observed to prevent the transmission of disease or infection to other persons in the normal course of flight journey.

4.1.28 In case the passenger has a connecting flight with another airline, the medical certificate shall be accepted by the first airline at the first point of check-in and the information transmitted to the connecting airline so that the passenger is not required to furnish the same again.

4.1.29 Airlines may seek information from persons with disability or reduced mobility in the IATA Medical Information Form (MEDIF) or Incapacitated Passengers Handling Advice (INCAD) at the time of booking, which will be used for the purpose of providing them special assistance and/or medical clearance thereby ensuring their smooth travel.

Note: MEDIF and INCAD are standard forms used by many airlines to organize any assistance or equipment required by the persons with disability or reduced mobility during travel and to decide whether they are fit to fly. The INCAD is typically completed by the passenger or his/her representative and the MEDIF is completed by the doctor. Both the MEDIF and INCAD forms are valid for one journey (origin to destination).

4.1.30 Airlines may also issue IATA Medical Manual prescribed Frequent Travellers Medical Card (FREMEC) to those passengers with chronic, but stable medical conditions, and those with additional needs, for their

future travel. FREMEC issued by airline shall be accepted by the other airlines also to avoid necessity of obtaining medical clearance for each journey and determines the passenger's special handling requirements.

- 4.1.31 Airlines shall keep a record of FREMEC of persons with disability or reduced mobility in their reservations system for easy reference and their future travel.
- 4.1.32 Airlines shall ensure that all the medical information collected from persons with disability or reduced mobility in this manner is kept strictly confidential.
- 4.1.33 In case of change of aircraft type with the same or another airline, airlines shall endeavour to provide similar facilities to persons with disability or reduced mobility, subject to compliance of regulatory provisions.
- 4.1.34 Airlines shall ensure that aircraft coming newly into service or after major refurbishment shall be fitted with special equipment to cater for the needs of persons with disability or reduced mobility commensurate with the size of aircraft.
- 4.1.35 Before refusing carriage to any person on the basis of disability, the airline shall specify in writing the basis of such refusal indicating its opinion that transportation of such persons would or might be inimical to the safety of flight.

4.2 Airport Operator Specific

- 4.2.1 Airport operator shall display signages throughout the airport including terminal building in a clear and unambiguous manner as per international standards. The points of arrival and departure shall be clearly indicated with basic information about airport in accessible format.
- 4.2.2 Signages for all spaces in the terminal building reserved for persons with disability or reduced mobility should be clearly indicated to discourage the use by other passengers.
- 4.2.3 Airport operator shall endeavour to ensure that parking spaces are reserved and located in the close proximity to the terminal building for persons with disability or reduced mobility.
- 4.2.4 Airport operator shall provide ramps at least at the main entrance/exit to the terminal building for easy access by persons with disability or reduced mobility.
- 4.2.5 Airport operator shall ensure that all points of access open to the

public are accessible to persons with disability or reduced mobility.

Airport operator shall ensure that all points of access open to the public are accessible to persons with disability or reduced mobility. A provision of helpdesk to be made which will provide all necessary information to assist a disabled passenger.

- 4.2.6 All areas and services in the terminal building that are open to the public shall be accessible to persons with disability or reduced mobility.
- 4.2.7 All equipment provided for use by general public such as telephones, internet service, etc. should also be accessible to persons with disability or reduced mobility including those with sensory impairments.
- 4.2.8 Flight information system should be positioned in such a way to ensure its readability by people in wheelchair and those with visual impairment. Provision of audible announcements should be made for people who are not able to use visual displays such as blind and with learning disability.
- 4.2.9 Airport operator shall ensure that persons with disability or reduced mobility are transported within the airport in the same condition, comfort and safety as those available for other passengers. The airport operator should ensure that the assistive devices being used to assist a disabled passenger are as per the standards set by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Effectivity of the provision for standardization of such equipment will be from 01 Oct., 2016.
- 4.2.10 The airport operator shall ensure that the facilities at the airport are accessible to persons with disability or reduced mobility during their transit through the airport.
- 4.2.11 Airport operator shall provide ambulance facility for the passenger on arrival and departure at the airport upon advance request by the passenger/representative/airline.
- 4.2.12 Airport operator shall make appropriate provision for ambulift at the airport to enable persons with disability or reduced mobility to embark/disembark the aircraft without inconvenience. Such provision may be made in coordination with Ground Handling Agencies (GHAs), if required. Airport where ambulift or aerobridge facility is not available, provision of towable ramp should be made. Effectivity of the provision for standardization of such equipment will be from 01 Oct., 2016.

Note: Though the existing practice and responsibility of providing ambulifts may vary at various airports, it will rest with the

airport operator, who must ensure compliance in coordination with the airlines, GHAs, etc.

- 4.2.13 Any charge that airport operator levy the same should be displayed in conspicuous manner on their respective website and terminal building.

4.3 Training Requirements

- 4.3.1 All airlines, airport operators, security, customs, and immigration bureau organizations at airport shall conduct training program, as per the training module provided by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, for all personnel engaged in passenger services for sensitization and developing awareness for assisting persons with disability or reduced mobility and to ensure that they are well briefed about their responsibilities. Effectivity of the provision for standardization of such equipment will be from 01 Oct., 2016.
- 4.3.2 The contents and duration of the training program shall be in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of Disability Affairs, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Note: The training may include but not limited to the following:

- (a) Barriers faced by persons with disability or reduced mobility, including attitude, environment and organisation, and suggestions for removing such barriers.
 - (b) Information on the range of disabilities. including hidden or less visible disabilities.
 - (c) Skills needed for assisting persons with disability or reduced mobility.
 - (d) Communication and interpersonal skills for interacting with persons with disability or reduced mobility.
 - (e) Health and safety information.
 - (f) General awareness about relevant regulations.
- 4.3.3 The operators shall ensure that all its employees are imparted disability-related basic training and refresher training at appropriate interval.

Note: Disability related training provides practical overview and is relevant in particular to those providing assistance to persons with disability or reduced mobility. It increases understanding of the whole range of impairments so that personnel are aware of how to interact with persons with disability or reduced mobility and to tackle negative perceptions and attitudes towards such passengers.

- 4.3.4 In addition to basic training, operators should provide specific training for personnel who may be required to provide direct assistance to persons with disability and/or persons with reduced mobility.
- 4.3.5 Operators shall ensure that adequate training is provided to all its service providers, ground handling agencies and sub-contractors responsible for providing assistance services.
- 4.3.6 It shall be the responsibility of airport operator to ensure that security staff positioned at airport Undergoes disability-related training.
- 4.3.7 Airlines shall ensure that cabin crew safety and emergency procedures training is combined with disability awareness training for assisting persons with disability or reduced mobility in the cabin environment.

4.4 General Requirements

- 4.4.1 Operators shall formulate a detailed procedure for carriage of persons with disability or reduced mobility and publish the same on their website. Operators including the travel agents shall ensure that web content conforms to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) so as to make it more accessible to persons with disabilities. Operators shall display disability policy and guidance for persons with disability or reduced mobility on the main page of their website.
- 4.4.2 Operator shall develop in-house document on handling persons with disability or reduced mobility, which should be used for strict compliance by all employees. Such a document and the proof of its compliance shall be made available to DGCA and other enforcement agencies. Such document/manual should be readily available for reference of all personnel required in handling such persons.
- 4.4.3 Operator shall document their responsibility with regard to the travel of persons with disability or reduced mobility, and make it available on their website.
- 4.4.4 All assistive devices shall be provided without any extra cost to the persons with disability or reduced mobility within India.
- 4.4.5 Operators, both the airlines and airport, shall ensure availability of low floor accessible buses at the airports to enable easy boarding and alighting of passengers.
- 4.4.6 In case of transfer between airlines and terminals, the airlines and airport operators shall ensure smooth and hassle free transportation of persons with disability or reduced mobility.

- 4.4.7 Persons with disability or reduced mobility requiring special assistance or protection from disturbance, including their escorts, shall be permitted to stay on board during transit stops, if they so desire, subject to the observance of applicable safety and security norms.
- 4.4.8 Where wheelchairs or other mobility equipment or assistive devices are lost or damaged whilst being handled at the airport or transported on board aircraft, the passenger to whom the equipment belongs shall be compensated by the airline/airport operator/GHA/organisation responsible for such loss or damage.
- 4.4.9 As a part of Annual Surveillance Programme (ASP), DGCA shall conduct surveillance of the operators to ensure compliance of the CAR.

4.5 Passenger Grievance Redressal

- 4.5.1 A person with disability or reduced mobility, who considers that provisions of this CAR have been infringed, may bring the matter to the attention of the airlines, airport operator, as the case may be.
- 4.5.2 The operator shall ensure speedy and proper redressal of these complaints.
- 4.5.3 Operator shall appoint a Nodal Officer and Appellate Authority to settle the grievances in a stipulated time frame. In this regard, the operators shall conspicuously display the details of Nodal Officer and Appellate Authority on their respective website.
- 4.5.4 The internal grievance mechanism of operators shall be transparent with a provision of online complaint handling. All complaints registered shall be issued a unique reference number.
- 4.5.5 If the concerned operator fails to fulfill their obligations, the person with disability or reduced mobility may complain to the statutory authorities set up under relevant applicable laws such as Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities/Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities in concerned State.

Sd/-

(M. Sathiyavathy)

Statement-II



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CIVIL AVIATION

Technical Centre, Opp. Safdurjung Airport, New Delhi

CIVIL AVIATION REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 3 - AIR TRANSPORT

SERIES 'M', PART II

Issue I, Dated 22 May, 2008

Effective: 1st August 2016

File No. 23-16/2016-AED

Subject: Refund of Airline Tickets to Passengers of Public Transport Undertakings.

1. Introduction

1.1 The issue of refund of tickets by airlines has become a major source of grievance amongst airline passengers. A large number of complaints are regularly received which can broadly be divided into the following categories:

- (a) Delay in refund of unused tickets.
- (b) The amount which is refunded by the airlines against cancelled tickets.
- (c) Policy of no refund of the ticket amount but to adjust against tickets to be purchased by the passenger for future travel in the same airline that too valid for a limited period of time.

1.2 While the Government is committed to no interference in the commercial practices of the airlines, the volume of the complaints necessitates some affirmative action to safeguard the interest of the travelling public. The matter has been discussed in several meetings with the airlines with no significant improvement in the system adopted by airlines for refund of tickets. It is, therefore, now considered necessary by Government to fix some minimum bench marks, as far as the refund policy is concerned in order to stem the growing dissatisfaction among the passengers regarding the refund procedures adopted by some airlines.

2. This CAR prescribes minimim requirements for refund of ticket purchased by persons/passengers with respect to air transport undertakings including scheduled domestic/non-scheduled operators/foreign carriers operating to/from India.

This CAR is issued in public interest as per Rule 133A of the Aircraft Rules and Ministry of Civil Aviation Order No. AV 13030/105/2007-DT dated 12 May, 2008.

3. **Requirements**

- (a) In case of credit card payments, refund shall be made by the airlines within seven days of the cancellation to the account of credit card holder.
- (b) In case of cash transactions, refund shall be made immediately by the airlines office from where the ticket was purchased.
- (c) In case of purchase of ticket through travel agent/portal, onus of refund shall lie with the airlines as agents are their appointed representatives. The airlines shall ensure that the refund process is completed within 30 working days.
- (d) The airlines shall refund all statutory taxes and User Development Fee (UDF)/Airport Development Fee (ADF)/Passenger Service Fee (PSF) to the passengers in case of cancellation/non-utilisation of tickets/no show. This provision shall also be applicable for all types of fares offered including promos/special fares and where the basic fare is non-refundable.
- (e) The option of holding the refund amount in credit shell by the airlines shall be the prerogative of the passenger and not a default practice of the airline.
- (f) The airlines should indicate in an unambiguous manner the amount of refund of money admissible on cancellation of a ticket. For this purpose, the amount and its break-up may be indicated on the ticket itself or through separate form used for the purpose, and the policy and amount of refund shall also be displayed by the airlines on their respective websites.
- (h) Under no circumstances, the airline shall levy cancellation charge more than the basic fare plus fuel surcharge.
- (i) The airlines shall not levy any additional charge to process the refund.
- (j) Foreign carriers operating to/from India shall refund the tickets in accordance with regulations of their country of origin. The mode of refund shall be in accordance with Para 3 (a), (b) and (c) of this CAR.
- (k) Airline shall not levy any additional charge for correction in name of the same person when error in his name spelling is pointed out by the passenger to the airline after booking of his ticket.

Sd/-

(M. Sathiyavathy)

Statement-III



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CIVIL AVIATION

Technical Centre, Opp. Safdurjung Airport, New Delhi

CIVIL AVIATION REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 3-AIR TRANSPORT

SERIES 'M' PART IV

Issue I, Dated 6th August, 2010

Effective: 01.08.2016

File No. 23-15/2016-AED

Subject: Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 In view of rapid expansion of air services within India and on international routes to/from India and with the increase in the volume of passenger traffic, it has become necessary for the Government to take appropriate action to ensure appropriate protection for the air travelers in case of flight disruptions and, in particular, denied boardings, flight cancellations and delays without due notice to the passengers booked on the flight(s).
- 1.2 The Government accordingly considers it necessary to raise the standards of protection both to strengthen the rights of the passengers and to ensure that the airlines operate under harmonized conditions. As the distinction between the scheduled and non-scheduled services is reducing, such protections shall be provided to passengers travelling not only on scheduled flights but also on non-scheduled flights and foreign carriers operating to/from India.
- 1.3 In order to ensure effective application of this CAR, the obligation of compliance shall rest with the airline which performs or intends to perform the flight in question whether with its own aircraft, aircraft under dry or wet lease or on any other basis subject to the conditions laid down herein. This CAR, however, does not restrict the rights of the operating airline to seek compensation from any person, including third parties, in accordance with the applicable law.

- 1.4 The operating airline would not have the obligation to pay compensation in cases where the cancellations and delays have been caused by an event(s) of force majeure *i.e.* extraordinary circumstance(s) beyond the control of the airline, the impact of which lead to the cancellation/delay of flight(s), and which could not have been avoided even if all reasonable measures had been taken by the airline. Such extraordinary circumstances may in particular, occur due to political instability, natural disaster, civil war, insurrection or riot, flood, explosion, Government regulation or order affecting the aircraft, strikes and labour disputes causing cessation, slowdown or interruption of work or any other factors that are beyond the control of the airline.
- 1.5 Additionally, airlines would also not be liable to pay any compensation in respect of cancellations and delays clearly attributable to Air Traffic Control (ATC), meteorological conditions, security risks, or any other causes that are beyond the control of the airline but which affect their ability to operate flights on schedule. Extraordinary circumstances should be deemed to exist where the impact of an air traffic management decision in relation to a particular aircraft or several aircraft on a particular day, gives rise to a long delay or delays, an overnight delay, or the cancellation of one or more flights by that aircraft, and which could not be avoided even though the airline concerned had taken all reasonable measures to avoid or overcome of the impact of the relevant factor and, therefore, the delays or cancellations.
- 1.6 This CAR is issued under the provisions of Rule 133 A of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 and with the approval of Ministry of Civil Aviation for information, guidance and compliance of all concerned.
- 1.7 This CAR shall be applicable to all scheduled and non-scheduled operators.

2. **Definitions**

- 2.1 *Airline* means an air transport undertaking with a valid Operating Permit operating Scheduled or Non-Scheduled services.
- 2.2 *Operating airline* means an airline that performs or intends to perform flights under a contract with a passenger or on behalf of another person, legal or natural, having a contract with that passenger.
- 2.3 *Reservation* means the fact that the passenger has a confirmed ticket or other proof which indicates that the booking for travel on a particular flight or several flights has been accepted and registered by the airline.
- 2.4 *Final destination* means the last destination shown on the ticket presented

at the check-in counter for a flight or in case of directly connecting flight, the destination of the last flight. Alternative connecting flights available shall not be taken into account if the original arrival time is respected.

- 2.5 *A person with reduced mobility* shall be as is defined in CAR Section 3, Series M, Part I.
- 2.6 *Denied Boarding* means a refusal to carry a passenger or passenger holding confirmed ticket on a flight although he/she has presented himself/herself for boarding within the time specified by the airline, except where there are reasonable grounds to refuse carriage such as reasons of health, safety or security, or inadequate travel documentation.
- 2.7 *Volunteer* means a person who has presented himself for boarding and responds positively to the air carrier's call for passengers who are prepared to surrender their reservation on the flight.
- 2.8 *Cancellation* means non-operation of a flight which was previously planned to be operated and on which at least one place was reserved for a passenger.
- 2.9 *Block time* is the total time from the moment an aircraft first moves for the purpose of taking off until the moment it finally comes to rest at the end of the flight.

3. Requirements

3.1 Information about Flights and Reservations

- 3.1.1 While making enquiries or making a booking for a flight through an airline or its designated travel agent, each passenger shall be provided neutral and accurate information on the flight details and reservation status as also the applicable conditions specified by the airline for both the fare category and the conditions of travel.
- 3.1.2 Unless a passenger specifies, the airline/agent must provide neutral information on the different options available for a journey ranked in the following order:—
- (a) Non-stop flights;
 - (b) Flights with intermediate stops but without a change of aircraft;
 - (c) Connecting flights;
 - (d) All the fares available from airlines, as applicable.

However, the airline will have the right to give preference to its own flights in providing the information in order to promote business on its services.

3.1.3 The airline or its designated travel agent must pass on to the passengers the following information in the form of a computer print-out:

- (a) The identity of the airline which will actually provide the service, as opposed to the airline mentioned on the ticket;
- (b) Changes of aircraft during the journey;
- (c) Stops en-route during the journey;
- (d) Transfer between the airports during the journey.

3.2 Denied Boarding

3.2.1 When the number of passengers, who have been given confirmed bookings for travel on the flight and who have reported for the flight well within the specified time ahead of the departure of the flight, are more than the number of seats available, an airline must first ask for volunteers to give up their seats so as to make seats available for other booked passengers to travel on the flight, in exchange of such benefits/facilities as the airline, at its own discretion, may wish to offer, provided airports concerned have dedicated check-in facilities/ gate areas which make it practical for the airline to do so.

3.2.2 If the boarding is denied due to condition stated at Para 3.2.1 to passengers against their will, the airline shall not be liable for any compensation in case alternate flight is arranged that is scheduled to depart within one hour of the original schedule departure time of the initial reservation. Failing to do so, the airline shall compensate the passengers as per the following provisions:—

- (a) An amount equal to 200% of booked one-way basic fare plus airline fuel charge, subject to maximum of INR 10,000, in case airline arranges alternate flight that is scheduled to depart within the 24 hours of the booked scheduled departure.
- (b) An amount equal to 400% of booked one-way basic fare plus airline fuel charge, subject to maximum of INR 20,000, in case airline arranges alternate flight that is scheduled to depart more than 24 hours of the booked scheduled departure.
- (c) In case passenger does not opt for alternate flight, refund of full value of ticket and compensation equal to 400% of booked one-way basic fare plus airline fuel charge, subject to maximum of INR 20,000.

- 3.2.3 A passenger booked on connecting flights of the same airline or of the other airline, shall be compensated by the airline of the first flight for the first leg in accordance with the provisions of Para 3.2.2 of this CAR, when he has been delayed at the departure station on account of denied boarding,, but has arrived at the final destination at least three hours later than the scheduled arrival time.

3.3 Cancellation of Flight

- 3.3.1 In order to reduce inconvenience caused to the passengers as a result of the cancellations of the flights on which they are booked to travel, airline shall inform the passenger of the cancellation at least two weeks before the scheduled time of departure and arrange alternate flight/refund as acceptable to the passenger. In case the passengers are informed of the cancellation less than two weeks before and upto 24 hours of the scheduled time of departure, the airline shall offer alternate flight allowing them to depart within two hours of their booked scheduled time of departure.

- 3.3.2 Passengers who have not been informed as per the provisions contained in Para 3.3.1, the airlines shall provide compensation in addition to the refund of air ticket in accordance with the following provisions:

- (a) INR 5,000 or booked one-way basic fare plus airline fuel charge, whichever is less for flights having a block time of upto and including 01 hour.
- (b) INR 7,500 or booked one-way basic fare plus airline fuel charge, whichever is less for flights having block time of more than 01 hour and upto and including 02 hours.
- (c) INR 10,000 or booked one-way basic fare plus airline fuel charge, whichever is less for flights having a block time of more than 02 hours.

Additionally, the airline shall provide them facilities at the airport in accordance with Para 3.7.1 (a) in the event they have already reported for their original flight and whilst they are waiting for the alternate flight.

- 3.3.3 No financial compensation shall be payable to passengers who have not provided adequate contact information at the time of making booking or when the ticket for firm travel on the selected flight is issued. In respect of such passengers the airlines will either refund the ticket prices or make reasonable endeavor to make alternate travel

arrangements as per the choice of the passengers. Additionally, in respect of such passengers who elect to travel to their destination on an alternate flight, the airline shall provide them with reasonable facilities during the period that they are required to wait at the airport for the alternate flights in accordance with Para 3.7.1 (a).

3.3.4 No such compensation shall be payable to any of the affected passengers in the event:—

- (i) The cancellations occur due to extraordinary circumstances beyond the control of the airline (as described in Para 1.4 and Para 1.5) even if all reasonable measures had been taken by the airline.

3.3.5 The refund of air ticket shall be made in accordance with CAR Section 3, Series M, Part II.

3.4 Delays in Flight

3.4.1 The airlines shall provide facilities in accordance with Para 3.7.1 (a) if the passenger has checked in on time, and if the airline expects a delay beyond its original announced scheduled time of departure or a revised time of departure of:—

- (a) 2 hours or more in case of flights having a block time of up to 2½ hrs.; or
- (b) 3 hours or more in case of flights having a block time of more than 2½ hrs. and up to 5 hours; or
- (c) 4 hours or more in case of flights not falling under sub-para (a) and (b) of Para 3.4.1.

3.4.2 When the reasonably expected time of departure is more than 24 hrs. after the scheduled time of departure previously announced, the airline shall provide facility to the passengers in accordance with the provisions of Para 3.7.1 (b) hereunder.

3.4.3 An operating airline shall not be obliged to adhere to Para 3.7 if the delay is caused due to extraordinary circumstances as defined in Para 1.4 and Para 1.5 which could not have been avoided even if all reasonable measures had been taken.

3.4.4 The burden of proof concerning the questions as to whether and when the passenger has been informed of the delay of the flight shall rest with the operating airline.

3.5 Compensation by Foreign Carriers

3.5.1 In the case of foreign carriers, the amount of compensation paid to

the passengers shall be as contained in the regulations of their country of origin or as given in para 3.2.2/3.3.2 of this CAR.

3.6 Mode of Compensation

3.6.1 The compensation referred to in Para 3.2.2 and 3.3.2 shall be paid in cash, by bank transfer or with the signed agreement of the passenger in the form of travel vouchers.

3.7 Facilities to be offered to Passengers

3.7.1 Passengers shall be offered free of charge the following:—

- (a) Meals and refreshments in relation to waiting time.
- (b) Hotel Accommodation when necessary (including transfers).

3.7.2 Airlines shall pay particular attention to the needs of persons with reduced mobility and any other person (s) accompanying them.

3.8 Passenger Redressal

3.8.1 When affected by denied boarding, a cancellation or a long delay, the passenger may complain directly to the airline in the event the airline has not provided the compensation and/or reasonable facilities as specified in this CAR. If the airlines fail to fulfill their obligations, the passenger may complain to the statutory bodies set up under relevant applicable laws.

3.9 General

3.9.1 The airlines shall display their policies in regard to compensation, refunds and the facilities that will be provided by the airline in the event of denied boardings, cancellations and delays on their respective websites as part of their passenger Charter of Rights. Passengers shall be fully informed by the airlines of their rights in the event of denied boarding, cancellations or delays of their flights so that they can effectively exercise their rights provided at the time of making bookings/ticketing, they have given adequate contact information to the airline or their agents. The obligation of airlines to fully inform the passenger(s) shall be included in ticketing documents and websites of the airlines and concerned third parties (GDS and travel agents) issuing such documents on airlines' behalf.

3.9.2 Airline shall display policy on their respective websites about passenger handling in the event of cancellation and delays. Airline counters at airports shall disseminate reasons of cancellation and delays to the affected passengers and attend to their grievances.

- 3.9.3 Each Airline shall appoint a Nodal Officer and Appellate Authority to settle passenger grievances in a stipulated time frame. Airlines shall conspicuously display the details of Nodal Officer and Appellate Authority on their respective website.
- 3.9.4 The internal grievance mechanism of airlines shall be transparent with a provision of on line complaint handling. All complaints registered shall be issued a unique reference number.
- 3.9.5 Airline shall regularly submit data on number of cases of denied boarding, cancellations and delays along with the status on a monthly basis so as to reach DGCA office before the tenth day of the next month.

Sd/-

(M. Sathiyavathy)

Rev. 1, dated 12th July 2016.

Director General of Civil Aviation

Statement-IV



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CIVIL AVIATION

Technical Centre, Opp. Safdurjung Airport, New Delhi

CIVIL AVIATION REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 3-AIR TRANSPORT

SERIES M PART V

Issue I, Dated: 18th November 2014

Effective: Forthwith

F. No. 23-14/2014-AED

Subject: Facilitation in case of flight diversion.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The expansion of air transport services on domestic as well as international sectors have brought the benefit of improved connectivity with add-on optional services for citizen to choose from the itinerary offered by the operators. In an endeavour to make the citizen's air travel hassle free, directions on passenger facilitation have been issued by Government from time to time for compliance by airline/aerodrome operators.
- 1.2 Whereas incidents of flight diversion/cancellation do occur due to circumstances

attributed to force majeure conditions which are beyond control of airlines, affected passengers who get stranded at aerodrome or inside aircraft, waiting for situation to normalise, face difficulties to meet even their basic needs like water, food, etc. Such situations, sometime in the past, have led the passenger to adopt unlawful/disruptive behaviour justifying their basic needs.

- 1.3 This CAR is issued under the provisions of Section 5(2)(ab) of the Aircraft Act, 1934, Rule 133A of the Aircraft Rules 1937 and with the approval of Ministry of Civil Aviation for information, guidance and compliance of all concerned.

2 Applicability

- 2.1 The provisions contained in this CAR shall be applicable to the following:

- (a) All Indian operators engaged in scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services both domestic and international for carriage of passengers.
- (b) All foreign garriers engaged in scheduled air transport operating to and from Indian Territory.
- (c) All aerodrome operators within Indian Territory.

3. Definition

- 3.1 *Alternate aerodrome*-An aerodrome to which an aircraft may proceed when it becomes either impossible or inadvisable to proceed to or to land at the aerodrome of intended landing where the necessary services and facilities are available, where aircraft performance requirements can be met and which is operational at the expected time of use. Alternate aerodromes include the following:-

- *Take-off alternate*. An alternate aerodrome at which an aircraft would be able to land should this become necessary shortly after take-off and it is not possible to use the aerodrome of departure.
- *En-route alternate*. An alternate aerodrome at which an aircraft would be able to land in the event that a diversion becomes necessary while enroute.
- *Destination alternate*. An alternate aerodrome at which an aircraft would be able to land should it become either impossible or inadvisable to land at the aerodrome of intended landing.

- 3.2 *Disembarkation* means leaving an aircraft after a landing, except by crew or passengers continuing on the next stage of the same through-flight.

- 3.3 *Embarkation* means boarding an aircraft for the purpose of commencing a flight, except by such crew or passengers as have embarked on a previous stage of the same through-flight.

4. Requirement:

Following requirements shall be applicable for the airlines and the aerodrome operators in a situation of flight diversion in order to facilitate the aircraft landing and take-off at aerodrome and hassle free passenger facilitation.

4.1 Responsibilities of Airline

- 4.1.1 It shall be the responsibility of the airlines' central operational control to deal with flight diversion as soon as it is known to them that a diversion is inevitable.
- 4.1.2 Operating crew shall make announcement to keep the passengers informed about the flight diversion and next course of action.
- 4.1.3 If the alternate aerodrome is not on the airline's network, the pilot-in command, in liaison with the airline's central operations control, shall request a local operator/agent for providing necessary ground handling services after landing of aircraft. The pilot-in-command shall ensure that instructions to all concerned units have been issued for arrangements for passenger facilitation, cargo/baggage handling at the alternate aerodrome.
- 4.1.4 Airlines' central operation control shall notify to all concerned about flight diversion and alternate aerodrome. It shall also ensure the following to accomplish hassle free onward travel of passengers:—
 - (a) Seek special dispensation from Director General of Civil Aviation for extension of flight crew duty time limitation, if required or make arrangement of alternate operating crew members;
 - (b) Check the service ability of the diverted aircraft or make arrangement for alternate aircraft;
 - (c) Establish the revised ETD in consultation with concerned departments/units and inform all concerned stations/call centres through airline web/communication network;
 - (d) In case of flight cancellation, advise the status to all concerned for appropriate arrangement.
- 4.1.5 If the diversion/alternate aerodrome is on the airline's operational network, ground staff shall make arrangement for passenger, baggage/cargo services. All concerned at destination aerodrome shall be kept informed about flight diversion and ETD.

- 4.1.6 At all point of time during flight diversion, communication with passenger should be polite. Queries raised by passengers should be addressed by maintaining constant communication with them. Airlines staff should not engage in discourteous behavior with the passengers.
- 4.1.7 In case of uncertainty of more than two hour in ETD for the diverted flight, the airline shall make immediate arrangement for passenger disembarkation in consultation with aerodrome operator and security agency. Airlines shall also inform passengers periodically about the flight status. Facilitation/refreshments shall be provided to the passengers in relation to the waiting time.
- 4.1.8 If waiting time at alternate aerodrome is less than two hours, an appropriate announcement shall be made on board the aircraft. Operating airline shall also make arrangement for refreshment, water, tea/coffee to the passengers on board in relation to waiting time.
- 4.1.9 Airport duty manager of the concerned airline at destination aerodrome shall be in constant communication with all concerned to ascertain the latest updates and apprise the counterpart at alternate aerodrome.
- 4.1.10 Airport duty manager of concerned airline at alternate aerodrome shall alert catering, along with ETA and number of passengers and crew on board aircraft well in advance for timely services to the passengers.
- 4.1.11 It shall be the responsibility of the operating airline to inform engineering, ground services, aerodrome operator and other Government agencies at the alternate aerodrome about the flight diversion.

4.2 Responsibilities of aerodrome operators at alternate aerodrome

- 4.2.1 The operator at alternate aerodrome, within the operational constraints of the aerodrome, shall accord permission for landing in case of flight diversion and allocate suitable parking bay for the aircraft.
- 4.2.2 Aerodrome operator shall allocate space in aerodrome terminal building for passenger facilitation in coordination with concerned airline representative, if required.
- 4.2.3 Aerodrome operator shall provide medical assistance to passenger, if requested.

Sd/-

(Dr. Prabhat Kumar)

Director General of Civil Aviation

Ban on use of single engine aircrafts by airlines

†196. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that some airlines which possess only a single engine aircraft, are providing a cheaper air travel services for small cities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government considers single engine aircraft dangerous particularly in bad weather; and

(c) if so, why Government is allowing single engine aircraft for passenger transport particularly in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Some Non-Scheduled Operator Permit holders are providing air travel services to smaller cities under the agreement with State Governments.

(b) and (c) As per Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section-3, Series C, Part-III, non-scheduled operators are permitted to operate single engine aircraft to provide non-scheduled Air Transport Services in the country. As such, single or multi engine aircraft can be operated in India only with valid Certificate of Airworthiness from Directorate General of Civil Aviation (which is renewed annually by way of Airworthiness Review Certificate) after ensuring compliance of all applicable regulatory requirements pertaining to aircraft operations and maintenance of aircraft.

Construction of airports under Regional Connectivity Scheme in Chhattisgarh

†197. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airports proposed to be built under Regional Connectivity Scheme in Chhattisgarh State;

(b) whether Government has issued any tenders under tripartite memorandum signed by Government of Chhattisgarh, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Airports Authority of India; and

(c) types of aircrafts to be used by the operators under regional connectivity scheme and capacity of such aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) is a

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

demand driven mechanism intended for growth of regional air connectivity. Ministry of Civil Aviation has invited proposals from airline operators to commence RCS flights from unserved and underserved airports in the country. In the first round of bidding under RCS, proposal of airline operators to commence RCS flights from four unserved airports at Ambikapur, Bilaspur, Jagdalpur and Raigarh in Chhattisgarh have been accepted.

(c) The 'RCS flight' refers to a domestic flight using a fixed wing aircraft or a helicopter (excluding single engine) operated by a selected airline operator on an RCS route as per the conditions stipulated in the Regional Connectivity Scheme.

Construction of new international airports

198. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to construct new international airports and upgrade/modernise existing airports in the country, if so, the details thereof, location-wise;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to develop new alternative airports in Mumbai and NCR to ease the pressure on existing airports and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Government of India (GoI), Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has granted 'in principle' approval for setting up of 18 Greenfield Airports and 'site clearance' approval for setting up of 7 Greenfield Airports across the country. Out of these Airports, Mopa Airport in Goa, Navi Mumbai and Shirdi Airport in Maharashtra, Kannur Airport in Kerala, Kushinagar Airport and airport at Jewar in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera Airport in Gujarat, Bhogapuram Airport in Andhra Pradesh, Machiwara Airport in Ludhiana, Alwar Airport in Rajasthan and Rajkot Airport in Gujarat are International Greenfield Airports. The airport project at Kannur has been completed. Further, upgradation of existing airports is a continuous process depending on the traffic demand, availability of land and resources, environmental clearance approval from regulatory authorities, clearance from obstruction etc.

(b) During the last three years and the current year, MoCA, GoI has received the following proposals for setting up of Greenfield Airports: Ankleshwar in Gujarat, Bhiwadi (district Alwar) in Rajasthan, Dagadarthi (Nellore), Bhogapuram

(Vizianagaram), Tadepalligudem (West Godavari), Oravakallu (Kurnool) and Kuppam (Chittoor) in Andhra Pradesh, Chingleput near Chennai, Gwalior and Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh, Hisar in Haryana, Kothagudem (Khammam) in Telangana, Noida International Airport near Jewar, Saifai (Etawah) in Uttar Pradesh, Shivdaspur in Jaipur, Karwar and Chickmagalur in Karnataka and Rajkot in Gujarat. GoI has granted 'site clearance' approval for setting up of Greenfield Airport at Bhiwadi (district Alwar) in Rajasthan, Kothagudem (Khammam) in Telangana, Rajkot in Gujarat and Noida International Airport near Jewar in Uttar Pradesh and 'in principle' approval for setting up of Dagadharthi (Nellore), Bhogapuram (Vizianagaram) and Oravakallu (Kurnool) in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Yes Sir. GoI, MoCA has granted approval to Navi Mumbai airport near Mumbai and Bhiwadi and Jewar airport in NCR region.

Safety survey for drivers working in various airports

199. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Airports Authority of India (AAI) is considering to conduct safety survey for drivers working in various airports in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this was necessitated because of various accidents that happened inside the airports involving with the aircrafts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Drivers are however being sensitized from time to time to take appropriate precautions while driving within the Operational Area. Prior training before issue of Airport Driving Pass (ADP) is also ensured.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Dangers of laser beams at airports

200. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that laser beams pose danger in the air and disturb aviation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a sharp ray of light can cause temporary blindness to a pilot that may result in a mishap;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many pilots have complained of being distracted by a laser beam while landing at the airport; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Laser beams can cause flash blindness to the pilot which may endanger the safety of aircraft operations.

(c) Pilots have complained sighting laser beams mainly in the vicinity of Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai and Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi. Airport operators have filed complaints with local police for such cases.

(d) An order was issued by Dy. Commissioner of Police, Greater Mumbai to ban laser lights in Laser Free Flight Zone around CSI Airport, Mumbai. An order was also issued by O/o of Sub Divisional Magistrate to the owners of Farmhouses/ Motels/Hotels/Party venues situated in the vicinity of IGI Airport, New Delhi to ban use of laser lights.

Violation of safety norms by airlines

†201. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increasing cases of violation of safety norms by Air India and other air services operators;

(b) if so, whether Ministry has issued any new criteria towards strict compliance of air safety norms by aviation companies; and

(c) the number of cases of violation of safety norms by Air India and other private air operators during the last three years and the details of action taken against them, year-wise and aircraft operation-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No Sir. There is reducing trend of the cases of safety violations in the last three years.

(c) Details of number of violations of air safety norms by Air India and Private operators during the last three years and the action taken thereon, year-wise and operator-wise are given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of number of violations of air safety norms by Air India and Private Operators during the last three years and the action taken thereon, year-wise and operator-wise

Sl. No.	Name of Airlines	No. of enforcement action taken year-wise			Total
		2014	2015	2016	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Air Asia (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Suspension of license/approval-5	Suspension of license/approval-3 Derostering of crew-2	Suspension of license/approval-1	11
	TOTAL	5	5	1	
2.	Air India Ltd.	Corrective Training to crew-2 Suspension of license/approval-37 Warning to Personnel-28	Corrective Training to crew-2 Suspension of license/approval-33 Warning to Personnel-10 Derostering of crew-15	Suspension of license/approval-15 Warning to Personnel-6	148
	TOTAL	67	60	21	
3.	Air India Charters Ltd.	Corrective Training to crew-1 Suspension of license/approval-2 Warning to Personnel-33	0	0	36
	TOTAL	36			
4.	Jet Airways (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Cancellation of approval-1 Suspension of license/approval-50 Warning to Personnel-3	Corrective Training to crew-3 Suspension of license/approval-56 Warning to Personnel-3 Cancellation of approval-1	Corrective Training to crew-1 Suspension of license/approval-6 Warning to Personnel-27	154
	TOTAL	54	66	34	

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Jet Lite (India) Ltd.	Suspension of license/approval-5	Suspension of license/approval-3 Warning to Personnel-2	0	10
	TOTAL	5	5		
6.	Spice Jet Ltd.	Suspension of license/approval-38 Warning to Personnel-6 Withdrawal of approval-4	Corrective Training to crew-3 Suspension of license/approval-20 Warning to Personnel-2	Warning to Personnel-27 Suspension of license/approval-40 Withdrawal of approval-2	142
	TOTAL	48	25	69	
7.	Go Airlines (India) Pvt. Ltd.	0	Suspension of license/approval-19 Warning to Personnel-04 Derostering of crew-01	0	24
	TOTAL		24		
8.	Inter Globe Aviation Pvt. Ltd. (Indigo)	0	Corrective Training to crew-1 Warning to Personnel-1	Withdrawal of approval-1	3
	TOTAL		2	1	
9.	Alliance Air	Warning to Personnel-1	0	0	1
	TOTAL	1			
10.	Tata SIA Airlines Ltd. (Vistara)	N/A	Suspension of license/approval-5 Warning to Personnel-1	Suspension of license/approval-2	8
	TOTAL		6	2	
11.	Air Carnival Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	Suspension of license/approval-1	1
	TOTAL			1	
12.	Turbo Megha Airways Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	Suspension of license/approval-2	2
	TOTAL			2	
GRAND TOTAL		216	193	131	540

Health and medical standard of pilots in private airlines

202. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pilots of private airlines are very casual about the health and medical standards, mandatory for the pilots, before taking off the flight;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) had in the recent past, as reported in the newspapers, cautioned and directed one of the private airlines to check the mental alertness of its pilots; and

(c) what was the reason for the DGCA to issue such advisory to that particular private airline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) No advisory for checking mental alertness of pilot of private airline was issued by DGCA.

Ban on carrying electronic gadgets in planes

203. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries that have imposed ban on carrying electronic gadgets like laptops, tablets, etc.;

(b) whether it is a fact that Air India is the most beneficiary of this ban;

(c) to what extent this helps to increase the load factor of Air India and bring down its losses; and

(d) whether AI is planning to operate more flights to US and UK to cash in this development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Carriage of electronic gadgets like laptops, tablets etc. were banned by USA in March, 2017 on all flight coming to USA *via* or originating from 08 countries including Jordan, Qatar, Kuwait, Morocco, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Turkey. No such ban is applicable on any Direct flight to USA that originates from India.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The ban had limited, transient beneficial impact on Air India's passenger revenues.

(d) No Sir.

Time-bound action plan of Air India

†204. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the context of the decision taken regarding the operation and management of 'Air India' and the time-bound action plan for further action thereon and the manner in which the ensuing situation would be handled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 28.06.2017 has given 'in principle' approval for considering strategic disinvestment of Air India and its five subsidiaries. In this regard, to implement the CCEA decision, an Air India specific alternative mechanism has been constituted which will decide the course of further action.

Disinvestment of Air India

205. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given an in-principle approval for disinvestment of the Air India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has carried out re-evaluation of the assets of Air India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 28.06.2017 has given in-principle approval for considering strategic disinvestment of Air India and its five subsidiaries and constitution of Air India specific alternative mechanism.

(b) and (c) To implement the decision of CCEA, appointment of Transaction Adviser, Legal Adviser and Asset Valuer shall be taken up as per terms and conditions and scope of work of Advisers/Valuer in accordance with the model RFPs suggested by the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Inclusion of Kullu-Manali Airport at Bhuntar under UDAN Scheme

206. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kullu-Manali Airport at Bhuntar has been included in UDAN (Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik) Scheme with an aim to connect small cities by air as well as make flying more affordable;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated/released for the scheme and the current status of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) consists of an indicative list of underserved, unserved airports in India. Kullu Airport at Bhuntar figures in list of under-served airports in the country.

(c) Under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN, payment of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) will be made to the Selected Airline Operator from the RCF and the State Governments will be asked to reimburse the applicable share (20% for States other than for North-Eastern States and Union Territories of India, where the ratio will be 10%) towards VGF for respective RCS routes. Central Government has decided to impose a levy of ₹ 5000 from 01.06.2017 on specified scheduled flights operated within India to fund Regional Air Connectivity Fund (RCF).

Construction of airport at Nagercoil in Tamil Nadu

207. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to construct airport at Nagercoil/Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) 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 Sir. At present there is no such proposal for construction of airport in Nagercoil/Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu.

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

Improvement in condition of Air India

208. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any time-bound plan for improving the condition of Air India as per assessment of Government;

(b) what are the major challenges in making Air India a profit making public sector organisation;

(c) whether Government has any plans for business development by operating services on routes covering new urban centres in different 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 has approved the Turnaround Plan (TAP)/Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) in 2012 for operational and financial turnaround of Air India. Air India over the past few years and especially since the implementation of the Turnaround Plan, has been constantly improving its operational as well as financial performance. In the Financial Year 2015-16, the company has posted an Operating Profit of ₹ 105 crores. In the Financial Year 2016-17 also the company has been steadily improving its all round performance and it is expected that the company would again post an improved Operating Profit margin. However, liquidity constraints continue to impact the smooth performance of the company, the impact of which has been met by the equity infused by the Government. In this connection, the company has been making constant efforts for substituting its high cost working capital loans with long term low cost debt. Air India has been in consultation with various banks so that the interest costs can come down substantially in the coming years to improve its profits.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Civil Aviation launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) Scheme on 21.10.2016 for providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country. The primary objective of RCS is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. Promoting affordability of Regional air connectivity is envisioned under RCS by supporting airline operators through (i) concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes and (ii) financial support (Viability Gap Funding or VGF) to meet the gap, if any, between the cost of airline operations and expected revenues on such routes.

Further, Government of India has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines including Air India are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of RDG issued by the Government.

Naming of airports after cities

209. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to rename existing airports as well as future Greenfield airports after cities and not after names of personalities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that internal deliberations have been held on this matter and a view has emerged that the names of airports should be only after cities; and

(c) if so, the details of the deliberations made in such meetings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view that airports are the gateway to a country and passengers in general and especially foreign travellers may not be familiar with the local history of the area and they may not identify the airport with the name of the area or the city which it serves, a consensus emerged that naming/renaming of airports after different eminent personalities may create confusion among the travelling passengers and may also be contentious, at times, due to political nature of the requests, hence, in future, as a policy, the airports may be known by the name of the city, in which, they are located/served. However, names of existing airports need not be changed/disturbed.

Use of CSR fund in Saansad Adarsh Gram Panchayats

210. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any mechanism to monitor public sector and non-public sector companies if they are using 2 per cent of their profit as CSR properly or making only book adjustments;

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

(c) whether these companies have done any work in any State under Saansad Adarsh Gram Panchayats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Under Section 135(3) and (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 empowers the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee and the Board of the company to monitor the activities and utilisation of CSR funds of the companies. Section 135 (5) read with Section 134 (3) (o) of the Act mandates the Board to disclose in its report the CSR Policy developed and implemented by the company and specify the reasons for not spending the amount, if it fails to do so. The expenditure reported in the financial statement is required to be audited by the auditor of the company.

(c) CSR funds are permitted to be leveraged under various Government programmes including the “Saansad Adarsh Gram Panchayats”. The CSR expenditure of companies compiled by the Ministry is on major development sector-wise as listed in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, which includes ‘rural development’. The details of contribution made towards ‘rural development’ by the companies is as under:—

CSR Expenditure

Item under Schedule VII of the Act	2014-15	2015-16
Rural Development	₹ 1017 crores	₹ 1051 crores
Number of Companies for which data compiled	₹ 7334 crores	₹ 5097 crores

Prosecutions in cases sent to SFIO

211. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases sent to Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) and the prosecutions filed in the last three years; and

(b) the details thereof and the number of cases pending at present and region-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The details are given in Statement.

Statement

(A) Details of number of cases assigned to SFIO and the prosecutions filed in the last three years

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Investigation assigned	Prosecutions filed
1.	2014-15	71	83
2.	2015-16	184	58
3.	2016-17	111	40
TOTAL		366	181

(B) State-wise/Union Territory-wise prosecutions pending before various courts

Sl. No.	Region/Place	No. of cases pending as on 06.07.2017
1.	Karnataka	12
2.	Tamil Nadu	26
3.	Rajasthan	2
4.	Delhi	158
5.	Assam	1
6.	Telangana	37
7.	West Bengal	73
8.	Madhya Pradesh	29
9.	Goa	4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	17
11.	Uttar Pradesh	84
12.	Gujarat	25
13.	Haryana	1
14.	Chandigarh	5
15.	Maharashtra	549
TOTAL		1023

Unclaimed investment funds

212. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assessment made by Government regarding quantum of unclaimed investment funds at the end of financial year 2016-17; and

(b) if so, the unclaimed investment funds transferred to the investment Education and Protection Fund after the expiry of the mandatory period of seven years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Companies Act, 2013 provides for transfer of unpaid and unclaimed amounts such as dividend, matured deposits, matured debentures, share application money etc. to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF).

As per filings made by companies upto 31.03.2017 (for the year 2015-16 or earlier), an amount of ₹ 9120.77 crore is lying with them as unpaid and unclaimed amount. The prescribed period for companies to file reports for 2016-17 is not yet over.

An amount of ₹ 1673.21 crore has been transferred to the IEPF during the period 2001-02 to 2016-17.

Non-filing of IT by shell companies

213. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of companies have not filed income tax returns for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to identify and deregister shell companies involved in making black money into legitimate or white?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Although such information is not maintained in a centralized manner, such cases, on a regular basis, are monitored under the Non-filer Monitoring System (NMS) of the Income-tax Department on the basis of specific information regarding certain high value financial transactions. Information regarding number of non-filer (companies) identified under the NMS is as under:—

NMS Cycle (Company)	Cases
NMS Cycle - 3 (AY 2013)	31,599
NMS Cycle - 4 (AY 2014)	65,036
NMS Cycle - 5 (AY 2015)	28,693

(c) In recent times, Government has taken several measures to identify shell companies, investigate their operations and take further necessary action. These are as under:

- (i) Under Companies Act, 2013, notices have been issued to all those companies which were *prima facie* not carrying on any business or operation for a period of two immediately preceding financial years and had failed to file their financial statements for the said period. Consequently, as on 12.07.2017, names of 1,62,618 companies have been removed (struck off) from the Registrar of Companies.
- (ii) Income Tax Department has also taken effective action against the shell companies as part of the on-going exercise against black money. Such actions include searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of penalties and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts, wherever applicable. During the financial years 2013-14 to 2015-16, investigations conducted by the Income-tax Department led to detection of more than 1155 shell companies/entities which were used as conduits by over 22,000 beneficiaries. The amount involved in non-genuine transactions of such beneficiaries was more than ₹ 13,300 crore. Further, prosecution complaints have been filed against 47 persons found involved in wrong-doings through shell companies.
- (iii) Action against shell companies and associated persons/entities has got further intensified with the setting up of the Task Force Co-chaired by the Secretaries Revenue and Corporate Affairs.

Framework for mediation and conciliation facility for companies disputes

214. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place a framework for mediation and conciliation facility which will facilitate faster resolution of disputes relating to companies, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the mediator would help in facilitating discussion and eventual resolution of the dispute within three months; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that mediation which is relatively faster and inexpensive as compared to litigation, would be non-binding on companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Section 442 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the Act) provides the framework for mediation between parties during pendency

of any proceedings before the Central Government or the Tribunal or the Appellate Tribunal under the Act. The Central Government *vide* notification no. GSR 877 (E) dated 09.09.2016, notified the Companies (Mediation and Conciliation) Rules, 2016 prescribing, *inter alia*, norms for creation of panel of mediators/conciliator, their qualification/disqualification. These rules also prescribe the procedure for disposal of matters, role of mediator/conciliator, timelines for completion of mediation or conciliation, recording of settlement agreement, submission of report to the Central Government/Tribunal/Appellate Tribunal and passing of order in accordance with terms of settlement. After receipt of a report of settlement, the Central Government, Tribunal or the Appellate Tribunal, as the case may be, would pass an order on the issues settled through the mediation.

Strategic Partnership model in defence manufacturing

215. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to offer contracts for production and manufacture of defence systems and weaponry to private companies on Strategic Partnership model;

(b) if so, the details thereof and names of industrial bodies and private companies that were invited by the Ministry for consultation and comment; and

(c) whether the mode of contract allocation shall be on project-basis or on financial grounds through auction of periodic licenses and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) The Government has finalized the policy on Strategic Partnerships in the Defence sector. The policy on Strategic Partnerships is intended to institutionalize a transparent, objective and functional mechanism to encourage broader participation of the private sector, in addition to DPSUs/OFB, in manufacture of major defence platforms and equipment, such as aircraft, submarines, helicopters and armoured vehicles. It is expected that the implementation of the policy will enhance competition, increase efficiencies, facilitate faster and more significant absorption of technology, create a tiered industrial ecosystem, ensure development of a wider skill base, trigger innovation, promote participation in global value chains as well as exports, leading to reduction in dependence on imports and greater self-reliance and dependability of supplies essential to meet national security objectives. The policy has been uploaded on the website of the Ministry of Defence (<https://www.mod.nic.in>) as Chapter VII of DPP-2016.

Production of HTT-40 trainer aircraft

216. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 2nd Basic Trainer Aircraft Hindustan Turbo Trainer-40 (HTT-40) developed by HAL successfully completed its maiden flight without any glitch;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the production of HTT-40 in the near future; and

(c) the manner in which the Ministry proposes to fund the project of HTT-40 in order to increase the production of HTT-40 for training purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Yes, Sir. Maiden flight of 2nd Prototype (PT-2) of Basic Trainer Aircraft (HTT-40) has been successfully completed on 19th May, 2017. The aircraft flew for one hour carrying out important manoeuvres, touching altitude of 20000 ft. and maximum speed of 185 kmph.

(b) Presently, the project is in advanced stage of development. Two prototypes have been developed and produced till date and both prototypes are under flight trials. Additionally, one more prototype will be manufactured to further speed up the development process. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) aims to get the aircraft certified by December, 2018 which will be followed by series production.

In February, 2015, the Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) approved procurement of 70 Basic Trainer Aircraft from HAL. Considering this, HAL has planned to set up facility for manufacturing of 15-20 aircraft per annum.

(c) HTT-40 is funded by HAL with its own resources.

Defence agreements with Russia

217. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed any defence agreements with Russia;

(b) when were these agreements signed and what is the nature of the agreements;

(c) whether Government has got inserted any clause which require the Russian Government to produce the items agreed to be purchased by India to be made fully in India and for passing the technology to our country; and

(d) what are the main clauses of the agreements and whether the texts of the agreements are available on the Ministry's website?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Details of defence agreements signed with Russia over the past five years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Government makes all efforts to encourage greater manufacturing of defence equipment in India through the 'Make in India' framework, including through transfer of technology arrangements. Several licensed production agreements have been implemented with Russian companies in India, such as for Sukhoi-30 aircraft, T-90 tanks, BMP-2 armoured personnel carriers etc.

(d) Divulging the texts of such agreements will not be in the interest of national security.

Statement

List of agreements signed with Russia over the past five years

- (i) Agreement for training of Indian armed forces personnel in the military educational establishments of the Defence Ministry of the Russian Federation (Date of signing 11.12.2014).
- (ii) Agreement between the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation on cooperation in aircraft flight safety. (Date of signing 21.01.2015).
- (iii) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on cooperation in the field of Helicopter Engineering (Date of signing 24.12.2015).
- (iv) Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of India on supply of S-400 Triumph Air Defence Missile systems to the Republic of India (Date of signing 15.10.2016).
- (v) Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of India for construction of follow-on-ships of project 11356 in Russia and in India (Date of signing 15.10.2016).

Designing of indigenous Bullet Proof Jacket

218. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian scientist has designed indigenous Bullet Proof Jacket;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has approved it; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Dr. Shantanu Bhaumik, Amrita University, Coimbatore has claimed that he has developed Bullet Proof Jackets (BPJs) which is based on thermoplastic composite materials using carbon as a reinforcement for making Hard Armour Panels of BPJ. However, in his claim he has not submitted any kind of trial result for the authentication of technology developed for BPJ.

(b) and (c) Larsen and Toubro Limited, Coimbatore has submitted proposal for development of Light Weight Bullet Proof Material in association with Amrita University Coimbatore. Prof Shantanu Bhaumik of Amrita University is the academic support for the project. The project is yet to sanction under Technology Development Fund (TDF) scheme which focuses on funding the development of defence and dual use technologies that are currently not available with the Indian defence industry or have not been developed so far and inculcate Research and Development (R&D) culture in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for defence applications.

Intrusion by Chinese troops into Indian airspace

219. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken up with the Chinese Government the incidents of intrusions by Chinese troops into Indian airspace, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of such incidents during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the reaction of the Chinese Government on these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. There are areas along the LAC where both sides have differing perceptions of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression/air space violation along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms such as border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of working mechanism for consultation and coordination on India-China border affairs and diplomatic channels.

Transfer policy in the PSUs of the Ministry

†220. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the transfer policy for the employees working in the PSUs under the Ministry and the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of transfer applications received from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in the Ministry and in PSUs under it which are correct as per transfer policy and the details thereof; and

(c) the number of above applicants who have been transferred and the number of applications that got cancelled and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Out of the 9 Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) under this Department, 5 DPSUs *viz.* HAL, BEL, BEML, BDL and GRSE have a transfer policy. The rest of the DPSUs *viz.* MDL, GSL, HSL and MIDHANI are located at one place and therefore do not have a transfer policy.

(b) The details of number of transfer applications received from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees are as follows:—

DPSUs	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
HAL	102	30
BEL	14	5
BEML	68	23
BDL	Nil	Nil
GRSE	8	2

(c) HAL : 37 SCs and 7 STs employees were transferred and rest of the applications were cancelled.

BEL : 14 SCs and 5 STs employees applied for transfer and 14 SCs and 5 STs employees were transferred; no application was cancelled.

BEML : 24 SCs and 7 STs applicants have been transferred and the rest are under consideration.

GRSE : 8 SCs and 2 STs employees applied for transfer and all 8 SCs and 2 STs employees were transferred; no application was cancelled.

BDL : Nil.

Ex-servicemen status for Ex-NDA cadets

221. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cadets declared unfit and withdrawn from the National Defence Academy (NDA) on medical grounds due to injury during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether injured NDA cadets are given status of ex-servicemen in the country and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is implementing any specific scheme for the welfare of such cadets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the expenditure incurred by Government on the treatment of injured NDA cadets during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) 26 cadets were declared medically unfit and withdrawn from training due to injuries during the last three years and the current year as per details given below:—

(i)	Spring Term 2014	—	05
(ii)	Autumn Term 2014	—	01
(iii)	Spring Term 2015	—	07
(iv)	Autumn Term 2015	—	04
(v)	Spring Term 2016	—	01
(vi)	Autumn Term 2016	—	06
(vii)	Spring Term 2017	—	02
(viii)	Autumn Term 2017	—	NIL

(b) NDA cadets who are medically boarded out are not being granted Ex-servicemen (ESM) status as the NDA cadets are not yet commissioned as officers and are therefore not counted as “Servicemen”.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The following schemes are being implemented:—

(i) *Ex-Gratia* Awards in cases of Disablement—The cadet on being medically boarded out is entitled for following benefits:—

(aa) *Ex-gratia* amount — ₹ 3,500/- p.m.

(ab) *Ex-gratia* disability award — ₹ 6,300/- p.m. (100% disability).

(ac) Constant Attendance Allowance — ₹ 3,000/- p.m. (100% disability as recommended in invaliding medical board).

(ii) AGIF Insurance Cover for NDA Cadets:—

(aa) Disability— ₹ 7.5 Lakhs for 100 percent disability proportionately reduced to ₹ 1.5 lakhs for 20% disability.

(ab) Ex-gratia Grant— ₹ 50,000/- per cadet being invalidated out with less than 20% of disability in the first two years of training and ₹ 1 lakh for cadets if invalidated out with less than 20% of disability during the last year of training.

(iii) Preference in Employment in the Government Jobs: Cadets who are invalidated out on medical grounds attributable to military training are accorded Priority-1 for the purpose of employment in Government service.

The cadet consequent to his injury is provided free medical treatment in Military Hospital, Command Hospital and Research and Referral Hospital, Delhi. The cadet is only invalidated out in the medical board if he does not recover from the injury and is found unfit for further military training with the aforesaid treatment. The data on expenditure incurred on such treatment is not maintained.

Bomb explosion at Jabalpur Ordnance Factory

†222. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an incident of bomb explosion occurred in Jabalpur Ordnance Factory on 25 March, 2017;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the bombs that exploded were very old and were required to be diffused;

(c) the extent of damage caused by explosion of bombs;

(d) the reasons for explosion of bombs and the nature of negligence noticed in this incident; and

(e) whether any steps have been taken to prevent such types of incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. An incident of bomb explosion occurred, involving old ammunition awaiting disposal, on 25th March, 2017 at one of the buildings of F-3 Section of Ordnance Factory Khamaria (OFK), in Jabalpur. A Board of Enquiry (BOE) has been constituted at OFK to enquire the incident and assess the extent of damage/loss. No casualty occurred due to the incident.

(e) Ordnance Factories have been directed to conduct a thorough review of safety systems and procedures and following steps have been taken:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Before storing the unserviceable explosives/ammunition in the magazines, ensure compatibility of the explosives.
- (ii) Ammunition to be stored on wooden dunnages in properly stacked manner.
- (iii) Periodical opening of the magazines for sufficient ventilation for passing of the air and the record thereof should be maintained.
- (iv) Windows for ventilation should be made of wire mesh glass.
- (v) Unauthorized/rejected/unserviceable ammunition/explosives should not be stored in the magazines.
- (vi) Rejected/obsolete ammunition to be disposed of periodically and record should be maintained.
- (vii) The surrounding of the building should be cleaned of dry grass, fallen leaves, wild growth, etc.

Defence MoUs with foreign countries

223. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has signed any MoU with foreign countries in the last three years for the Defence procurements and technology transfer;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and details of MoU signed with foreign countries, foreign companies in the last three years with respect to purchase of Defence Aircrafts, Fighter Jets, Drones and weapon technology; and
- (c) the total expenditure to be incurred in this regard and the deal signed, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Details of MoUs agreements signed with foreign countries in the last three years for the Defence procurements and technology transfer is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) During the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, a total number of 58 contracts involving ₹ 121563.02 crore have been signed with foreign vendors for capital procurement of defence equipment for Armed Forces such as Aircrafts, Helicopters, Rockets, Simulators and Ammunition.

Statement

Details of MoUs/agreements signed with the foreign countries in the last three years for Defence procurement and technology transfer

Sl. No.	Country	Title	Date of Signing
1.	Russia	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the field of Helicopter Engineering.	24.12.2015
2.	Russia	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on Supply of S-400 Triumph Air Defence Missile Systems to the Republic of India.	15.10.2016
3.	Russia	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation for construction of follow-on ships of Project 11356 in Russia and in India.	15.10.2016
4.	United Arab Emirates	Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of United Arab Emirates on Cooperation in the field of Defence Industry.	25.01.2017
5.	Japan	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Japan concerning the transfer of Defence Equipment and Technology.	12.12.2015
6.	France	Inter-Governmental Agreement for procurement of 36 Rafale aircrafts.	23.09.2016

Private sector participation in defence production

224. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the strategic partnership policy for private sector participation in defence production of the country;

(b) the proposal details of Government to make the Indian armament companies comply with global partnership therefor; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in respect of transparency and competitiveness as part of Defence procurement procedure and production of ammunition thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE) (a) to (c) The Government has finalized the policy on Strategic Partnerships in the Defence Sector. The policy on Strategic Partnerships is intended to institutionalize a transparent, objective and functional mechanism to encourage broader participation of the private sector, in addition to DPSUs/OFB, in manufacture of major defence platforms and equipment, such as aircraft, submarines, helicopters and armoured vehicles. It is expected that the implementation of the policy will enhance competition, increase efficiencies, facilitate faster and more significant absorption of technology, create a tiered industrial ecosystem, ensure development of a wider skill base, trigger innovation, promote participation in global value chains as well as exports, leading to reduction in dependence on imports and greater self-reliance and dependability of supplies essential to meet national security objectives. The policy has been uploaded on the website of the Ministry of Defence (<https://www.mod.nic.in>) as Chapter VII of DPP-2016.

Transparency and fair competition will be ensured through a rigorous implementation of the processes as contained in the extant Defence procurement procedures.

Combat readiness of the Air Force

†225. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has advised the Air Force to remain ready to carry out any operation in view of tension with Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any special steps in this regard as of now; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) The Indian Air Force (IAF) is suitably equipped, trained and organized to cater for the threat environment that exists and is ready to meet the role assigned to it. Operational preparedness of IAF is reviewed from time to time based on the threat perception.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

C-17 Heavy Lift Aircraft

226. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to buy C-17 Heavy Lift Aircraft from the USA recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) A contract for procurement of 10, C-17 aircraft was signed on 14th June, 2011 in order to enhance the capability of the Indian Air Force for heavy lift operations, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations. All 10 aircraft have been delivered. A case for procurement of one additional C-17 aircraft is being pursued.

Procuring of lightweight Bullet Proof Jackets

227. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to procure lightweight Bullet Proof Jackets for Army Personnel, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of Bullet Proof Jackets imported during last three years; and

(c) any steps being taken to produce indigenous Bullet Proof Jackets in future, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) A proposal for procuring 1,86,138 Bullet Proof Jackets (BPJs) is in progress. Concurrently, action has been taken to procure 50,000 BPJs to meet the urgent requirement of the Army. These BPJs have since been delivered.

(b) No BPJs have been imported during the last three years.

(c) Defence Materials and Stores Research and Development Establishment (DMSRDE) of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is engaged in Research and Development efforts. In addition, 12 Indian companies have been issued industrial licences for manufacture of BPJs in the country.

Greenfield shipyard at Visakhapatnam

228. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that United Shipbuilding Corporation has come forward to set up a Greenfield Shipyard in Visakhapatnam for the Indian Navy;

(b) if so, salient features of the proposed shipyard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it sought allotment of land from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether Ministry requested the State Government to allot land for this project and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what would be the potential of employment creation through this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Tax on agricultural income

229. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to impose tax on agricultural income;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that NITI Aayog has recommended for this tax imposition, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) At present, no such proposal is under consideration.

(c) and (d) No such proposal has been received from NITI Aayog.

Uniformity in bank charges

†230. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider to formulate a policy to impose uniform charge on the saving bank accounts for not maintaining minimum balance instead of different charges by various banks to protect the interest of account holders;

(b) whether Government would take step in fixing the obligation of maintaining minimum balance of ₹ 5 thousand and imposition of uniform charges by different banks after some transactions instead of different charges; and

(c) whether a policy of paying interest in the lines of F.D. is being adopted by banks on maintaining minimum balance of ₹ 5000 in savings accounts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that terms and conditions for operating a saving bank account including minimum balance requirements are decided by Boards of individual bank. These are not fixed by RBI.

The interest rates on deposits are deregulated *vide* RBI circular dated October 21, 1997 and are determined by the banks as per the comprehensive policy on interest rates on deposits duly approved by the Board of Directors.

Equal debt relief for Corporate and Farm loans

†231. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would frame such a policy under which only equal debt relief would be provided for corporate loan as well as agriculture loan *i.e.* corporate sector would not be given higher loan waiver than the agriculture sector in a particular year;

(b) the reasons for providing debt relief to corporate sector without any dharna or protest by it whereas in the case of farmers Government merely gives assurances to them even after their continuous protest and suicides; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to frame equal policy in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had advised banks to have documents of loan recovery policy prepared and duly vetted by their Board of Directors. On recovery of non-performing assets, each bank is required to have a loan recovery policy which sets down the manner of recovery of dues, targeted level of reduction (period-wise), norms for permitted sacrifice/waive, factors to be taken into account before considering waivers, decision levels, reporting to higher authorities and monitoring of write-off/waiver cases. RBI has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc.

With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an interest subvention scheme for short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Under the said scheme, additional subvention of 3% is given to those farmers who repay their short-term crop loan in time, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers.

Prices of goods and services before and after GST

232. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Minister had, in a public statement, assured the members of public that after the introduction of GST, prices would not rise, and that they will be at the existing level or below existing level; and

(b) if so, the details of prices of goods and services which are at the same level, and prices of goods and services lower or higher than present levels, item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The GST Council comprising the representatives of Central and State Government recommended the GST rates for goods and services. The rates were decided taking into account the pre-GST indirect taxes incidence on goods and service. The GST rates on goods have since been notified. With the GST rates so notified the tax incidence on items like food grain, milk, egg, sugar, vegetable edible oils, spices in GST regime is lower than the tax incidence in the pre-GST regime.

Linking of PAN or Form 60 to all bank accounts

233. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks had been asked to get Permanent Account Number (PAN) or Form 60 from all bank account holders by February 28, 2017;

(b) whether Income Tax Rules have been amended to provide that banks shall obtain and link PAN or Form No. 60 in all bank accounts by February 28, 2017; and

(c) whether Banks and Post Offices have also been mandated to submit information in respect of cash deposits from April 1, 2016 to November 8, 2016 of accounts where cash deposits during November 9, 2016 to December 30, 2016 exceeds the specified limits, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Department of Revenue (Central Board of Direct Taxes) *vide* notification dated 06.01.2017 amended Income-tax Rules to provide that bank shall obtain and link Permanent Account Number (PAN) or Form No. 60 (where PAN is not available) in all existing bank accounts (other than Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account) by 28.02.2017, if not already done. In this connection, it may be mentioned that Reserve Bank of India (RBI) *vide* circular dated 15.12.2016 has mandated that no withdrawal shall be allowed from the accounts having substantial credit balance/deposits if PAN of Form No. 60 is not provided in respect of such accounts.

The banks and post offices have also been mandated to submit information in respect of cash deposits from 01.04.2016 to 08.11.2016 in accounts where the cash deposits during the period 09.11.2016 to 30.12.2016 exceeds the specified limits.

Recognising bitcoins for national economic growth

234. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sought public comments on banning or regulating cryptocurrencies like bitcoins in view of recent ransomware attacks by cyber terrorists;

(b) whether presently with no law officially recognising bitcoins, the bitcoin economy and its benefits are seeping away from Government;

(c) whether by recognising/regulating cryptocurrencies, these can be made a part of the national economic growth; and

(d) if so, Government's comments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Department of Economic Affairs has constituted a committee with representatives from Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Financial Services, Department of Revenue (CBDT), Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Reserve Bank of India, NITI Aayog and State Bank of India with the objectives of taking stock of the present status of virtual currencies both in India and globally; examining the existing global regulatory and legal structures governing Virtual Currencies; suggesting the framework for regulation of virtual currencies if considered including issues relating to consumer protection, taxation, money laundering among others; any other matter related to Virtual Currencies which may be relevant.

Based on the deliberations of this Committee, DEA in May, 2017 had invited comments from members of public on Mygov.in platform.

The Reserve Bank of India has also cautioned from time to time, *vide* their Press Releases dated December 24, 2013 and February 1, 2017, the users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies about the potential financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks.

Theft from bank lockers

†235. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banks are showing negligence in complying with rules/norms for appointing security guards in banks and the experts have indicated that the various culprits are taking advantage of security lapses in committing theft from bank lockers;

(b) the details of bank robberies held particularly from bank lockers in various banks of the country in the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that banks do not compensate for theft of articles from bank lockers leading to the double loss for the customers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that banks have been advised to review and strengthen the security arrangement in their

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

branches and ATMs from time to time. RBI has further informed that banks report all instances of theft/burglaries/dacoity/robberies to RBI which includes robbery/theft in branches, ATMs, etc. including theft from bank lockers and it does not maintain data on robberies in the bank lockers exclusively. Details on the number of incidents of robbery, theft, dacoity and burglary reported by banks to RBI in ATMs and branches etc., for the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) RBI has informed that there is no specific circular asking banks to compensate customers for theft of articles from bank lockers. Nevertheless banks have been advised by RBI that it would be the responsibility of the banks to ensure that the lockers remain safe and there is no negligence in the matter of safe guarding the lockers that could render the banks concerned liable to claims by locker holders.

Statement

*Details of incidence of robbery, theft, dacoity and burglaries reported by
Banks during last three years 2014-15 to 2016-17*

(₹ in lakhs)

Bank Name	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Total	
	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Allahabad Bank	11	35.51	14	80.53	18	63.17	43	179.21
American Express Banking Corp.	2	0.8	0	0	0	0	2	0.8
Andhra Bank	9	0	29	198.33	15	30.26	53	228.59
Axis Bank Ltd.	14	117.68	27	2788.94	33	827.56	74	3734.18
Bandhan Bank Ltd.	0	0	54	24	283	62.39	337	86.39
Bank of America, National Association	0	0	1	1.02	0	0	1	1.02
Bank of Baroda	82	1095.71	67	113.93	39	178.43	188	1388.07
Bank of India	27	10.18	25	46.85	22	204.19	74	261.22
Bank of Maharashtra	26	38.51	84	211.5	18	14.64	128	264.65
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Canara Bank	9	107.58	14	226.01	12	307.62	35	641.21
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Central Bank of India	11	19.18	15	216.47	20	60.26	46	295.91
Citibank N.A.	2	155.54	0	0	0	0	2	155.54
City Union Bank Ltd.	1	470	0	0	0	0	1	470
Corporation Bank	7	21.45	8	82.72	4	18.92	19	123.09
Dena Bank	10	0	7	0.01	8	3.31	25	3.32
Deutsche Bank (Asia)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	0	0	6	0	4	3.83	10	3.83
Equitas Small Finance Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	2	0.77	2	0.77
HDFC Bank Ltd.	12	360.37	33	205.03	22	456.09	67	1021.49
ICICI Bank Ltd.	31	327.56	37	280.56	35	1117.35	103	1725.47
IDBI Bank Ltd.	2	0	4	0	7	17.5	13	17.5
Indian Bank	6	27	10	115.55	13	3.1	29	145.65
Indian Overseas Bank	33	1.13	25	24.23	24	54.56	82	79.92
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	2	6.61	4	35.97	4	18.07	10	60.65
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	6	13.21	18	11.04	29	130.8	53	155.05
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	6	302.53	6	0.15	4	21.73	16	324.41
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	4	0	4	0	4	0	12	0
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	2	0	7	92.18	19	49.26	28	141.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nainital Bank Ltd.	2	0	2	0.15	0	0	4	0.15
Oriental Bank of Commerce	36	2.66	43	14.03	43	191.81	122	208.5
Punjab and Sind Bank	29	8.45	22	19.58	20	6.76	71	34.79
Punjab National Bank	27	257.28	24	266.66	30	377.2	81	901.14
South Indian Bank Ltd.	8	0.1	10	0	17	2	35	2.1
Standard Chartered Bank	0	0	6	27.24	1	11.54	7	38.78
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	34	150.04	70	70.21	27	30.71	131	250.96
State Bank of Hyderabad	0	0	3	154.76	5	55	8	209.76
State Bank of India	131	854.06	98	564.2	105	1583.16	334	3001.42
State Bank of Mysore	8	313.42	12	95.56	6	15.29	26	424.27
State Bank of Patiala	28	40.35	40	41.66	30	25.36	98	107.37
State Bank of Travancore	8	1.79	20	0	10	0.19	38	1.98
Syndicate Bank	31	74.22	21	29.42	14	13.7	66	117.34
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	2	15	0	0	3	0.5	5	15.5
UCO Bank	7	53.06	12	131.08	10	316.36	29	500.5
Union Bank of India	14	152.88	26	35.24	29	124.35	69	312.47
United Bank of India	5	59.57	6	35.45	9	125.73	20	220.75
Vijaya Bank	11	78.59	7	19.98	9	6	27	104.57
Yes Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	1	0.62	1	0.62
GRAND TOTAL	698	5172.02	922	6260.24	1012	6530.09	2632	17962.35

Depleting strength of IAF fighter squadrons

236. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Air Force (IAF) today requires at least 45 fighter squadrons to counter a two front collusive threat but Government has authorized a strength of 42 squadrons for this purpose and if so, reasons therefor;

(b) whether IAF capability *vis-à-vis* our neighbours is fast eroding and IAF today has only 25 active fighter squadrons and 14 of these squadrons are equipped with MIG-21 and MIG-27 most of which will retire between 2015-2024; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to achieve Government authorized strength of 42 squadrons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) The Indian Air Force (IAF) is equipped to cater for the threat environment that exists and is ready to meet the role assigned to it. The operational preparedness of IAF is reviewed from time to time based on the threat perception. Further, augmentation of capabilities, including its modernization is a dynamic and continuous process.

Loan Fraud at SBI Branch

237. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1358 given in the Rajya Sabha on 14 March, 2017 and state:

(a) whether loan under KCC had been disbursed in February, 2013 to fraudsters after receipt of complaints from MPs dated 22 January, 2013 regarding fraudulently secured loans in 2008;

(b) if so, reasons for misleading the August House and fresh action taken against erring officials and fraudsters;

(c) whether Government is aware that loans were sanctioned in 2008 on false declaration regarding mortgaging of property and forged/fake NOC/No Dues;

(d) if so, how it is not forged instrument and criminal breach of trust and how it does not qualify for declaration as fraud by SBI; and

(e) action proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) The State Bank of India (SBI) has informed as follows:

- (i) Complaint against a loan account was received on 28.02.2013, however, the disbursement to the loan account had already been made on 27.02.2013 i.e. before receipt of the complaint.
- (ii) The said loan account has been closed on 27.04.2013.
- (iii) The matter was investigated by Vigilance Department of SBI and no omission was observed on the part of bank in the sanction of the loan.
- (iv) An FIR No. 65/13 dated 02.08.2013 (Case Crime No. 486/2013) under section 419/420/467/468/471 of IPC was registered in Police Station, Chitbaragaon, after the closure of the KCC accounts, against the borrowers, after Chitbaragaon branch came to know of the loans availed on the same properties by these borrowers from another bank.
- (v) The loans in 2008 were sanctioned on the extension of mortgage created in year 2000 and these loans were repaid subsequently. The documents used for mortgage provided to the Bank were genuine.

The above position is in line with the reply given in Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question Number 1358 replied on 14.03.2017.

Imposition of charges on frequent banking

238. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some banks including SBI have proposed their customers to pay for frequent banking, like after 4 transactions, minimum amount to be paid;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the justification therefor;
- (c) whether similar charges would also be levied on ATM transactions, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government received any protests from public, including media report; and
- (e) if so, whether Government has issued any direction to banks to reconsider and to review the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that the charges are levied by them beyond number of free transactions are as under:—

Monthly Average Balance in Savings Bank	Monthly Limit on Number of free Debit transactions			
	Branch	SBI ATMs	Other Bank ATMs	
			6 Metros	Other Centres
< ₹ 1000	2	5	3	5
> 1000 upto ₹ 25,000	2	5	3	5
> 25,000 upto ₹ 50,000	10	Unlimited	3	5
> 50,000 upto ₹ 1,00,000	15		3	5
> 1,00,000	Unlimited		Unlimited	

SBI has informed that the charges for cash withdrawal at branches beyond the permitted free withdrawals are ₹ 50/- + Goods and Service Tax (GST) per transaction. With substantial investment in infrastructure and technology, cash outgo to other banks for ATM transactions and cost of servicing Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)/Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD)/Financial Inclusion (FI) accounts with Rupay Debit Card, it becomes imperative for the Bank to find a way out to recover at least a part of the cost. The charges are levied for the cost involved in handling the transaction and the attendant work.

Further, SBI has informed that the charges being levied for cash withdrawals at ATMs beyond the permitted free withdrawals are as under:—

- (i) ₹ 10/- + GST per transaction at SBI Bank ATMs and
- (ii) ₹ 20/- + GST at other Bank ATMs.

(d) and (e) This Department has received some complaints from public including Hon'ble Members of Parliament regarding to impose penalties on customers for not keeping minimum balance by banks. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that terms and conditions for operating a saving bank account including minimum balance requirements are decided by Boards of individual bank. These are not fixed by RBI.

Mudra loan to small traders

239. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been providing Mudra Loans to small traders to meet their business needs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has reached the targets in distributing loans to small traders under Mudra, if so, the details thereof, District-wise, particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether it is a fact that still the needy persons are facing problems in getting loans under Mudra scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to ward off problems in getting loans under Mudra and directions issued to banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Loans under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) Scheme have been extended by banks, Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) to small/micro business enterprises since April 08th 2015 with the objective of 'Funding the unfunded' through institutional finance by providing loans upto 10 lakh for manufacturing, processing, trading, services and activities allied to agriculture.

(c) Details of year-wise targets and loans sanctioned under PMMY to all units including small traders is as under:-

Financial Year	Target (₹ crore)	Sanctioned (₹ crore)
FY 2015-16	122188	137449
FY 2016-17	180000	180528

District-wise details in respect of the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Government has been receiving complaints with regard to implementation of PMMY from time to time including difficulties in obtaining loans. These are redressed in coordination with the respective Banks. Central Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) has received 8352 complaints against various banks in respect of the Scheme. Of these, 8194 complaints have been forwarded to respective Banks for redressal.

(e) The Government has taken various steps towards effective implementation of the scheme. These, *inter alia*, include intensive publicity campaigns, simplification of application form, Credit Guarantee Scheme, nomination of Mudra Nodal Officer etc.

Statement*District-wise data in respect of Andhra Pradesh under PMMY*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	District	FY 2015-16			FY 2016-17		
		No. of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	Disbursement Amt.	No. of A/Cs	Sanctioned Amt.	Disbursement Amt.
1.	Anantapur	District-wise data not captured in FY 2015-16			47264	414.29	395.56
2.	Chittoor				45722	552.4	533.21
3.	Cuddapah				30473	343.28	331.71
4.	East Godavari				86739	629.32	572.97
5.	Guntur				54923	637.86	603.24
6.	Krishna				50775	680.87	641.42
7.	Kurnool				45445	518.11	499.93
8.	Nellore				37175	348.68	324.62
9.	Prakasam				45088	441.51	413.45
10.	Srikakulam				14069	161.96	150.85
11.	Visakhapatnam				39248	518.2	492.73
12.	Vizianagaram				16005	171.55	161.31
13.	West Godavari				44443	467.53	418.41
14.	Other*				30200	192.47	192.38
TOTAL		795688	6104.14	5790.79	587569	6078.01	5731.80

* Pertains to institutions which do not have district-wise data and/or have not uploaded the same on the mudra portal.

Higher GST on pesticides

240. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to levy 18 per cent GST on pesticides, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken note of the strong objection from the farmers community against this abnormal increase on the prices of pesticides which will affect their very cultivation, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of remedial measures being taken by Government to protect the interests of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes Sir. The GST rate on pesticides is 18%.

(b) and (c) Prior to GST pesticides attracted Central Excise Duty of 12.5%. In addition, weighted average VAT rate on pesticides was about 4%. Besides, there were taxes such as CST, Entry Tax, Octroi, etc. Thus, the total tax incidence pre-GST and post-GST has not changed significantly, so as to impact the prices of pesticides, in general and the interest of farmers in particular.

Zero tax on Ngari in Manipur

241. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether GST council member from Manipur proposed for zero tax on Ngari, a local fermented fish used by the people of the State;

(b) whether, being a State specific product consumed by the general public of a poor State, Government would agree to the proposal of total exemption of the product; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes Sir. During the 14th Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council Meeting, held on 18th May, 2017, the deputy Chief Minister of Manipur supported the proposal that dry fish, salted and fermented should be kept in the exempt category.

(b) and (c) Under the provisions of Article 279A (4) of the amended Constitution, the GST Council has the power to make recommendations to the Union and the State Governments on the goods and services taxes rates including exemption from them. The Goods and Services Tax Council, after detailed deliberations and on basis of consensus proposed GST rate of 5% on dry fish, salted and fermented. Further, any supplier, in the State of Manipur, making a taxable supply of goods or services or both, whose aggregate turnover in a financial year does not exceed ₹ 10 lakh is not liable to be registered under the Central Goods and Services Act, 2017. Also an eligible registered person in Manipur State whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year did not exceed ₹ 50 lakh can avail of the Composition Scheme under GST.

Invalild ₹ 1000 and ₹ 500 currency notes

242. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many invalid ₹ 1000 and ₹ 500 currency notes have been caught by authorities this year till June 30, 2017;

(b) what is the total amount they add up to;

(c) what has been the number and amount of such notes surrendered since November 10, 2016 to the end of that year; and

(d) whether there will be still such notes with people according to data available with Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The data available from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) indicates that 89,691 numbers of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) of ₹ 1000 and ₹ 500, having a face-value of ₹ 68,695,500 have been reported by States/UTs Police.

(c) and (d) As of December 10, 2016, the Specified Bank Notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 returned to RBI and currency chests amounted to ₹ 12.44 lakh crores. The data obtained in this regard would need to be reconciled with the physical cash balances to eliminate counterfeit notes, accounting errors/possible double counts etc., after which only the final figures will be arrived at.

Tracking of demand drafts used to change currencies during demonetisation

243. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has asked the banks to track demand draft used to convert old currencies to new currencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that those who have made demand draft and then got it cancelled between November 9, 2016 and December 30, 2016, were under scanner; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) RBI has issued a Circular Ref. No. DBS.CO.PPD./4480/11.01.005/2016-17 dated December 08, 2016 with the subject 'Withdrawal of Legal Tender Character of existing ₹ 500/- and ₹ 1000/- Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) – Prevention of Malpractices' advising the banks to analyse data dumps and take remedial actions wherever required.

The relevant extract of the circular is as under:—

Issue of demand drafts/payment orders for values below ₹ 50000/- and subsequent cancellation and payment in cash may be reviewed.

Enforcement department to speed up regulatory compliance

244. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India has decided to set up an enforcement department to speed up regulatory compliance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this new department has become functional from 1st April, 2017; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they have set up an Enforcement Department (EFD). EFD would serve as a centralised department to speed up regulatory compliance. EFD has been set up to separate those who oversee the possible rule breaches and those who decide on punitive actions so that enforcement process operates fairly and is evidence based.

(c) and (d) The EFD has become functional with effect from April 03, 2017. The EFD has been entrusted with the responsibility of enforcement action on commercial banks.

Slown down of economy postn demonetisation

245. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian economy has slowed down after the demonetisation and it continues to decline even after six months of demonetisation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take to reverse this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) As per the latest information available from the Central Statistics Office, the growth rate of GDP at constant prices in the first half (April-September) and second half (October-March) of 2016-17 was 7.7 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively. However, international agencies like International Monetary Fund, World Bank, etc. have projected that India's growth will improve in 2017-18. There are many key indicators of the economy that remained robust, including, exports that registered higher growth in second half of 2016-17 as compared to the first half, higher number of foreign tourist arrivals in second half of 2016-17 as compared to second half of 2015-16, record high production of food grains, etc.

(b) The Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost the economy which, *inter alia*, include; fillip to manufacturing and infrastructure, both rural and urban; concrete measures for transport and power sectors and comprehensive reforms in the policy for foreign direct investment. Government announced various measures in the Budget 2017-18 to promote growth in the economy which, among others, include push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing, higher allocation to highway construction, focus on coastal connectivity and taking up the second phase of Solar Park. The other measures include: lower income tax for companies with annual turnover up to ₹ 50 crore; further measures to improve the ease of doing business; and, a major push to digital economy. The Budget also targeted to provide higher agricultural credit and to increase employment significantly. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by removing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities.

Value of demonetised notes collected

246. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the RBI has completed the process of "Cross Checking" the volume of demonetised ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 rupee currency notes returned after demonetisation; and

(b) if so, what is the total value of demonetised currency notes returned to the banking system and what is the total value of destroyed currencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India is in the process of reconciliation of the Specified Bank Notes (SBNs), and till this is completed, any estimate may not indicate the actual numbers of SBNs that have been returned.

Institutional money laundering

247. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to curb institutional money laundering in the country, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is planning to shut down six to seven lakh dormant firms running in the country suspected of institutional money laundering and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) (a) and (b) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Utilisation of funds for construction of Andhra Pradesh capital city

248. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh has spent the funds released by Central Government for construction of capital city and other infrastructure on the temporary facilities provided by it in the proposed capital city area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) As against Central Assistance of ₹ 1050 crore released (upto 2015-16) to the State by Ministry of Finance for creation of infrastructure in new capital city, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has furnished utilization certificates for the expenditure of ₹ 809.33 crore incurred upto 31.03.2017. The amount spent by the State Government includes expenditure of ₹ 401.81 crore on construction of the Legislative Assembly and the Council and AP Government Transitional Headquarters Buildings Complex in new capital city, ₹ 292.93 crore on road infrastructure within the new capital city, ₹ 49.83 crore on electrical works, ₹ 10.87 crore on water, sewer and storm water system, ₹ 53.89 crore for other essential facilities for Legislative Assembly and the Council and Government Transitional Head Quarter Buildings Complex.

Minimum balance in scholarship bank account

†249. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of minimum balance which has been made mandatory in general saving accounts by the Reserve Bank of India; and
- (b) whether the accounts opened for the purpose of scholarships would be kept out of ambit of these rules and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not issued any guidelines regarding minimum balance to be maintained in savings bank accounts. However, RBI has advised the banks to inform customers regarding the requirement of minimum balance at the time of opening the account in a transparent manner.

(b) RBI has advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks *vide* Circular dated September 1, 2014 to ensure that accounts of all student beneficiaries under the various Central/State Government Scholarship Schemes are free from restrictions of 'minimum balance' and 'total credit limit', as directed by the Bombay High Court.

Compensation for loss of lives and livelihood due to demonetisation

250. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has calculated economic loss to the country on account of demonetisation, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has identified the number of households that have lost their jobs due to demonetisation since November 8, 2016, if so, the details thereof, and
- (c) whether Government is taking any steps to compensate those who have lost lives and livelihoods due to demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country depends on a number of factors including monetary factors (which is partly reflected by demonetisation). Therefore, it is not possible to isolate the impact of demonetisation on India's GDP. As per the latest estimates released by Central Statistics Office in May, 2017, the growth rate of GDP at constant market prices for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 was 8.0 per cent and 7.1 per cent respectively.

- (b) and (c) No such official report has been received.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Attachment of properties of defaulting NBFCs

251. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to empower the Company Law Board to order unconditional attachment of properties of defaulting non-banking financial companies in a bid to ensure investors protection against vanishing companies;

(b) if so, whether the attachment of properties of defaulting NBFCs is going to protect investors; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Company Law Board (CLB) has since been dissolved *vide* section 466(1) of companies Act, 2013 and National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) has taken the place of CLB with effect from 01.06.2016. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that if a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) defaults in repayment of deposits, the depositor can approach NCLT or Consumer Forum or file a civil suit in a court of law to recover the deposits. NCLT either on its own motion or on an application from the depositor, directs by order the NBFC to make repayment of such deposit or part thereof forthwith or within such time and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order.

For complaint against any specific NBFC registered with the Reserve Bank, the customer may approach the Grievance Redressal Officer of the NBFC for resolution of the complaint and if the complaint is not redressed within a period of one month, the customer may appeal to the Officer-in-Charge of the Regional Office of Department of Non-Banking Supervision (DNBS) of RBI, under whose jurisdiction the registered office of the NBFC falls.

Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill, 2017

252. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved the Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill, 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of the proposed bill on financial and non-financial entities under bankruptcy network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The proposal to introduce the Financial Resolution and Deposit

Insurance Bill, 2017 (FRDI Bill) in the Parliament has been approved by the Cabinet.

(b) and (c) The resolution regime under the FRDI Bill will cover banks, insurance companies and other financial sector entities. It will also cover Systemically Important Financial Institutions, which will be designated by the Central Government. Section 227 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) empowers the Central Government to notify the classes of Financial Service Providers (FSPs) that will be covered under the IBC. This Bill, along with IBC, will provide a comprehensive resolution mechanism for our economy.

The proposed design is that all classes of FSPs will be covered either under the FRDI Act or under the IBC. Since the FRDI Bill proposes to create a specialised resolution regime, it is expected to cover only those classes of financial sector entities where such a specialised regime is considered essential for systemic stability and/or consumer protection, while the insolvency and bankruptcy resolution under IBC may prove to be optimal for the remaining classes of FSPs and non-financial entities.

Focus of RBI on 12 bad loans/stressed accounts

253. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether RBI has decided to focus on 12 stressed accounts totaling about 25 per cent of the current gross NPAs and referred them to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC);

(b) if so, the details of these 12 stressed accounts and outstanding bad loans against each of them;

(c) whether RBI has asked the lender PSBs to provide 50 per cent of the loan amount in case an account is referred to the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT); and

(d) if so, the details thereof and how it is expected to affect the finances of the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has constituted an Internal Advisory Committee (IAC), which arrived at an objective, non-discretionary criterion for referring accounts for resolution under IBC. In particular, the IAC recommended for IBC reference all accounts with fund and non-fund based outstanding amount greater than ₹ 5000 crore, with 60% or more classified as non-performing by banks as of March 31, 2016.

Accordingly, Reserve Bank of India has issued directions to certain banks for

referring 12 accounts, qualifying under the aforesaid criteria, to initiate insolvency process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. As regards the other non-performing accounts which do not qualify under the above criteria, the IAC recommended that banks should finalize a resolution plan within six months. In cases where a viable resolution plan is not agreed upon within six months, banks should be required to file for insolvency proceedings under the IBC.

However, the names and details of borrowers are not disclosed as prescribed under section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934 and Banking Laws, which provide for the obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents.

(c) and (d) In respect of the above-mentioned 12 accounts, Reserve Bank of India has advised the banks to make provisions as under:

The minimum provisions required to be maintained against the said accounts would be the higher of the following:

- (a) 50 per cent for secured portion of the outstanding balance plus 100 percent for the unsecured portion.
- (b) Provisions required to be maintained as per the extant Asset classification norms.

The additional provisions, as required in each case, should be proportionately spread over the remaining quarters of the current financial year, starting Q2, so that the required provisions are fully in place by March, 2018.

The effect of the provisioning requirement prescribed in respect of the said 12 accounts would vary for each account and for the respective banks depending upon the current asset classification, current provisions held, security coverage, etc.

Lower Sovereign rating of India by Fitch

254. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether Governments attention has been drawn towards the recent sovereign rating of India at BBB (-) by Fitch;
- (b) If so, the reasons of the lower rating by the agency;
- (c) whether Government has noted the recommendation of the official committee reviewing the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act to lower Government debt to 60 percent of GDP; and
- (d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) A credit rating measures risk that an entity or transaction will fail to meet its financial commitments, such as interest payments and repayment of principal, on a timely basis. On 2nd May, 2017, Fitch Ratings has affirmed India's Long Term Foreign and Local Currency Issuer Default Ratings at 'BBB-'with Outlook as Stable. This is indicative of adequate payment capacity of the Government. The stable outlook reflects Fitch's assessment that upside and downside risks to the ratings are broadly balanced. There is no change in the Ratings neither an upgrade nor a downgrade from its previous Ratings in the last three years Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The Government has noted the recommendations on target of 40% debt to GDP ratio to be achieved by Central Government by 2022-23 and of 20% debt to GDP ratio to be achieved by States by 2022-23, given by FRBM Review Committee.

Statement

Details of ratings by Fitch in the last three years

Year	Foreign Currency	Outlook	Local Currency	Outlook
2016	BBB – (LT) F3 (ST)	Stable	BBB-	Stable
2015	BBB – (LT) F3 (ST)	Stable	BBB-	Stable
2014	BBB – (LT) F3 (ST)	Stable	BBB-	Stable

Interest rates on small saving schemes

255. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) what are the reasons for reducing interest rates on "small savings" comprising of Postal Savings Schemes, Senior Citizen Savings Scheme and Public Provident Fund;

(b) whether drastic reduction in interest rates is impacting adversely the social security of senior citizens who are totally depended upon interest earnings for their survival;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to enhance interest rate on Senior Citizens Savings Scheme and PPF holders and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to address the genuine concern of small savers, particularly senior citizens and PPF holders while reviewing the interest rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The interest rates of small savings schemes are fixed on the basis of market interest rates as determined by the yields on Government Securities of comparable maturities.

The reduction in interest rates during the 2nd quarter of 2017-18 was due to fall in the yield of Government Securities.

(b) and (c) The minor reduction in interest rate at 10 basis points each for first two quarters of 2017-18 will not adversely impact the social security of senior citizens because despite a reduction in nominal interest rates, the real interest rates have not come down because of a decline in inflation during the preceding quarter. The real interest rates have rather gone up.

(d) In order to give interest rate advantage to senior citizens and other small savers, a spread ranging from 25 basis points to 100 basis points is added to the market-determined interest rates on certain small savings schemes.

Issuance of New Currency Notes

256. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to issue new currency notes in the denomination of ₹ 200 as reported in a section of the press;

(b) if so, the justifications for the proposal;

(c) whether Government will consider to re-issue notes in higher denominations of ₹ 1000, ₹ 4000, ₹ 5000 and ₹ 10,000/-; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Review of denomination and design of banknotes is an on-going process, conducted by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time based on economic factors and monetary reviews.

Implementation of recommendations of Seventh CPC

257. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented the recommendations of Seventh CPC regarding allowances w.e.f. 1 July, 2017 instead of 1 January, 2016;

(b) if so, the reasons and rationale therefor;

(c) the reasons for denying allowances from 1 January 2016 or from the date of announcement for implementation of enhanced basic pay under 7th CPC and arrears thereof;

(d) whether Government will review it and implement enhanced allowances w.e.f. 1 January, 2016;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor along with the reasons for lowest hike in Pay Commission since last 70 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c): As per the established practice relating to implementation of earlier Central Pay Commission's recommendations on allowances, the recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission (7th CPC) on allowances have been implemented prospectively with effect from 01.07.2017.

In view of significant departure from the existing provisions relating to allowances as recommended by the 7th CPC and representations received in this regard, recommendations of the 7th CPC on allowances were referred to a Committee by the Government. After taking into account the recommendations of the Committee on Allowances which submitted its Report on 27.04.2017, the recommendations were approved by the Government on 28.06.2017.

(d) to (f) There is no proposal for revision of the date of implementation of recommendation on allowances. The hike is based on the recommendation of the 7th CPC on allowances, which is commensurate with the rise in Dearness Allowance as has been mentioned by the 7th CPC at Para 8.2.5 (4) of its Report.

Special package and waiver of loans to agitating farmers

258. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will announce a special package and waiver of loans of farmers by public sector banks in view of recent country-wide unrest among farmers and unprecedented suicides by farmers in the last 70 years during last three months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons why Government is kind to big industrialists and cruel towards poor farmers who constitutes 65 per cent of our population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Union Government to waive off loans of farmers of the country. However, to reduce the debt burden of farmers, the following major initiatives have been taken:—

- With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Under the said scheme, additional subvention of 3% is given to those farmers who repay their short term crop loan in time, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers.
- RBI has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.

Externally aided projects in Rajasthan

259. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposals for the approval of externally aided projects in the State of Rajasthan in last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of projects cleared by Government and funding pattern; and
- (d) the details of ongoing externally aided projects in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Details of project proposals received in respect of the State of Rajasthan for external assistance during last three years, are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Loans are passed on to the State Governments on back-to-back basis for the socio-economic development of the States.

(d) Details of ongoing Externally Aided Projects in the State of Rajasthan during last three years (FY 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17) and the current financial year are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of project proposals received in respect of the State of Rajasthan for external assistance during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Country/ Agency	Loan Amount	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (I)	Japan	JPY 13725 million	Posed to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Exchange of Notes and Loan Agreement signed for the project. JICA funds a maximum of 85% of the project cost.
2.	Bilaspur Jaipur Water Supply Project Stage-II	Japan	JPY 25167 million	Included in the Japan International Cooperation Agency Rolling Plan.
3.	Rajasthan Electric Distribution Reform-2	World Bank	USD 250 million (IBRD World Bank)	Posed to World Bank
4.	Strengthening PFM in Rajasthan	World Bank	USD 21.70 million (IBRD) World Bank)	Posed to World Bank
5..	Rajasthan State Highway Dev Program II	World Bank	USD 250 million	Posed to World Bank
6.	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program	ADB	USD 500 million	Posed to Asian Development Bank
7.	Rajasthan State Road	ADB	USD 500 million	Posed to Asian Development Bank
8.	Rajasthan Water sector restructuring project for desert area	NDB	USD 350 million	Posed to New Development Bank (NDB).
9.	Rajasthan State Highways Improvement Project	AIIB	USD 500 million	Posed to Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

1	2	3	4	5
10.	National Sub-Mission for Sustainable Drinking Water Supply in Habitations Affected by Arsenic and Fluoride Contamination of Groundwater in the State of Rajasthan.	AIIB	USD 375 million	The project was originally approved and posed to the AIIB for loan assistance of USD 375 million as a Central Sector Project. The Government of Rajasthan has now proposed to implement the project, with AIIB assistance of USD 210 million as state sector Project.

Statement-II*Details of ongoing Externally Aided Projects in the State of Rajasthan*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Country/ Agency	Agreement Date	Disbursement – INR in crore			
				2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Loans							
1.	2366-IND Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project-1)	ADB	17.01.2008	2.22	1.17	0.00	0.00
2.	2506-IND Rajasthan Urban Sector Dev. Invest. Program-Project-2	ADB	18.02.2009	76.99	74.68	57.08	7.38
3.	2725-IND Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program. Proj.3	ADB	17.03.2011	62.85	59.95	41.56	5.33
4.	3052-IND Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program - Project 1	ADB	12.09.2014	13.29	41.16	182.87	29.71
5.	3062-IND Jaipur Metro Rail Line 1 - Phase B Project	ADB	29.05.2014	82.13	79.31	119.72	12.58
6.	3182-IND Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program	ADB	11.09.2015	0.00	829.92	0.00	0.00
7.	3183-IND Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Project	ADB	11.09.2015	0.00	22.02	66.04	36.19
8.	8275-IND Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program - Project 1	ADB	12.09.2014	18.96	59.45	254.19	44.30

9.	7389275E	Green Energy Corridors-Intra-State Transmission System in Rajasthan	Germany	17.12.2014	0.00	3.14	9.11	12.20
10.	FRGL049E	Reorganisation of the Water Supply System of the city of Jodhpur-Phase II	France	17.07.2013	0.03	0.00	0.00	15.36
11.	IDP-161	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project	Japan	31.03.2005	39.95	69.28	0.00	0.00
12.	IDP-221	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-2)	Japan	16.06.2011	151.75	163.52	199.73	35.93
13.	IDP-221A	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-2)	Japan	16.06.2011	1.42	1.66	1.02	0.08
14.	IDP-226	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Nagaur)	Japan	28.09.2012	0.00	236.00	389.18	120.71
15.	IDP-226A	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Nagaur)	Japan	28.09.2012	4.04	3.09	8.04	0.31
16.	8605-IN	1st Programmatic Elect. Disb. Reform Dev. Policy Loan For Rajasthan	IBRD	31.03.2016	0.00	0.00	1,682.71	0.00
17.	3867-IN	Rajasthan Health Systems Development Project	IDA	03.06.2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	4859-IN	Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project	IDA	24.05.2011	26.07	117.17	206.63	48.29
19.	5085-IN	Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project	IDA	13.04.2012	2.82	2.99	21.16	20.06
20.	5310-IN	Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project	IDA	02.01.2014	406.27	118.90	46.29	6.02
21.	0748-IN	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan	IFAD	17.10.2008	21.37	16.94	37.85	11.67
TOTAL					977.32	1,936.14	3,359.01	406.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grants							
22.	ECGG022 Sector policy support programme-State partnership	EEC	14.08.2006	0.00	102.11	70.44	0.00
23.	6726404E Residential Schools Project-Rajasthan	Germany	09.12.2002	0.00	0.00	1.69	0.00
24.	1029-IN Mitigation of Poverty in Western Rajasthan	IFAD	17.10.2008	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.05
TOTAL				0.00	102.11	73.15	0.05

Note: Data for current financial year (2017-18) upto 10.07.2017.

Provisional 2016-2017, 2015-2016.

ADB: Asian Development Bank.

IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

IDA: International Development Association,

IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development.

EEC: European Economic Community.

Loss to cooperative societies due to inclusion in IT umbrella

260. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to inclusion of cooperative societies in Income Tax umbrella, weak cooperative institutions have incurred losses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including Rajasthan State;
- (c) whether Government intends to free Cooperative Banks from provision of Section 80(P) on Income Tax Act; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) (a) and (b) No information pertaining to the impact of 'inclusion of co-operative societies in income tax umbrella' on the losses incurred by 'weak co-operative institutions' is maintained in CBDT in a centralized manner, including state wise details.

(c) and (d) Presently no such proposal is under consideration to allow deduction under section 80P of the Income Tax Act, 1961 ('Act') to the Cooperative Banks. Since Co-operative Banks were functioning at par with Commercial Banks, sub section (4) was introduced in section 80P of the Act vide Finance Act, 2006 so as to withdraw the deduction available to the Co-operative Banks. However, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies or Primary Co-operative Agricultural Banks and Rural Development Banks were kept outside the purview of section 80P (4) of the Act.

GST exemption for products used by differently abled people

261. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering exemption of various products used by differently abled people from GST;
- (b) if so, whether any concrete suggestions have been mooted regarding this; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Specified assistive devices, rehabilitation aids and other goods for differently abled people attract the lowest (non-Nil) GST rate of 5%. Most of the inputs for such goods attract 18% GST. Nil GST on any goods zero rates inputs, while domestic goods continue to bear input taxes. Further, for any

goods which attract GST rate (other than Nil) which is lower than the inputs for such goods, the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (GST law) provides for refund of accumulated input tax credit. Thus, 5% GST on assistive devices, rehabilitation aids, their manufacturers would enable their domestic manufacturers to claim refund of any accumulated Input Tax Credit. That being so, the 5% concessional GST rate on these devices/equipment would result in reduction of the cost of domestically manufactured goods, as compared to the pre-GST regime.

As against that, if these devices/equipments are exempted from GST, then while imports of such devices/equipments would be zero rated, domestically manufactured such devices/equipments will continue to bear the burden of input taxes, increasing their cost and resulting in negative protection for the domestic value addition.

Fake currency deposited during demonetisation

†262. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ₹ 500, 1000 currency notes of worth ₹ 15.44 lakh crore were in the market till 8 November, 2016 and ₹ 17.7 lakh crore were deposited back in the banks after demonetisation;

(b) if so, the source of 2.15 lakh crore rupees;

(c) if not, the actual figures thereof; and

(d) the number of fake currency deposited in the bank during demonetisation and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) As on November 08, 2016, the value of ₹ 500/1000 denomination bank notes constituted ₹ 15.44 lakh crore. The Reserve Bank of India is in the process of verification and reconciliation of the Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) and till this is completed, any estimate may not indicate the actual numbers of SBNs that have been returned.

Bank coverage in rural areas

†263. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even today banks coverage in rural areas is very negligible;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and by when this shortcoming would be met;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if not, the number of rural population covered by each bank at present; and
- (d) whether absence of banks is not the main reason of hoarding of black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per information available from Public Sector Banks and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), as on 31.3.2017, the number of rural/semi-urban savings accounts in Public Sector Banks is ₹ 80.52 crore and the number of savings account in Regional Rural Banks is ₹ 21.24 crore. Bank-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Income-tax Department has reported that there is no recorded instance indicating absence of banks as the main reason of hoarding of black money.

Statement

Details of number of savings bank accounts standing at Regional Rural Banks

Sl. No.	Name of Regional Rural Bank	Number of Savings Bank Accounts
1.	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank	61.37
2.	Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	43.68
3.	Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank	12.76
4.	Saptagiri Grameena Bank	15.61
5.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	1.39
6.	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	86.80
7.	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank	6.20
8.	Bihar Gramin Bank	36.04
9.	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	60.32
10.	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	124.52
11.	Chhattisgarh Rajya Gramin Bank	72.70
12.	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank	18.07
13.	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank	18.81
14.	Saurashtra Gramin Bank	13.04
15.	Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank	51.55
16.	Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank	8.93
17.	Ellaquai Dehati Bank	2.98
18.	Jammu and Kashmir Gramin Bank	10.55

Sl. No.	Name of Regional Rural Bank	Number of Savings Bank Accounts
19.	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	21.59
20.	Vananchal Gramin Bank	18.90
21.	Kaveri Gramin Bank	35.80
22.	Karnataka Vikas Gramin Bank	61.02
23.	Pragathi Krishna Gramin Bank	79.35
24.	Kerala Gramin Bank	52.59
25.	Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank	39.94
26.	Madhyanchal Gramin Bank	39.00
27.	Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank	36.33
28.	Maharashtra Gramin Bank	38.87
29.	Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank	22.90
30.	Manipur Rural Bank	3.29
31.	Meghalaya Rural Bank	5.14
32.	Mizoram Rural Bank	7.21
33.	Nagaland Rural Bank	0.27
34.	Odisha Gramya Bank	45.07
35.	Utkal Gramin Bank	33.46
36.	Puduvai Bharathiar Gramin Bank	2.08
37.	Malwa Gramin Bank	3.91
38.	Punjab Gramin Bank	15.40
39.	Sutlej Gramin Bank	1.56
40.	Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank	69.12
41.	Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank	51.48
42.	Pallavan Grama Bank	16.44
43.	Pandyan Grama Bank	14.21
44.	Telangana Gramin Bank	29.31
45.	Tripura Gramin Bank	20.05
46.	Allahabad UP Gramin Bank	100.95
47.	Gramin Bank of Aryavart	101.78
48.	Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank	127.91

Sl. No.	Name of Regional Rural Bank	Number of Savings Bank Accounts
49.	Kashi Gomati Samyut Gramin Bank	77.09
50.	Prathama Gramin Bank	35.11
51.	Purvanchal Bank	74.83
52.	Sarva UP Gramin Bank	45.91
53.	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank	13.28
54.	Bangiya Gramin Bank	95.12
55.	Paschim Banga Gramin Bank	25.03
56.	Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank	17.75
TOTAL		2,124.37

Demand of fresh capital by PSBs

264. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India is planning to control the Non-Performing Assets of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) of the country;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the PSBs have urged for fresh capital infusion from Government to reform and improve their balance sheet; and

(c) the specific provisions taken into account thereof and the proceedings taken so far thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as a regulator formulates banking policy which includes non-performing assets recognition and resolution.

The Government of India (GoI) under the Indradhanush Plan, has earmarked ₹ 70,000 crores for infusion in PSBs between F.Y 2016 and 2019 as per the figures given below:

(₹ in crore)

(i)	Financial Year 2015-16	25,000
(ii)	Financial Year 2016-17	25,000
(iii)	Financial Year 2017-18	10,000
(iv)	Financial Year 2018-19	10,000
TOTAL		70,000

The Government has already infused a sum of ₹ 47,915 crore to PSBs during 2015-16 and 2016-17 based on quantitative analysis of growth and compliance levels.

Abolition of tax slabs under GST

265. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the strike of the traders demanding abolition of tax slabs under GST which will affect their business drastically unless it is revised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of Government to their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The GST rates on supply of goods and services have been notified based on the recommendations of the GST Council. The GST rates on goods and services have been fixed taking into consideration, *inter alia*, the total indirect tax incidence in pre-GST regime, including cascading of taxes. The GST rates so notified are lower than the pre-GST tax incidence on most of the items of mass consumption such as cereals, pulses, milk, tea, vegetable edible oils, sugar, toothpaste, hair oil, soap, footwear, childrens' picture, drawing or colouring books, etc.

Further, any supplier in the State or Union territory, other than special category States, from where he makes a taxable supply of goods or services or both, whose aggregate turnover in a financial year does not exceed ₹ 20 lakh [₹ 10 lakh in the case of special category States] is not liable to be registered under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017. Also, an eligible registered person in the State or Union territory, other than special category States [except Uttarakhand], whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year did not exceed ₹ 75 lakh [₹ 50 lakh in the case of special category States other than Uttarakhand], can avail of the Composition Scheme under GST.

Revision of NPA norms

266. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India is looking into the request for extending the NPA classification period from the current 90 day window to help small and medium enterprises; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has informed that it is not examining any proposal on extending the Non-Performing Assets (NPA) classification norms from the current 90-day window to help small and medium enterprises. The extant prudential NPA norms were brought in after extensive consultations and were based on the report of the Committee on Banking Sector Reforms (Chairman: M. Narasimham). The prudential norms are one of the building blocks for financial soundness of Indian banks and any deviation would render the banking system weaker. Further, any delay in recognition of deterioration in asset quality removes pressure on the banks to deal promptly with the problem.

Outflow of black money and inflow of illicit money

267. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the Global Financial Integrity Report, US \$ 21 billion in the form of black money went out of the country in 2014 and US \$101 billion illicit money flowed into the country;

(b) if so, the details of other findings of the report; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to curb outflow of black money and inflow of illicit money into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (b) The flow of illicit money outside and inside India appears to be referring to the latest report of Global Financial Integrity (GFI), a US based non-profit organization, that has appeared in public domain. Apart from mentioning the figures of outflow and inflow of illicit money, the report also states that substantial proportions of the global illicit financial flows are happening through trade misinvoicing. The report *inter alia* recommends better trained and equipped customs staff and stricter scrutiny of trade deals, along with global cooperation in exchanging information on bank accounts, especially with tax havens.

The report is based upon various assumptions and presumptions and attempts to present an overview of the matter. However, the report does not appear to have taken into consideration many relevant factors.

(c) The Government has put in place appropriate regulatory mechanism to effectively curb outflow of black money and inflow of illicit money into the country. Such mechanism includes regulatory framework for making foreign remittances, taking appropriate action in cases involving misuse of the medium of trade for moving money out of the country illegally including through overvaluation in imports, undervaluation

in exports, payments/remittances for non-genuine purchases of goods/services/technical know-how.

Effective measures taken by the Government to deal with the menace of black money within and outside the country also include the following:

- (i) Constitution of a Special Investigation Team (SIT), in May 2014, Chaired and Vice-Chaired by two former judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, *inter alia*, to deal with issues relating to black money stashed abroad;
- (ii) Joining the global efforts to combat cross-border tax evasion and tax fraud and to promote international tax compliance, including supporting the implementation of a uniform global standard on Automatic Exchange of Information on a fully reciprocal basis facilitating exchange of information regarding persons hiding their money in offshore financial centres and tax havens through multilayered entities with non-transparent ownership;
- (iii) Proactively engaging with foreign governments for exchange of information under available instruments;
- (iv) Enactment of a comprehensive law – 'The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015' which has come into force w.e.f. 01.07.2015 to specifically and more effectively deal with the issue of black money stashed away abroad;
- (v) Making willful attempt to evade tax etc. under the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 a scheduled offence under PMLA, 2002;
- (vi) Enabling attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country where the property/proceeds of crime is taken or held outside the country by amending the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 through the Finance Act, 2015;
- (vii) Renegotiating of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's Treaty Network by signing new DTAAs and TIEAs;
- (viii) Exploring non-governmental sources to obtain information regarding undisclosed foreign assets;
- (ix) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest possible for credible deterrence against tax evasion;

- (x) Strengthening and streamlining the information collection and enforcement mechanism, *inter alia*, through extensive use of information technology and capacity building etc.

Contribution to UN Fund

268. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has contributed a large amount of money to a UN fund recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Government of India has voluntarily contributed to various UN Funds and Programmes at the UN Pledging Conference for the year 2017 (January-December) details are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of amount pledged by the Government of India in 2016 for contribution towards UN Funds and Programmes in 2017

Sl. No.	Name of the UN Agency	Ministry/Department	Amount pledged in 2016 for contribution in 2017 (in US dollar)
1	2	3	4
1.	UNDP	Economic Affairs	4,500,000.00
2.	UNICEF	Women and Child Development	837,377.54
3.	UNFPA	Health and Family Welfare	500,000.00
4.	UNEP	Environment and Forest	100,000.00
5.	UNCPCJF	Home Affairs	3,000.00
6.	WFP	Agriculture and Cooperation	1,920,000.00 (biennium)
7.	UNCHS (HABITAT)	Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	150,000.00
8.	UNODC	Revenue	100,000.00
9.	UNRWA	External Affairs	1,250,000.00

1	2	3	4
10.	VFTC-Voluntary fund for Technical co-operation	External Affairs	100,000.00
11.	VTFDFS-Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	External Affairs	25,000.00
12.	VTFVT-Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Torture	External Affairs	25,000.00
13.	UNV	Youth Affairs and Sports	15,000.00

Recapitalisation of PSBs

269. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans for recapitalisation of State-owned banks under Indradhanush to revive these PSBs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for recapitalisation of these banks;

(c) whether Government has identified and directed a few PSBs to raise funds on their own from the market and not to depend on Government's recapitalisation plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Under the Indradhanush Plan, the Government of India proposes to make available ₹ 70,000 crores out of budgetary allocations for four years from 2015-16 to 2018-19. The Government infused a sum of ₹ 25000 crore in 19 PSBs during financial year 2015-16 and ₹ 24997.182 crore into 16 PSBs during the FY 2016-17. The capital is calculated/provided keeping in view overall macroeconomic scenario, credit estimation, basel requirement and Reserve Bank of India recommendations if any. The Bank-wise details of capital infused into 16 PSBs during FY 2016-17 by Government of India are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the PSBs	Total allocation
1.	Allahabad Bank	451
2.	Andhra bank	1100
3.	Bank of India	2838
4.	Bank of Maharashtra	300
5.	Canara Bank	745.182
6.	Central Bank of India	1397
7.	Corporation Bank	508
8.	Dena Bank	1046
9.	Indian Overseas Bank	2651
10.	Punjab National Bank	2112
11.	Syndicate Bank	776
12.	UCO Bank	1925
13.	Union Bank of India	541
14.	United Bank of India	1026
15.	State Bank of India	5681
16.	IDBI	1900
TOTAL		24997.182

Government has also allowed all PSBs to raise capital from public markets through Follow-on Public Offer (FPO) or Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) by diluting Government of India holding upto 52% in phased manner based on their capital requirement, their stock performance, liquidity, market conditions etc. The Government has given permission to 9 PSBs (Allahabad Bank, Bank of India, Central Bank of India, Dena Bank, IDBI Bank, State Bank of India, UCO Bank, United Bank of India and Vijaya Bank) to raise capital from the market through QIP/FPO/ Preferential Allotment since April, 2016.

Direction to RBI to settle NPAs

270. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of powers that have been given to RBI to clean up NPAs of banks in the form of Ordinance issued recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has directed RBI to take necessary action to recover bad debts or settle NPAs within a fixed time-frame;

(c) if so, does it not undermine the authority and autonomy of the RBI; and

(d) how the Ministry ensures that through the above method Government will not pick and choose the default cases requiring NPA resolution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) An Ordinance [Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017] has been promulgated on 4th May, 2017 authorising RBI to issue directions to any banking company to initiate insolvency resolution process in respect of a default, under the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC). It also enables the Reserve Bank to issue directions with respect to stressed assets and specify one or more authorities or committees with such members as the Bank may appoint or approve for appointment to advise banking companies on resolution of stressed assets.

The Overseeing Committee (OC) has been brought under the aegis of the Reserve Bank and the membership of the same has been enlarged to five. The reconstituted OC has been mandated to review resolution of cases where the aggregate exposure of the banking sector to the borrowing entity is greater than ₹ 500 crore.

An Internal Advisory Committee (IAC) was constituted by Reserve Bank of India, which arrived at an objective, non-discretionary criterion for referring accounts for resolution under IBC. In particular, the IAC recommended for IBC reference of all accounts with fund and non-fund based outstanding amount greater than ₹ 5000 crore, with 60% or more classified as non-performing by banks as of March 31, 2016. Accordingly, Reserve Bank of India has issued directions to certain banks for referring 12 accounts, qualifying under the aforesaid criteria, to initiate insolvency process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. As regards the other non-performing accounts which do not qualify under the above criteria, the IAC recommended that banks should finalize a resolution plan within six months. In cases where a viable resolution plan is not agreed upon within six months, banks should be required to file for insolvency proceedings under the IBC.

Dilution of GST structure

271. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the GST concept in its original form with zero taxes on a few essential items, high tax rate for a few sin goods and almost everything else taxed

at a single rate would have added clarity and transparency, boosting growth;

(b) whether the present GST structure diluted from its original form due to political bargaining to ensure passage in Parliament, has whittled down its objectives; and

(c) whether the GST in its present form will lead to a complicated tax structure with multiple rates, exemption and even cesses and is a copy of the current tangle of excise duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The tax rates on goods and services have been fixed taking into consideration, *inter alia*, the total indirect tax incidence in pre-GST regime, including cascading of taxes. The GST rates so notified are lower than the pre-GST tax incidence on most of the items of mass consumption, such as cereals, pulses, milk, tea, vegetable edible oils, sugar, toothpaste, hair oil, soap, footwear, Childrens' picture, drawing or coloring books, etc. In addition, the objective of GST was to migrate from a complicated and multi tax system to a simpler tax system. The GST thus, is a much simpler tax regime as compared to tax regime it has replaced. In fact, GST has replaced several taxes which were being levied and collected by the Centre, including Central Excise Duty; Duties of Excise (Medicinal and Toilet Preparations); Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance); Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Products); Additional Duties of Customs (commonly known as CVD); Special Additional Duty of Customs (SAD); and Service Tax. In addition, a number of State taxes have also been subsumed in GST, including State VAT; Central Sales Tax; Purchase Tax; Luxury Tax; Entry Tax (All forms); Entertainment Tax (except those levied by the local bodies); Taxes on advertisements; Taxes on lotteries, betting and gambling. Besides, a number of cesses have also been abolished *vide* the Taxation Laws Amendment Act, 2017. GST has only five rational rates (0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, and 28%) as against multiple excise duty rates, rate of cesses and surcharges and multiple rates of VAT (varying across the states in many cases). Therefore, overall the GST is much simpler to earlier tax regime it has replaced.

Tracking ten lakh deposit and cash payment of one lakh

272. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked banks to report deposits in any account aggregating ₹ 10 lakh in a year as well as cash payment of ₹ 1 lakh or more on credit card bills;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the total number of such deposits reported so far by the banks as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Yes. Department of Revenue (Central Board of Direct Taxes) has informed that Rule 114E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, was amended *vide* Income-tax Amendment Rules, 2015, w.e.f. 1st April, 2016. The amended rule 114E *inter alia* provides that a banking company or a co-operative bank to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 applies, shall report cash deposits aggregating to ten lakh rupees or more in a financial year in one or more accounts (other than a current and time deposit account) and cash payment aggregating to ₹ 1 lakh or more in a financial year against bills raised in respect of one or more credit cards. As per the reports generated on 14.07.2017, the total number of Cash deposits aggregating to ten lakh rupees or more in a financial year in one or more accounts (other than a current and time deposit account) by the reporting entities (a banking company or a co-operative bank to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 applies and the Post Master General) is 36,06,269.

GST relaxation on sarees

273. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given any relaxation on GST to festival discount on fabric, silk, cotton, silk sarees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) There is no proposal under consideration for relaxation of GST to festival discount on fabric, silk, cotton, silk sarees.

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

Amounts sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh

274. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount sanctioned and released under various Heads to Andhra Pradesh in 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, Head-wise, Scheme-wise;

(b) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted the requisite Utilisation Certificates for above amounts respectively;

(c) whether Government has assured that ₹ 15,000 crore would be given to

Andhra Pradesh during 14th Finance Commission Award Period as external aid; and

(d) if so, the reasons behind not approving single rupee as a part of its special assistance under externally aided assistance and not even a single project has been taken up in the first three years of Award Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Head-wise details of funds sanctioned and released to Andhra Pradesh in 2014-15 to 2016-17 by Ministry of Finance are as under:—

	(₹ in crore)		
Head	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Resource gap	2303.00	500.00	1176.50
Development grant for seven backward districts	350.00	350.00	350.00
New capital city	500.00	550.00	450.00
Polavaram Irrigation project	-	200.00	-
TOTAL	3153.00	1600.00	1976.50

(b) Releases towards Central assistance to the States (including Andhra Pradesh) are governed by General Financial Rules (GFR). Accordingly, releases to Andhra Pradesh in 2016-17 under the heads indicated in the table given in para-(a) were made on the basis of Utilization Certificate(s) furnished by the State Government for the funds released earlier.

(c) and (d) No. The Central Government has approved special assistance measure to Government of Andhra Pradesh by way of repayment of loan and interest, as and when due, for the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) signed and disbursed during 2015-2016 to 2019-20 by the State. This arrangement is to make up for the additional Central share the State might have received during 2015-16 to 2019-20 if the funding of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) would have been shared at the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and State. Special Assistance will be considered for release after audited final accounts of the State are made available.

Loss making PSBs

275. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thirteen out of 21 public sector banks reported losses for financial year 2016, and almost half of them could do so against this fiscal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that six public sector undertaking banks have low revenue reserves; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, During FY 16, 13 out of the 21 PSBs have reported net losses, as per the following details:—

(₹ in crore)

Name of Bank	Loss for FY 16
Allahabad Bank	-743
Bank of Baroda	-5396
Bank of India	-6089
Canara Bank	-2813
Central Bank of India	-1418
Corporation Bank	-506
Dena Bank	-935
IDBI Bank	-3665
Indian Overseas Bank	-2897
Punjab National Bank	-3974
Syndicate Bank	-1643
Uco Bank	-2799
United Bank of India	-282

During the FY17, the following nine PSBs out of 21 PSBs reported losses:—

(₹ in crore)

Name of Bank	Loss for FY 17
Allahabad Bank	-314
Bank of India	-1558
Bank of Maharashtra	-1373
Central Bank of India	-2439

Name of Bank	Loss for FY 17
Dena Bank	-864
IDBI Bank	-5158
Indian Overseas Bank	-3417
Oriental Bank of Com.	-1094
Uco Bank	-1851

(c) and (d) Revenue reserves, refers to undistributed revenue created for strengthening the financial position of a Bank. All the PSBs are maintaining a positive balance in revenue reserves in the absence of any benchmarking.

SPSE Exchange Traded Funds

276. SHRI N. GOKULAKNSHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has appointed a Mutual Fund to manage the second SPSE exchange traded fund compnsmq stocks of Public Sector Undertakings in the current fiscal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there were many mutual fund companies in the race for the same, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (b) No Sir, M/s ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Ltd., an Asset Management Company (AMC) to assist in the process of creation and launch of New Exchange Traded Fund (New ETF) was appointed during the Financial Year 2016-17 through a process of competitive bidding.

(c) to (d) Request for Proposal (RFP) inviting proposals from Asset Management Companies to assist In the process of creation and launch of a New ETF was floated by this department during the financial year 2016-17 In response to the RFP, seven bidders viz. (i) M/s ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Ltd. (ii) M/s SBI Funds Management Private Ltd. (iii) M/s HDFC Asset Management Company Ltd. (iv) UTI Asset Management Company Ltd. (v) M/s Reliance Nippon Life Asset Management Ltd. (vi) M/s Birla Sun Life Asset Management Company Ltd. (vii) M/s Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Ltd. submitted their bids by the scheduled date and time

Impact assessment study of MUDRA scheme

277. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of individuals from all over the country who have so far taken advantage of bank loans under MUDRA scheme, the details of Statistics across the States and social groups, including the number of women in different States who have taken advantage of this scheme;

(b) the number of old entrepreneurs who have expanded their business and new business enterprises that have been set up by those who have taken MUDRA loan;

(c) whether Government has undertaken any impact assessment study of this scheme; and

(d) if so, the conclusions drawn by such study and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As on 07.07.2017, 8.19 crore individuals, including 6.20 crore women have availed loans under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY). Of this, 2.46 crore are new entrepreneurs. State-wise details reflecting various categories are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) While Government has not undertaken any impact assessment study of the scheme, an independent assessment of PMMY was undertaken by “MicroSave”, a financial inclusion consulting firm and the findings, *inter alia*, indicate that borrowers value three attributes of PMMY, namely no requirement of a guarantor or collateral, simple documentation and quick processing, proactive approach of banks in identifying and disbursing loans to first timers, Mudra loans helping to enhance scope and profit of business etc.

Statement*PMMY data since the inception of the scheme till 07.07.2017*

(₹ in crore)

State	Total		Scheduled Caste		Schedule Tribe		Other Backward Class		Women	
	No. of account	Amount Sanctioned	No. of account	Amount Sanctioned	No. of account	Amount Sanctioned	No. of account	Amount Sanctioned	No. of account	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28734	320.27	2816	26.24	606	8.04	14388	95.74	5553	76.48
Andhra Pradesh	1519794	13781.84	133009	821.90	30806	251.83	380977	2736.58	468015	3533.54
Arunachal Pradesh	15413	181.08	614	4.94	3300	81.42	708	7.46	1556	29.93
Assam	2139970	8240.71	119206	458.66	68913	297.63	363986	1395.41	1127380	3351.66
Bihar	6688695	21651.96	887966	2332.51	211180	543.88	3819488	10220.21	5495095	12867.11
Chandigarh	43388	499.22	4179	12.90	203	0.77	3963	19.48	10626	69.71
Chhattisgarh	1658380	6230.12	205286	566.16	177668	509.97	697471	1844.69	1266712	2957.27
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4175	48.28	484	2.97	538	2.94	228	3.22	2541	13.41
Daman and Diu	2247	28.57	167	0.95	28	0.18	318	2.37	575	4.25
Delhi	654800	7518.3	87725	276.59	16579	53.58	112961	409.37	339757	1614.00
Goa	82628	862.01	1447	9.94	10417	27.68	15842	74.13	35904	202.02
Gujarat	2421342	15385.89	204005	754.40	154404	506.04	823068	2754.56	1664019	5334.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Haryana	1577758	7932.53	587938	1468.36	34163	105.79	365298	1129.38	1033297	3015.95
Himachal Pradesh	183567	2638.95	33108	206.32	6312	103.36	22190	124.86	52590	424.61
Jammu and Kashmir	168806	3587.5	5810	79.44	2887	94.85	1664	33.59	33238	436.74
Jharkhand	2046656	7714.22	181005	470.41	110707	361.92	926033	2512.62	1566489	3478.95
Karnataka	9409366	39107.54	1139461	3312.06	536610	1530.19	2544113	8142.25	7501578	19345.27
Kerala	2084177	12747.12	315576	733.75	51866	123.88	878939	4024.99	1457292	4920.00
Lakshadweep	1328	13.73	7	0.10	868	9.55	25	0.34	315	2.66
Madhya Pradesh	5646876	20634.44	1003353	2401.38	527788	1351.93	2296940	6391.27	4554735	10553.97
Maharashtra	7497388	34168.74	1274283	3143.52	530841	1179.14	2604646	6664.26	6220239	33545.54
Manipur	47168	308.48	1029	9.44	7975	52.44	8013	26.07	34272	126.31
Meghalaya	49368	395.17	2113	17.34	19503	159.63	2111	15.10	25223	133.58
Mizoram	15418	198.59	398	4.80	11529	148.32	266	4.16	7128	76.88
Nagaland	18741	219.74	300	4.88	5496	103.03	250	4.01	8673	70.86
Odisha	5536709	15589.19	917957	1854.45	398156	828.37	2947409	6077.61	5069847	10026.14
Pondicherry	249126	970.91	45583	105.80	1625	4.80	121316	469.60	199524	565.66
Punjab	1495524	9292.24	765980	1975.87	37448	103.31	121648	535.03	859042	2639.19
Rajasthan	2595422	16113.85	522066	1393.62	236246	666.05	804134	3798.21	1738951	4645.12

Sikkim	39483	203.86	1495	11.31	2167	20.46	1654	17.67	11400	63.91
Tamil Nadu	11228114	38297.02	2238994	4974.73	119335	310.97	3173252	10487.04	8722024	21720.02
Telangana	936759	8355.75	93066	494.93	40594	301.70	234438	1342.09	166766	1743.44
Tripura	347675	1485.31	76313	259.22	59060	228.06	61666	235.86	262823	825.64
Uttar Pradesh	7150232	30783.08	1978860	4909.88	190809	468.21	2350058	7272.79	5180253	12405.59
Uttarakhand	685034	4155.79	178244	492.94	37069	113.40	171256	538.57	491753	1425.77
West Bengal	7713335	25928.66	1527353	4032.93	196393	615.92	868185	3189.01	6475922	16067.35
TOTAL	81983596	355590.66	14537196	37625.60	3840089	11269.24	26738902	82599.62	62091107	178313.14

Written Answers to

[18 July, 2017]

Unstarred Questions 197

Recovery of bank loans from big corporate houses

278. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans given to big corporate houses by nationalised banks during 2004-14 that have over the years turned into bad debts, the details thereof bank-wise;

(b) the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India or Government to these banks for the recovery of these loans; and

(c) whether there are any instances of dereliction of duty by bank officials while sanctioning these loans, if so, what action these officials are facing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The details of the Corporate Advances, Gross NPA and Gross NPA Ratio for Nationalized Banks during FY 2013-17 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Income Recognition and Asset Classification (IRAC) norms to classify and recognize non-performing loans. RBI has provided the Indian Banking System with numerous tools to tackle stress in their asset portfolio. These tools include Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A), Strategic Debt Restructuring Scheme (SDR), Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to Infrastructure and Core industries (5/25 Scheme), Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) for revitalizing stressed assets in the system and Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) Scheme.

Further, the amendments to the Banking Regulation Act 1949, introduced through the Ordinance, and the notification issued thereafter by the Central Government empower RBI to issue directions to any banking company to initiate insolvency resolution process in respect of a default, under the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC).

Whenever any irregularities are found or observed on the part of Bank's officials, the Banks initiate action as per their extant rules and commensurate punishment is awarded to delinquent employees based on the seriousness of wrongdoings as per Bank's disciplinary rules.

Statement

*Data on Corporate Advances, Gross NPA and Gross NPA Ratio for
Nationalised Banks during F.Y 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Corporate Lending						
1.	Allahabad Bank	79,581	76,428	78,212	77,527	72,410
2.	Andhra Bank	57,109	59,950	72,888	70,422	71,295
3.	Bank of Baroda	1,27,754	1,60,816	1,77,560	1,70,828	1,60,685
4.	Bank of India	1,30,287	1,70,700	1,44,274	1,50,176	1,51,537
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	48,034	53,288	58,869	66,862	54,039
6.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	88	88	293	393	357
7.	Canara Bank	1,32,861	1,65,781	1,66,696	1,48,833	1,49,932
8.	Central Bank of India	1,12,067	1,06,266	1,01,960	1,00,095	72,262
9.	Corporation Bank	66,185	72,415	88,799	79,490	74,216
10.	Dena Bank	45,245	48,790	45,903	47,465	38,418
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	1,23,910	1,11,100	1,27,400	1,26,943	1,06,238
12.	Indian Bank	55,283	67,538	68,040	71,388	62,616
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	88,213	96,283	91,125	82,493	65,633
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	76,830	80,362	81,106	91,685	92,475
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	36,686	41,029	46,163	42,660	36,374
16.	Punjab National Bank	1,73,831	1,73,531	1,78,314	2,02,531	2,20,604
17.	Syndicate Bank	79,813	95,278	96,777	87,003	86,182
18.	UCO Bank	82,694	93,748	96,726	56,994	54,971
19.	Union Bank of India	1,36,592	1,33,162	1,42,536	1,41,689	1,50,746
20.	United Bank of India	36,310	36,663	36,080	38,994	35,494
21.	Vijaya Bank	41,062	48,683	45,747	43,708	43,460
22.	Nationalised Banks	17,30,348	18,91,897	19,45,468	18,98,180	17,99,943

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Corporate Lending GNPA						
1.	Allahabad Bank	3,193	4,665	5,223	10,258	17,198
2.	Andhra Bank	3,187	4,932	4,839	8,621	14,237
3.	Bank of Baroda	4,004	6,195	7,705	22,392	21,153
4.	Bank of India	5,429	8,266	10,674	37,017	32,786
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	288	1,363	2,741	6,205	11,904
6.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	-	-	-	-	50
7.	Canara Bank	3,369	4,665	7,387	21,581	22,418
8.	Central Bank of India	6,078	8,311	6,827	16,075	19,323
9.	Corporation Bank	1,433	3,251	4,544	11,174	13,063
10.	Dena Bank	656	1,560	2,524	5,374	8,395
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	4,905	7,240	9,448	16,342	33,070
12.	Indian Bank	2,386	3,429	3,742	6,400	7,691
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	3,426	4,785	7,130	18,285	23,081
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2,514	3,349	4,661	11,555	18,466
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	990	1,575	1,575	2,466	4,094
16.	Punjab National Bank	7,691	12,192	14,803	41,981	38,441
17.	Syndicate Bank	1,794	3,249	2,545	7,826	9,815
18.	UCO Bank	5,058	4,117	9,782	14,357	15,216
19.	Union Bank of India	3,416	5,599	8,169	15,124	21,357
20.	United Bank of India	1,672	4,033	3,088	6,165	7,683
21.	Vijaya Bank	960	1,344	1,561	4,784	4,914
22.	Nationalised Banks	62,449	94,121	1,18,967	2,83,983	3,44,355
Corporate Lending GNPA Ratio						
1.	Allahabad Bank	3.28	4.87	5.24	10.64	18.38
2.	Andhra Bank	4.46	6.45	5.23	9.12	14.47
3.	Bank of Baroda	2.42	3.00	3.62	11.61	10.36
4.	Bank of India	3.67	4.29	5.90	20.02	17.22
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	0.50	2.10	3.80	7.65	16.63

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
6.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.55
7.	Canara Bank	2.09	2.34	3.55	10.92	11.27
8.	Central Bank of India	4.53	6.32	5.04	12.62	21.69
9.	Corporation Bank	1.57	3.20	4.31	11.45	13.98
10.	Dena Bank	1.30	2.67	4.55	9.11	17.27
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	2.89	4.52	5.98	10.21	23.36
12.	Indian Bank	3.39	4.05	4.39	7.04	9.17
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	3.36	4.26	6.68	18.21	26.94
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2.75	3.47	4.72	10.50	15.52
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	2.46	3.50	3.12	5.06	9.48
16.	Punjab National Bank	3.75	5.74	6.61	17.61	14.08
17.	Syndicate Bank	1.80	2.80	2.16	6.83	8.53
18.	UCO Bank	5.61	4.05	10.11	19.28	21.75
19.	Union Bank of India	2.21	3.54	4.66	8.79	11.51
20.	United Bank of India	3.36	8.58	6.47	12.03	15.91
21.	Vijaya Bank	1.76	2.09	2.61	7.56	7.23
22.	Nationalised Banks	2.97	4.05	4.99	12.05	14.83

Source: RBI

Cooperation with who on malaria eradication

279. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps with World Health Organisation to eradicate malaria;

(b) if so, whether any pilot test has been done thereof;

(c) if so, details of trial reports and the results therein; and

(d) whether it is a fact that WHO will undertake such pilot projects in other countries on malaria vaccine and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) In consonance with Global Technical Strategy (GTS) of World Health Organization (WHO); the National Frame Work for Malaria Elimination (NFME), 2016-2030 in India was launched by Hon'ble Union Health and Family Welfare Minister in February 2016 to eliminate malaria in a phased manner by 2027 and to sustain thereafter till 2030 and beyond.

World Health Organization has emphasized on transforming surveillance into a core intervention in the Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016-2030.

The Government of India has accordingly advised the States for the following:

- Malaria to be made a notifiable disease and all cases from private and other formal and non-Government sectors to be reported.
- All states/UTs and their respective districts have to reduce Annual Parasite Incidence (API) to less than 1 case per 1000 population at risk and sustain zero deaths due to malaria while maintaining fully functional malaria surveillance to track, investigate and respond to each case throughout the country.
- Strengthening of routine surveillance for reducing malaria transmission in high transmission areas, and establishing case-based surveillance as a core intervention for elimination areas.
- Although guidelines and policies are in place, active surveillance for malaria is not being undertaken effectively because of non-filling of vacancies for last many years by the States especially Multi-Purpose Health Workers, responsible for active surveillance.
- Passive surveillance being done by all health facilities upto sub-centre level has been extended upto the community level through Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs)/Community Health Volunteers.
- Sentinel Surveillance for malaria for management of severe cases and preventing deaths has been strengthened by identifying more sentinel sites and to make all of them functional. Presently 419 sentinel sites have been identified and made functional.
- Considering the malaria elimination target, electronic up-gradation of surveillance system explored for faster communication, early detection of cases and rapid response.

(d) Presently, no vaccine for prevention of Malaria for Public health use or commercially is available. RTS,S/AS01 is the most advanced vaccine against the most deadly form of human malaria, *P. falciparum*.

It is the first malaria vaccine to complete pivotal Phase 3 testing and obtain a positive scientific opinion from a stringent medicines regulatory authority.

It is being considered as a complementary malaria control tool in Africa that could potentially be added to and not replace the core package of proven malaria preventive, diagnostic and treatment interventions.

As per information received from WHO country office, the joint review and advice from Malaria Policy Advisory Committee Meeting (MPAC) and the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (SAGE) in October, 2015, WHO recommends pilot implementation of the RTS, S vaccine in distinct settings in sub-Saharan Africa in order to generate the evidence necessary for an updated WHO policy recommendation on the use of the vaccine in children in sub-Saharan Africa.

The World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa (WHO/AFRO) announced on April 24, 2017, that Ghana, Kenya, and Malawi will partner with WHO in the Malaria Vaccine Implementation Programme (MVIP) that will make the RTS, S vaccine available in selected areas of the three countries, beginning in 2018.

Failure of mosquito control measures

280. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent onset of vectorborne diseases such as Chikungunya, Dengue and Malaria in many parts of the country much before the usual time this year, exposes the Governments failure to take necessary preventive action;

(b) whether epidemiologists attribute this premature disease explosion to, among other factors, virtual collapse of the much hyped mosquito control programme of Government; and

(c) whether the widely used fogging method to control mosquitoes is considered least effective, killing only the mosquitoes without curbing the breeding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Malaria;

No. Malaria is a local focal disease and usually related to monsoon and other climatic factors. The transmission period of Malaria differs in various parts of the country. The onset of Malaria is not much before the usual time this year.

Dengue/Chikungunya;

No. There is no governments' failure to take preventive action. In fact the

transmission of Dengue is governed by many ecological factors including climate. Factors such as unplanned developmental activities, shortage of potable water, population movement etc. are playing crucial role in the upsurge of Vector Borne Diseases like Dengue and Chikungunya.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) Fogging is recommended only during outbreak situation to kill infected mosquitoes for reducing the density of mosquitoes. However, Indoor Residual Spray (IRS), Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLIN), source reduction and social mobilization are the routine measures for vector control as well the disease control.

Revision in definition of blindness

281. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has come up with a new definition of blindness;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for revision of 1976 definition of blindness; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government for reduction in the prevalence of blindness and also to achieve the elimination of avoidable blindness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) has been re-designated recently as National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI). Further, the definition of blindness under the National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI) has been modified in line with the definition used under the World Health Organization (WHO), *i.e.*, 'presenting distance visual acuity less than 3/60 (20/400) in the better eye or limitation of field of vision to be less than 10 degree from centre of fixation'.

The main reasons for change in the earlier definition of blindness under NPCB&VI are as under:—

(i) The definition of blindness has been changed in consonance with the definition of blindness used by WHO for global comparison.

(ii) With the earlier definition of blindness (visual acuity $<6/60$) used by NPCB in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the prevalence of blindness in India was being shown much higher as compared to other countries in South-East Asian Region and globally as these countries utilize the WHO

criteria for estimating prevalence of blindness and the same was leading to erroneous comparison and India was seen in a poor light in eye care at international forums.

(iii) Further, besides blindness, the programme still attends to cases of severe impairment of vision and hence the re-designation of national programme as above. Apart from blindness, the programme is geared towards taking care of all categories of visual impairment including severely blind and also low vision cases.

(iv) The uniformity in the definition of blindness across various regions of the world is a pre-requisite for facilitating collection of population based data on prevalence of visual impairment in a uniform and comparable manner for estimating the global burden of blindness.

(c) The following steps are being taken under NPCB&VI for reduction in the prevalence of blindness and also to achieve the elimination of avoidable blindness:—

- Reduction in the backlog of blind persons by active screening of population above 50 years, organizing eye screening camps and transporting operable cases of cataract and other eye diseases to fixed eye-care facilities for appropriate operation/treatment;
- Performance of cataract operations through Government and Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Eye Hospitals;
- Screening of children for identification and treatment of refractive errors and distribution of free spectacles to those suffering from refractive errors under School Eye Screening Programme;
- Apart from Cataract, focus on treatment/management of other eye diseases like, glaucoma, diabetic retinopathy, corneal blindness, vitreo-retinal diseases, diseases causing childhood blindness etc. is being actively taken up under NPCB&VI;
- Collection of donated eyes for corneal transplantation and strengthening of eye banking services;
- Strengthening/developing of eye-care infrastructure at various levels to improve quantity and quality of eye-care services;
- Support for setting up of Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology (Centres of Excellence) for tertiary eye care services;
- In-service training of Eye Surgeons and paramedics for refreshing skills and use of modern technology; and
- Promoting preventive Eye care and creating awareness through Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities.

Diabetic patients in the country

282. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of diabetic patients in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that diabetic patients are increasing in the country over the last few years and children are also affected with diabetes; and
- (c) what are the reasons that children are also getting started affecting with diabetes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that according to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) Diabetes Atlas, 7th Edition, the prevalence of diabetes in India in the age group of 20 years and above is 69.2 million in 2015 as against 61.3 million persons in 2011. For children (0-14 years), the estimated type-I Diabetes cases in India are 70,200 in 2015.

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) is conducting a study namely ICMR-INDIAB involving all States and Union Territories – both urban and rural population for ascertaining the exact number of Diabetic patients. 15 States have been covered so far and the prevalence of diabetes varies from 4.3% in Bihar to 13.6% in Chandigarh, while the prevalence of pre-diabetes varies from 5.8% in Mizoram to 14.6% in the UT of Chandigarh and State of Tripura.

(c) Diabetes is mainly of two types (Type-1 and Type-2 Diabetes) out of which Type-1 Diabetes is common in children. Due to faulty eating habits and sedentary lifestyle in children and adolescent, type-2 diabetes is on the rise in this age group.

The high incidence of type 2 diabetes is attributed to a combination of genetic susceptibility plus adoption of a high-calorie, low-activity lifestyle.

Health cards for women

†283. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously contemplating to issue the Health Cards for women;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step so far in this direction; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Women and Child Development (MOWCD) has jointly developed Mother and Child Protection card for documenting and monitoring service for antenatal, intra natal and post natal care to Pregnant women. It includes information on free transport facility to Hospital, institutional delivery, preparation in case of Home delivery for Pregnant women, new born care, immunization and, stages of Child development, growth monitoring of child till 3 year of age.

Every Pregnant woman is to be given the Mother and Child Protection Card at the time of registration of pregnancy in all the Public Health facilities. Funds for printing of MCP card are provided to all the States/UTs in the annual Programme implementation Plan.

Medical college in every district

284. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on setting up of at least one medical college in each district of the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether any action plan has been chalked out on this front, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) No. This Ministry administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. 58 districts in 20 States/UT have been identified under this Scheme to establish new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Details are given in Statement (*See below*). The total cost of establishment of one Medical College under the scheme is ₹ 189 crore with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/Special Category States and 60:40 for other States. As on date 55 new Medical Colleges have been approved. Funds to the tune of ₹ 4357.42 crore have been released to the State Governments/UT Admin. for the approved districts under the Scheme.

Statement

List of identified States/districts under the scheme for "Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals"

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of District/Referral Hospitals	Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	A and N Islands	1	Port Blair
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Naharlagun
3.	Assam	4	Diphu Dhubri Nagaon North Lakhimpur
4.	Bihar	3	Purnia Samastipur Saran (Chhapara)
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	Rajnandgaon Sarguja (Ambikapur)
6.	Haryana	1	Bhiwani
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	Chamba Hamirpur Nahan (Sirmour)
8.	Jharkhand	3	Dumka Hazaribagh Palamu
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	Anantnag Baramulla Doda Kathua Rajouri
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7	Chhindwara Datia Khandwa Ratlam

1	2	3	4
			Shivpuri
			Shahdol
			Vidisha
11. Maharashtra	1		Gondia
12. Meghalaya	1		West Garo Hills, Tura
13. Mizoram	1		Falkawn
14. Nagaland	1		Naga Hospital
15. Odisha	5		Balasore
			Baripada (Mayurbhanj)
			Bolangir
			Koraput
			Puri
16. Punjab	1		SAS Nagar
17. Rajasthan	7		Alwar
			Barmer
			Bharatpur
			Bhilwara
			Churu
			Dungarpur
			Pali
18. West Bengal	5		Birbhum (Rampur Hat)
			Cooch behar
			Diamond harbour, South 24
			Paraganas
			Purulia
			Raiganj, North Dinajpur
19. Uttar Pradesh	5		Faizabad
			Bahraich
			Basti
			Firozabad
			Shahjahanpur
20. Uttarakhand	1		Almora
TOTAL		58	

Impact of air pollution on children's health

285. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Organisation revealed in a report that 1.7 million children die every year due to toxic air and in India 48 children per 1000 die due to pollution, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any study in India has been made to see the impact of air pollution on the children below five years; and

(c) if so, steps taken to reduce environmental risks to children and to provide adequate preventive measures and medical treatment to vulnerable children and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes, the WHO released two global reports on 06.03.2017. These reports reveal deaths of 1.7 million children under the age of five, every year due to environmental pollutants. There is however, no mention of 48 deaths of children per 1000 in India.

(b) No, such survey has come to knowledge.

(c) The Government have evolved action plan in order to improve the Air Quality in Delhi and NCR by taking steps in the following fields:

(i) Control of Vehicular Emissions;

(ii) Control of Road Dust/ Re-suspension of dust and other fugitive emission;

(iii) Control of Air Pollution from Bio-Mass Burning;

(iv) Control of Industrial Air Pollution;

(v) Control of Air Pollution from Construction and Demolition Activities.

In addition to above, the Government have taken various other steps to Control Air Pollution in Delhi.

Plan to handle disease outbreak during monsoon season

†286. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the future plan formulated by Government in order to stop the outbreak of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

various types of diseases throughout the country during the Monsoons so that they could be curbed in time; and

(b) the type of medicines stored in the health centres of the States and Union Territories by the Central Government till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The outbreak prone diseases under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) includes Malaria and arboviral diseases *viz.* Dengue, Chikungunya, Japanese Encephalitis. These are dealt as per NVBDCP guidelines and monitored regularly.

The broad strategies are as below:—

1. Disease Management for reducing the load of Morbidity and Mortality
 - Early case detection and complete treatment,
 - Strengthening of referral services,
 - Epidemic preparedness and rapid response,
 - Preventive measures like vaccination (for JE).
2. Integrated Vector Management (IVM) for Transmission Risk Reduction
 - Indoor Residual Spray (IRS) in selected high risk areas,
 - Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs),
 - use of Larvivorous fish and anti-larval measures.
3. Supportive Interventions for strengthening technical and social inputs including IEC/BCC.

Dengue and Chikungunya are diagnosed and managed through 602 Sentinel Site Hospitals (SSHs) and Japanese Encephalitis through 130 SSHs. The Malaria is diagnosed and treated upto community level through ASHA to all health facilities including 409 SSHs throughout the country. The technical guidance and Logistic and financial assistance based on technical requirements are provided to curb these diseases in time.

Government of India initiated Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), under National Health Mission to detect and respond to disease outbreaks.

During monsoon, cases of water borne diseases (Acute diarrheal diseases, Cholera, Enteric fever, Dysentery and Hepatitis A and E), Influenza, Leptospirosis usually show an increasing trend. Surveillance data reported by Districts, States and National level is analysed at the District level on a weekly basis to detect early rising trend of

diseases. Any early rising trend detected is investigated by District Rapid Response Team immediately for preventing occurrence of outbreaks.

To further support the programme implementation in the States/Districts have been provided with additional contractual manpower, orientation and reorientation training of health workers, strengthening of laboratories, information communication technology, technical guidelines and funds for programme implementation are provided.

(b) The type of medicines for treatment of Pv&Pf malaria stored in the health centres of the states and union territories include Chloquine, Primaquine and ACT (Artemisinin Combination Therapy). The kits for diagnosis of Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya and Japanese Encephalitis are also provisioned to the States and UTs by Central Government.

Details of medicines stored at Central Medical Services Society warehouses at different States/UTs (including Vector Borne Diseases) as on 14.07.2017 are given in Statement.

Statement*Details of Medicines stored at CMSS Warehouses at different States/UTs as on 14 July 2017*

Programme Name		Family Welfare Programme					
Warehouse Name/ Item Category	States Covered	Condoms (Pieces)	Emergency Contraceptive Pills (Tablet)	Intrauterine Contracep- tive Device (Pieces)	Oral Contra- ceptive Pills (Cycles)	Pregnancy Test Kit (Kit)	Tubal Rings (Pairs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agartala	Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram	876400	39930	6813	0	0	0
Ahmedabad	Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	10795600	4930	197215	400260	201800	48140
Bangalore	Karnataka	185600	179860	320	199970	50	0
Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	13357072	429790	0	668770	299800	96700
Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana	7189320	24930	245860	0	209866	0
Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	499600	0	121960	199990	111900	0
Delhi	Delhi	8926700	0	0	0	0	0
Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim	7700360	43720	24010	639920	2900	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hyderabad	Telangana, Andra Pradesh	19258380	99790	147280	1254870	299800	106100
Jaipur	Rajasthan	41409750	0	230822	0	0	47340
Jajpur	Odisha	5842972	129900	22220	290100	299800	28505
Kolkata	West Bengal	10989120	0	0	1737180	0	0
Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	29782790	638190	89440	999740	676670	96700
Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra, Goa	9985200	319930	49120	1299600	499700	96400
Pathankot	Jammu and Kashmir	119602	0	0	0	0	0
Patna City	Bihar	4440400	209860	226592	0	199840	0
Raipur	Chhattisgarh	5994000	249860	160	100210	99970	0
Ranchi	Jharkhand	2646700	249790	98240	299320	99800	0
Srinagar	Uttarakhand	2997200	59790	58320	75980	99900	0
Triruvananthapuram	Kerala	2397600	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		185394366	2680270	1518372	8165910	3101796	519885

214 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Programme Name		National Aids Control Organization	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme		Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme	Grand Total
Warehouse Name/ Item Category	States Covered	AIDS Control (Tablet)	Artesunate Combination Therapy (Blister Pack)	Miltefosine (Capsule)	Anti T.B. (Patient-wise Box)	
1	2	9	10	11	12	13
Agartala	Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram	11880	0	0	0	935023
Ahmedabad	Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	1827120	22430	0	4279	13501774
Bangalore	Karnataka	0	38	0	0	565838
Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	392400	218	0	52158	15296908
Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana	1253100	69650	0	0	8992726
Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	254040	129650	0	3997	1321137
Delhi	Delhi	2040	0	0	0	8928740
Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim	0	0	0	0	8410910

1	2	9	10	11	12	13
Hyderabad	Telangana, Andhra Pradesh	866100	185650	0	0	22217970
Jaipur	Rajasthan	808620	10720	0	48213	42555465
Jajpur	Odisha	50100	265840	0	0	6929437
Kolkata	West Bengal	0	85843	95753	0	12907896
Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	1240620	0	15008	0	33539158
Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra, Goa	492000	32145	0	774	12774869
Pathankot	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	119602
Patna City	Bihar	145020	0	98196	0	5319908
Raipur	Chhattisgarh	9270	138	0	1294	6454902
Ranchi	Jharkhand	4980	0	0	14252	3413082
Srinagar	Uttrakhand	0	0	0	0	3291190
Triruvananthapuram	Kerala	0	0	0	0	2397600
TOTAL		7357290	802322	208957	124967	20987413

Diseases with high mortality rates

†287. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the diseases in the country having maximum mortality rate;
- (b) the details of the steps taken by Government to reduce the mortality rate due to such diseases; and
- (c) the number of persons who lost their lives due to such diseases in the country during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per World Health Organisation (WHO)'s "Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) Country Profiles 2014", NCDs are estimated to account for 60 per cent of total deaths in India which includes deaths due to Cardiovascular Diseases (26%), Cancer (7%), Chronic Respiratory Diseases (13%), Diabetes (2%) and other NCDs (12%). As per India HIV Estimation 2015 Report, adult (15-49 years) HIV prevalence in India was estimated at 0.26% in 2015. Tuberculosis also accounts for high mortality in the country.

(b) Public Health is a State subject, however, financial and technical assistance is being provided to the States/UTs under the National Health Mission (NHM) for strengthening existing healthcare facilities including setting up of infrastructure, training of doctors and para medical staff, etc. as per State specific Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under NHM to supplement the efforts of the State Governments for the interventions up to District level. The objective of the programme includes setting up of NCD Clinics at District and Community Health Centres (CHCs), Cardiac Care Units, Day Care Centres, awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non- communicable Diseases.

Under Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC) Scheme, Government of India is assisting States to set up/establish State Cancer Institute (SCI) and TCCC in different parts of the country.

Government of India has implemented "Treat All Policy" in which all persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIVs) will be initiated for Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

treatment regardless of CD4 count, clinical stage, age or population. New initiative are taken to provide single window services for management of HIV-TB co-infections at ART Centres to improve access to HIV-TB care and to reduce HIV-TB co-morbidity, mortality rate. Regular monitoring is also done for treatment adherence of all registered PLHIVs through monitoring their CD4 counts across all ART Centres in the country.

Under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program, the strategies adopted include strengthening and improving quality of basic TB services, engaging with providers other than public, addressing TB-HIV co-infection, other co-morbidities and programmatic management of drug resistant TB. Further, targeted interventions among vulnerable population, integrating newer molecular diagnostics for TB in the health system for early diagnosis of TB, Information Communication Technology (ICT) for notification from private sector, programme monitoring and adherence have also been leveraged as part of the strategies under RNTCP.

(c) Data on deaths due to common Non-Communicable Diseases (*viz.* Cardiovascular Diseases, Diabetes, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases) is not maintained centrally. However, the estimated deaths due to cancer furnished by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are 670541, 701007 and 732921, respectively. Further, deaths due to HIV/AIDS are 29466, 41956, 49593 and 49630 during the year 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, respectively. The number of deaths due to TB is 61888, 63226 and 63295 during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Introduction of vegetable based tablets

288. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated vegetable based tablets avoiding use of animal fat;

(b) whether the price of the medicines will increase with the usage of vegetable base;

(c) if so, how the price increase will be dealt with; and

(d) whether there is any company at present producing vegetable based tablets and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No such product as 'vegetable based tablet' has been approved under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder.

TB incidents in the country

289. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the percentage of incidence of TB in the country at present;
- (b) how many new TB patients are reported in last three years;
- (c) which are the age group and geographical areas which are affected most;
- (d) what are the main reasons for continuance of spread of TB;
- (e) what has been annual expenditure for TB treatment during last three years; and
- (f) by when Government intends to wipe it out of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As per the Global TB Report 2016, the incidence of Tuberculosis (TB) in India is 217 cases per lakh per year.

(b) The number of TB patients reported in the last 3 years is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The age group of commonly affected with TB is of 15-45 years. Geographically, people living in tribal areas, urban slums, deserts are more likely to get infected.

(d) TB is spread when people who are sick with Pulmonary TB expel bacteria into the air, for example by coughing. Therefore, delay in diagnosis and poor patient compliance to treatment are the main reasons for continuance of spread of TB.

(e) The details of annual expenditure under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme in last 3 years are given in Statement-II (See below).

(f) As per The National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis, the Government plans to eliminate Tuberculosis by 2025.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Case Notification of TB for India

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014	2015	2016
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	756	584	509
2.	Andhra Pradesh	88638	61758	64420

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014	2015	2016
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2691	2748	2758
4.	Assam	38317	38014	36724
5.	Bihar	67991	64928	59020
6.	Chandigarh	2869	3143	2980
7.	Chhattisgarh	28864	29950	30821
8.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	450	487	510
9.	Daman and Diu	279	284	368
10.	Delhi	54037	55260	55657
11.	Goa	1660	1599	1576
12.	Gujarat	77395	82585	89293
13.	Haryana	39498	40913	41389
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14441	14333	14070
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10243	9873	9244
16.	Jharkhand	35907	34792	35130
17.	Karnataka	61328	59932	59732
18.	Kerala	23439	22785	20969
19.	Lakshadweep	27	40	23
20.	Madhya Pradesh	100034	103108	113172
21.	Maharashtra	135465	130874	122172
22.	Manipur	2198	1881	1768
23.	Meghalaya	4944	4674	3934
24.	Mizoram	1993	2088	2162
25.	Nagaland	3298	3316	2274
26.	Odisha	45777	45814	41807
27.	Puducherry	1409	1288	1415
28.	Punjab	38152	38625	37093
29.	Rajasthan	94908	90296	90032
30.	Sikkim	1630	1400	1463
31.	Tamil Nadu	84570	80543	82107
32.	Telangana	18655	39498	38829

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014	2015	2016
33.	Tripura	2507	7394	2344
34.	Uttar Pradesh	255364	246589	260572
35.	Uttarakhand	14429	14317	13255
36.	West Bengal	89819	87468	85179
TOTAL		1443942	1423181	1424771

Statement-II*Details of BE, RE and Expenditure under TB Control*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Budget Estimates (BE)	Revised Estimates (RE)	Final Estimates (FE)	Expenditure
1.	2014-15	710.15	640.00	640.00	639.94
2.	2015-16	640.00	640.00	640.00	639.86
3.	2016-17	640.00	740.00	640.00	680.89
TOTAL		3410.45	3077.15	2903.76	2943.39

Extending CGHS coverage to Imphal, Manipur

290. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to cover Imphal by CGHS, if so, the details of time-frame thereof;

(b) whether a large number of Central Government Offices exist in the State and whether Government would start with a few wellness centres to cover the city under the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes, one CGHS Wellness Centre will be opened in Imphal in the current year.

(b) and (c) CGHS Wellness Centre is being opened at Imphal as part of the decision of the Government to open at least one CGHS Wellness Centre in capital city of each State where CGHS was not present earlier. This proposed Wellness Centre will cover eligible beneficiaries of existing Central Government offices at Imphal.

Tertiary care for cancer scheme

291. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of Tertiary Care for Cancer Scheme;
- (b) the number of proposals received by Government from various States under said Scheme during last three years, State/ UT-wise along with present status of such proposals;
- (c) the details of funds provided under said scheme along with its utilisation, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the details regarding irregularities/ corruption, if any, in implementation of the Scheme; and
- (e) the other steps taken by Government for effective implementation of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Government of India is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care for Cancer scheme under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). Under the scheme, it is envisaged to support the establishment of 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) in different parts of the country. The maximum permissible assistance for SCI is ₹ 120 crores and for TCCC is ₹ 45 crores, which includes State share of 40%, except for North-Eastern and Himalayan States where the State share is 10%. The broad objective of the scheme is to develop capacity for tertiary care for cancer in all States so as to provide universal access for comprehensive cancer care. It is expected that assistance under this scheme will be utilized by the Institution for procurement of radio therapy equipment, diagnostic equipment, surgical equipment, enhancement of indoor patient facility for cancer and such other purposes relevant for diagnosis, treatment and care of cancer. Upto 30% of the cost of approved proposal can be used for construction also.

(b) and (c) The details of proposals received from various States under the said scheme from 2014-15 onwards are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The details of funds released under the said scheme from 2014-15 onwards given in Statement-II (*See below*).

As per the MoU, State Governments have to monitor expenditure incurred by the SCI/TCCC and to convey the duly verified Statement of Expenditure and Utilization

Certificate to the Central Government. The Statement of Expenditure and Utilization certificate are mandatory to be submitted to the Central Government for release of 2nd Installment of financial assistance. So far, the Central Government has released only 1st installment of Government of India share to the respective State Governments as mentioned in Statement-II.

(d) Some issues are raised by individuals/organisations and appropriate action is taken in such cases after examining the facts relating to them.

(e) The financial assistance is provided to the institutions through the State Governments based on the recommendation and commitment of State Governments. A tripartite MoU is signed with State Government and Institution, delineating responsibility of State Government and Institution. Central Government has set up an Expert Committee for recommending ceiling price of Radio Therapy and other equipments costing more than ₹ 1 crore. The scheme is monitored through multiple monitoring mechanisms.

Statement-A

Details of proposals for SCI and TCCC received under Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer scheme of NPCDCS

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC)	State Cancer Institute (SCI)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ACSR Government Medical College, Nellore	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool
2.	Assam	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	Gauhati Medical College and Hospital, Guwahati
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Government Hospital, Naharlagun	—
4.	Bihar	1. Dharbhanga Medical College, Dharbhanga 2. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Bhagalpur	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences (RCC), Patna
5.	Chhattisgarh	Central Hospital, SECL, Manendragarh, District Koriya	Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Bilaspur
6.	Delhi	Lok Nayak Hospital (Maulana Azad Medical College)	—
7.	Gujarat	1. Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Medical College, Rajkot 2. Government Medical College and SSG Hospital, Vadodara	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute (RCC), Ahmedabad
8.	Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji, Goa.	—
9.	Haryana	Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt	—
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Indira Gandhi Medical College (RCC) Shimla 2. Regional Hospital, Mandi	—
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	1. Government Medical College (RCC) Jammu 2. Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences (RCC), Srinagar

12.	Jharkhand	MGM Medical College, Jamshedpur	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi
13.	Karnataka	1. Government Medical College, Mandya 2. Government Medical College, Gulbarga	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bangaluru
14.	Kerala	Government Medical College, Kozhikode	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1. G. R. Medical College, Gwalior 2. District Hospital, Vidisha	—
16.	Maharashtra	1. Vivekanand Medical Foundation and Research Centre, Latur 2. Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Nagpur	Government Medical College, Aurangabad
17.	Manipur	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal	—
18.	Nagaland	District Hospital, Kohima	—
19.	Mizoram	Civil Hospital Aizawl	—
20.	Odisha	1. Burla Medical College (Dist. Sambalpur) 2. M.K.C.G. Medical College Hospital, Berhampur 3. District Hospital, Bhawanipatna, District Kalahandi	Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack
21.	Punjab	1. District Hospital, Hoshiarpur 2. District Hospital, Fazilka	Government Medical College, Amritsar
22.	Rajasthan	1. S. P. Medical College, Bikaner 2. Government Medical College/District Hospital, Jhalawar	SMS Medical College, Jaipur

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC)	State Cancer Institute (SCI)
23.	Sikkim	District Hospital, Sikkim	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	—	Cancer Institute (RCC) Adyar, Chennai
25.	Telangana	—	M.N.J. Institute of Oncology (RCC), Hyderabad
26.	Tripura	—	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow 2. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, AMU, Aligarh 3. Government Medical College, Jhansi	Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital (RCC), Allahabad
28.	Uttarakhand	Himalayan Institute of Medical Sciences, Dehradun	Government Medical College, Haldwani
29.	West Bengal	1. Government Medical College, Burdwan 2. Murshidabad Medical College and Hospitals 3. Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	—
TOTAL		39	19

Statement-II

Details of State-wise funds released for setting up/establishing State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) under Tertiary Care of Cancer component of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

(₹ in crore)				
Sl No.	State/UTs	Name of the Institute	SCI/ TCCC	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Funds released during the financial year 2014-15:				
1.	Karnataka	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC)	SCI	67.50
2.	Kerala	Government Medical College, Kozhikode	TCCC	25.03
3.	Tripura	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala	SCI	55.00
4.	Gujarat	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad	SCI	67.50
5.	West Bengal	Government Medical College, Burdwan	TCCC	22.24
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	SCI	47.25
7.	Tamil Nadu	Cancer Institute (RCC) Adyar, Chennai	SCI	67.38
TOTAL				351.90
(2) Funds released during the financial year 2015-16:				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	TCCC	14.87
2.	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	SCI	33.06
3.	Mizoram	Civil Hospital, Aizawl	TCCC	14.64
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	TCCC	11.43
5.	Rajasthan	S P Medical College, Bikaner	TCCC	17.123
6.	Karnataka	Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences	TCCC	17.257
7.	Telangana	MNJ Institute of Oncology and RCC, Hyderabad	SCI	18.12
TOTAL				126.5

1	2	3	4	5
(3) Funds released during the financial year 2016-17:				
1.	Kerala	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram	SCI	46.957
2.	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar	SCI	51.58
3.	Delhi	Lok Nayak Hospital	TCCC	25.4
4.	Punjab	District/Civil Hospital, Fazilka	TCCC	20.119
5.	Odisha	Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack	SCI	35.829
6.	Nagaland	District Hospital, Kohima	TCCC	13.23
7.	Haryana	Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt.	TCCC	9.2253
8.	West Bengal	Murshidabad Medical College and Hospital, Berhampore, Murshidabad	TCCC	10.9793
9.	Maharashtra	Rashtra Sant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Nagpur	TCCC	15.3196
10.	Rajasthan	SMS Medical College, Jaipur	SCI	40.6683
11.	Assam	Gauhati Medical College and Hospital, Guwahati	SCI	8.43
TOTAL				277.7375
(4) Funds released during the financial year 2017-18 (till date):				
1.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar Medical College and Hospital, Jhalawar	TCCC	19.755
2.	Maharashtra	Government Medical College and Cancer Hospital, Aurangabad	SCI	43.515
3.	Madhya Pradesh	G. R. Medical College, Gwalior	TCCC	18.9
4.	Maharashtra	Vivekananda Foundation and Research Centre, Latur	TCCC	20.25
TOTAL				102.42
No. of SCI			13	
No. of TCCC			16	
TOTAL FUNDS RELEASED (₹ in crore)			858.5575	

Diabetes treatment facility in rural areas

†292. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of patients of diabetes has been increasing rapidly in the country over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the treatment facility for diabetes is only available in district hospitals and medical colleges presently, as a result of which diabetic patients in rural areas of the country are not able to get proper treatment in time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and special measures being carried out by Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that according to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) Diabetes Atlas, 7th Edition, the prevalence of diabetes in India is 69.2 million in 2015 which is likely to be increased to 123.5 million by 2040.

(c) and (d) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State/UT Governments to create awareness and provide health care facilities. Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. It has focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-communicable Diseases including Diabetes. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities for Diabetes are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up NCD Clinics in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs). Support is also provided for checking of blood sugar at Primary Health Centre (PHCs) and sub centre level. Endocrinology is one of the major focus area for new AIIMS and many other institutions upgraded under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana. Free or subsidised treatment of Diabetes is also available at many Central and State Government Health Care Facilities for rural as well as urban population. The Government of India, under NHM, also supplements the efforts of the States for free diagnostics and drug initiatives, as per the Programme Implementation Plan of the States.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Operational Guidelines for implementing population level screening for diabetes, hypertension and common cancer *viz.* oral, breast and cervix have been released to State Governments. These guidelines include screening for risk factors of these diseases. The Plan is to leverage services of the Frontline workers (ASHA and Nurses/ANM) in screening of NCD risk factors as well as early detection and referral of NCDs. Initially, the programme is being implemented in 100 districts across the country during the year 2017-18. Such screening will generate awareness on risk factors of these diseases.

In order to leverage mobile technology, an application called Diabetes has been launched to generate awareness, promote adherence to treatment and inculcate healthy habits among the masses.

Trauma Care Centre along NH-45

293. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing Trauma Care Centre (TCC) located in National Highway-45 (NH-45) which passes through Villupuram District in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether any proposal is pending with Government to set up another Trauma Care Centre (TCC) preferably District Headquarters Hospitals in Villupuram District; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Under the ongoing Scheme 'Capacity Building for Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Government Hospitals on National Highways', Government, during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, has approved one L-III Trauma Care Facility in the Government District Head Quarters Hospital, Kallakurichi, which is located on NH-45 that passes through Villupuram District.

(b) No such proposal is pending.

(c) Does not arise.

National Policy on Thalassemia

294. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning for a National Policy on Thalassemia;

(b) if so, total number of patients in the country suffering from Thalassemia;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to lack of access to treatment and the costs involved, every year lakhs of people die across the country thereof; and

(d) if so, details, of service in the hospitals and allocation of funds by Government towards "gene therapy" process therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Presently Health is a State subject Presently there is no such plan.

(b) The exact number of patients is not known. The estimated number of patients in the country is 1,00,000 with addition of approximately 1000 new cases every year.

(c) and (d) Public health and hospitals are State subjects. No published statistics regarding the annuals deaths due to thalassemia is available. Government has not allocated any funds separately for gene therapy process.

Funds for prevention and control of fluorosis

295. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many districts are covered in the country under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF);

(b) how many have been added to the list in the last three years and the details thereof;

(c) what are the funds granted by the Ministry for the prevention and control of fluorosis for the last three years and current year and the details thereof; and

(d) how many people in the 19 States are affected by the fluorosis and how many are at risk due to prevalence of fluorosis and the details thereof especially the children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government of India started the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) as a new health initiative in the Eleventh Five Year Plan with an aim to prevent and control Fluorosis in the country. A total of 132 districts of 19 States have been covered under the programme in a phased manner up to the financial year 2016-17. However, in the last three years, a total of 27 districts have been added under the programme. A list of such districts is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Initially, the funds under NPPCF were released by the Programme Division. However, since 2015-16, the funds under NPPCF are being released through mission

flexible pool. The details of funds released to the States since 2014-15 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Details regarding the cumulative number of Suspected Dental Fluorosis cases as per school surveys conducted by States under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

As per Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, approximately 115 lakh people staying in the Fluoride affected habitations were at risk as on 01.04.2016.

Statement-I

Year-wise districts covered under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF)

Year	State	Districts	No. of Districts
2008-09	Andhra Pradesh	1. Nellore	6
	Gujarat	2. Jamnagar	
	Rajasthan	3. Nagaur	
	Madhya Pradesh	4. Ujjain	
	Odisha	5. Nayagarh	
	Tamil Nadu	6. Dharmapure	
2009-10	Assam	7. Nagoan	14
	Bihar	8. Nawada	
	Chhattisgarh	9. Durg	
	Telangana	10. Nalgonda	
	Jharkhand	11. Palamau	
	Karnataka	12. Mysore	
	Karnataka	13. Ballary	
	Kerala	14. Pallakad	
	Maharashtra	15. Chandrapur	
	Maharashtra	16. Nanded	
	Punjab	17. Sangrur	
	Uttar Pradesh	18. Unnao	
	Uttar Pradesh	19. Rae Bareilly	
	West Bengal	20. Bankura	

Year	State	Districts	No. of Districts
2010-11	Telangana	21. Karimnagar	40
	Andhra Pradesh	22. Prakasam	
	Assam	23. K.Long	
		24. Kamrup	
	Uttar Pradesh	25. Pratagarh	
		26. Firozabad	
	Karnataka	27. Chikkaballapur	
		28. Kopel	
		29. Davangere	
		30. Tumkur	
	Madhya Pradesh	31. Dhar	
		32. Seoni	
		33. Chindwara	
		34. Mandla	
	Punjab	35. Firozpur	
	Haryana	36. Mahendragarh	
		37. Mewat	
	Bihar	38. Banka	
		39. Aurangabad	
		40. Bhagalpur	
		41. Gaya	
		42. Jammui	
		43. Nalanda	
		44. Shekhpura	
	Jharkhand	45. Garhwa	
		46. Chatra	
	Odisha	47. Angual	
		48. Naupada	
	Gujarat	49. Sabarkantha	
	Rajasthan	50. Ajmer	

Year	State	Districts	No. of Districts
2011-12	Maharashtra	51. Rajsamand	31
		52. Bhilwara	
		53. Tonk	
		54. Jodhpur	
		55. Latur	
		56. Washim	
		57. Yavatmal	
	West Bengal	58. Birbhum	
		59. Purlia	
		60. Dakshin Dinajpur	
	Andhra Pradesh	61. Guntur	
	Telangana	62. Mehboob Nagar	
	Bihar	63. Kaimur	
		64. Munger	
	Jharkhand	65. Hazaribagh	
	Kerala	66. Alappuzha	
	Maharashtra	67. Beed	
	Uttar Pradesh	68. Mathura	
	West Bengal	69. Maldah	
	Karnataka	70. Chitra Durga	
		71. Bangalkote	
		72. Bangalore (U)	
		73. Bijapur	
		74. Raichur	
		75. Gadag	
		76. Gulbarga	
		77. Hassan	
		78. Kolar	
		79. Mandia	
		80. Ramnagaram	

Year	State	Districts	No. of Districts
2013-14	Rajasthan	81. Shimoga `	9
		82. Bikaner	
		83. Churu	
		84. Dausa	
		85. Dungarpur	
		86. Jaipur	
		87. Jaisalmer	
		88. Jalore	
		89. Pali	
		90. Sikar	
	Madhya Pradesh	91. Udaipur	
		92. Betul	
		93. Jhabua	
		94. Raigarh	
		95. Sehore	
		96. Alirajpur	
		97. Dindori	
		98. Khargaoan	
		99. Raisen	
		100. Shajapur	
2013-14	Rajasthan	101. Banswara	2
		102. Swai Madhopur	
	Chhattisgarh	103. Kanker	1
	Gujarat	104. Vadodra	1
	Jammu and Kashmir	105. Doda	1
2014-15	Rajasthan	106. Karauli	5
		107. Chittaurgarh	
		108. Ganganagar	
		109. Jhalawar	
		110. Jhunjhunu	

Year	State	Districts	No. of Districts	
2015- 16	Gujarat	111. Banaskantha	1	
	Assam	112. Dhubri	1	
	Chhatiasgarh	113. Kondagaom	2	
2016-17	Rajasthan	114. Korba		
		115. Barmer	5	
		116. Alwar		
		117. Bharatpur		
		118. Kota		
		119. Sirohi		
		Maharashtra	120. Nagpur	1
		West Bengal	121. Uttar Dinajpur	1
		Punjab	122. Patiala	1
	Madhya Pradesh	123. Ratlam	1	
	Jharkhand	124. Ranchi	9	
		125. Pakur		
		126. Sahebganj		
		127. Ramgarh		
		128. Jamtara		
		129. Simdega		
		130. Dhanbad		
		131. Giridih		
132. Godda				
TOTAL DISTRICTS			132	

Statement-II*Details of Allocation and Releases under NPPCF*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15 under NPPCF		2015-16 under Mission Flexi Pool*		2016-17 under Mission Flexi Pool*		2017-18 under Mission Flexi Pool* (as on date)	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.16	0.16	153.63	177.57	170.72	170.74	260.44	
2.	Assam	0.19	0.19	334.77	335.46	372.22	409.44	551.51	
3.	Bihar	0	0	417.67	375.89	465.83	397.07	710.63	
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	159.96	147.16	178.41	178.41	272.16	183.71
5.	Gujarat	0.15	0.15	175.38	196.32	194.85	194.85	297.24	200.63
6.	Haryana	0	0	69.10	69.11	76.90	76.90	117.31	79.18
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	152.13	158.22	169.68	152.60	258.84	174.72
8.	Jharkhand	0	0	158.47	118.86	176.74	88.37	269.62	
9.	Karnataka	0.32	0.32	185.57	185.57	206.23	206.22	314.60	141.57
10.	Kerala	0.15	0.15	66.29	71.59	73.79	60.29	112.56	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	371.21	427.44	414.02	414.01	631.58	426.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Maharashtra	0.33	0.33	302.46	314.56	336.14	352.84	512.79	
13.	Odisha	0	0	217.57	217.57	242.66	218.39	370.17	249.87
14.	Punjab	0	0	75.22	90.89	83.70	83.70	127.69	
15.	Rajasthan	0.75	0.75	377.60	411.41	421.15	421.15	642.46	
16.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	181.29	208.48	201.73	201.72	307.75	138.49
17.	Uttar Pradesh	0.19	0.19	765.42	688.88	853.69	768.32	1302.30	
18.	West Bengal	0	0	233.55	179.83	260.15	260.15	396.85	267.87
19.	Telangana**	0.15	0.15	109.80	121.61	122.01	115.91	186.13	125.64
TOTAL		2.38	2.38	4,507.08	4,496.42	5,020.62	4,771.08	7642.63	1988
OTHERS									
GRAND TOTAL		2.38	2.38	4,507.08	4,496.42	5,020.62	4,771.08	7642.63	1988

Note: * Mission Flexi Pool covers as many as 29 activities/Programmes/Schemes out of which NPPCF is one. Hence programme-wise released is not available.

** Though Telangana State was not in existence from 2009-10 to 2012-13, funds were released to District Nalgonda of the then Andhra Pradesh and now this district is in Telangana.

1. The expenditure shown during the year 2014-15 has been carried forward since 2008-09.
2. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State share and unspent balances.
3. The above figures are provided by NHM as NPPCF covered under Health System Strengthening since 2015-16.
4. 19 States as mentioned above are being covered under NPPCF.

Statement-III

*State-wise No. of Suspected Dental Fluorosis cases (cumulative)
in school children*

Sl. No.	State	Suspected Dental Fluorosis cases in school children (cumulative)**
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2976
2.	Telangana	9777
3.	Assam	811
4.	Bihar	969
5.	Chhattisgarh	153
6.	Gujarat	1910
7.	Haryana	2669
8.	Jharkhand	852
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	NA
10.	Karnataka	434230
11.	Kerala	8782
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3690
13.	Maharashtra	2511
14.	Odisha	NA
15.	Punjab	7007
16.	Rajasthan	87146
17.	Tamil Nadu	15643
18.	Uttar Pradesh	590
19.	West Bengal	12129
TOTAL		5,91,845

** As per data provided by States in State Monitoring Reports.

Healthcare infrastructure in the country

296. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the healthcare infrastructure in India is inadequate when compared to Global Standards, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India is lagging behind several nations in global ranking in the healthcare sector under several indicators, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has specific strategy to improve the situation in the healthcare sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) A study titled “Measuring the health-related Sustainable Development Goals in 188 Countries: a baseline analysis from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015” published recently in “The Lancet” placed India in 143rd position. The study provides an analysis of 33 health-related Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators.

(c) Public Health and hospitals is a State subject. The Government of India has recently approved the National Health Policy (NHP) which provides detailed framework and policy thrust areas to improve healthcare sector in a time bound manner.

Displaying of generic names on medicine packets

297. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to ensure display of generic names prominently along with trade name or branded name of allopathic medicines; and

(b) whether any time-frame has been kept for pharmaceutical companies for such compulsory display of generic names, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Rule 96 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 provides that name of the drug shall be printed or written in a more conspicuous manner than the trade name, if any, which shall be shown immediately after or under the proper name.

Further, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has published a draft notification for public comments *vide* GSR 302 (E) dated 30.03.2017 for amendment of Rule, 96 to provide that the proper name of the drugs shall be printed in a conspicuous manner which shall be in the same font but at level two font size larger than the brand name or the trade name, if any.

(b) The pharmaceuticals companies are required to comply with all the provisions, including Rule 96, of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. However no time-frame has been provided in the said GSR notification dated 30.03.2017

Establishing of AIIMS in Tamil Nadu

298. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any plea for expediting the establishment of AIIMS in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the concrete steps taken by Government in this regard to expedite the setting up of AIIMS in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) whether Government has taken appropriate steps to improve overall development of medical research infrastructure and medical colleges in the country including Tamil Nadu if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes.

(b) Union Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech for the financial year 2015-16, has announced to set up six new AIIMS including one in Tamil Nadu. Government of Tamil Nadu was requested to assess the sites offered/proposed and identify three to four locations for setting up of AIIMS in the state on the basis of criteria under challenge method. Response of the Government of Tamil Nadu was received *vide* letter dated 04.05.2017. This Ministry has requested the State Government *vide* letter dated 24.05.2017 to provide clarification/additional details for selection of site for setting up of AIIMS in Tamil Nadu. A reply dated 12.07.2017 has been received. Based on the inputs of the State Government, a final decision on site is to be taken.

(c) Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), 6 All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) have been set up and are functional. 14 new AIIMS have been proposed to be set up in different states of the country. Details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

73 Government Medical Colleges/Institutes have been approved for upgradation in different phases under PMSSY. The list of Institutes is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I***List of AIIMS proposed and functional under PMSSY*****(A) List of AIIMS proposed/announced under PMSSY**

-
1. AIIMS, Rae Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh
 2. AIIMS, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh
 3. AIIMS, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
 4. AIIMS, Kalyani, West Bengal
-

-
5. AIIMS, Nagpur, Maharashtra
 6. AIIMS, Guwahati, Assam
 7. AIIMS, Bathinda, Punjab
 8. AIIMS, Vijaypur, Jammu
 9. AIIMS, Awantipora, Kashmir
 10. AIIMS, Himachal Pradesh
 11. AIIMS, Bihar
 12. AIIMS, Tamil Nadu
 13. AIIMS, Gujarat
 14. AIIMS, Deoghar, Jharkhand

(B) List of Functional AIIMS

1. AIIMS, Patna, Bihar
 2. AIIMS, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
 3. AIIMS, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
 4. AIIMS, Jodhpur, Rajasthan
 5. AIIMS, Rishikesh, Uttarakhand
 6. AIIMS, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
-

Statement-II

Details of Government Medical Colleges/Institutes, taken up for upgradation under PMSSY

Sl. No.	State	Name of Institution
(A) Phase I (13 GMCIs)		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Government Medical College, Jammu Government Medical College, Srinagar
3.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Ranchi
4.	Gujarat	BJ Medical College, Ahmedabad
5.	Karnataka	Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore
6.	Kerala	Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram
7.	Maharashtra	Grant Medical College and Sir JJ Group of Hospitals, Mumbai

Sl. No.	State	Name of Institution
8.	Tamil Nadu	Government Medical College, Salem
9.	Telangana	Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad, Telangana
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi
11.	West Bengal	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata
(B) Phase-II (6 GMCIs)		
1.	Haryana	Pandit BD Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Government Medical College, Tanda
3.	Maharashtra	Government Medical College, Nagpur
4.	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar
5.	Tamil Nadu	Government Medical College, Madurai
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
(C) Phase-III (39 GMCIs)		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada Government Medical College, Anantpur
2.	Assam	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh
3.	Bihar	Srikrishna Medical College, Muzaffarpur Government Medical College, Darbhanga
4.	Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji
5.	Gujarat	Government Medical College, Rajkot
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Government Medical College, Shimla
7.	Jharkhand	Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad
8.	Karnataka	Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli
9.	Kerala	Kozhikode Medical College T.D. Medical College, Alappuzha

Sl. No.	State	Name of Institution
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Government Medical College, Rewa Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur GR Medical College, Gwalior
11.	Maharashtra	Government Medical College, Aurangabad Government Medical College, Latur Government Medical College, Akola Shri Vasant Rao Naik Government Medical College, Yavatmal
12.	Odisha	MKCG Medical College, Bhubaneswar VSS Medical College, Burla
13.	Punjab	Government Medical College, Patiala
14.	Rajasthan	SP Medical College, Bikaner RNT Medical College, Udaipur Government Medical College, Kota
15.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli
16.	Telangana	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal
17.	Tripura	Agartala Government Medical College, Tripura
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Government Medical College, Jhansi Government Medical College, Gorakhpur MLN Medical College, Allahabad LLR Medical College, Meerut
19.	West Bengal	BS Medical College, Bankura Government Medical College, Malda North Bengal Medical College, Darjeeling
(D) Phase-IV (13 GMCIs)		
1.	Bihar	PMCH, Patna
2.		GMC, Bhagalpur
3.		GMC, Gaya

Sl. No.	State	Name of Institution
4.	Chhattisgarh	GMC, Bilaspur
5.		GMC, Jagdalpur
6.	Delhi	UCMS-GTB hospital
7.	Gujarat	GMC, Surat
8.		GMC, Bhavnagar
9.	Madhya Pradesh	GMC, Indore
10.	Odisha	GMC, Cuttack
11.	Rajasthan	GMC, Jaipur
12.	Uttar Pradesh	GMC, Agra
13.		GMC, Kanpur

(E) Recent Approvals

Ministry has approved the proposal for creation of a Super Specialty block in Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU at a cost of ₹ 200 crore and Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology at a cost of ₹ 230 crore under PMSSY.

Prescribing of generic medicines

299. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make it mandatory for doctors to prescribe generic medicines, whenever possible; and

(b) whether Government proposes to make it mandatory for pharmacists to suggest generic medicines, whenever possible, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Medical Council of India (MCI), with the prior approval of the Union Government, has notified the amendment in clause 1.5 of Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, *vide* notification dated 21.09.2016, which now prescribes "Every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names legibly and preferably in capital letters and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs."

Eradication of Kala-Azar

300. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the fight against Kala-Azar, India is far behind its neighbours Nepal and Bangladesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what action Government proposes to take to eradicate Kala-Azar from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No. In the fight against Kala-azar, India is not far behind its neighbours Nepal and Bangladesh as Kala-azar is targeted for elimination by this year. The disease burden in India is much higher as 54 districts are Kala-azar endemic in India as against 26 districts in Bangladesh and 18 districts in Nepal.

Out of 633 endemic blocks, 539 (85%) have already achieved elimination in 2016.

(b) Kala-azar is targetted for elimination in the country by this year. Following initiatives have been taken by Government of India to achieve the eliminaiton target:—

- Use of single day single dose AmBisome injection in the endemic Kala-azar states.
- Use of Synthetic pyrethroid insecticides for Indoor Residual Spray in endemic villages with hand compression pumps.
- Government of India has provisioned incentive of ₹ 500/- to Kala-azar patient as loss of wages and ₹ 2000/- to Post Kala-azar Dermal Leishmaniasis (PKDL) case.
- Incentive of ₹ 300/- to ASHA for referring suspected case and ensuring complete treatment.
- Road map on Kala-azar Elimination developed and shared with the states and partners. The road map has defined timeline for implementation of activities by state, district, block and village level.
- Accelerated plan for Kala-azar elimination was developed in mid-February, 2017 for accelerated surveillance, diagnosis and treatment.
- Ensuring no stock-out of drugs and diagnostics.
- Regular monthly video conferencing with State Officials and Partners every month to review the progress of Kala-azar elimination.

- Regular field visits of officers for monitoring and supervision of Kala-azar activities.

Besides, Government of Bihar and Jharkhand are providing incentive @ ₹ 6,600/- each to Kala-azar patient as loss of wages. This has improved treatment compliance.

Strengthening facilities for treatment of haemophilia

301. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total estimated number of persons with haemophilia (PwH) in the country;
- (b) whether Government has formulated any plan strengthening facilities for treatment of PwH including setting up of coagulation laboratories and haemophilia treatment centres and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to come out with a standard protocol to procure/import the life saving drug *viz.* 'Anti Haemophilia Factor' for treatment of PwH?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No such database is maintained at the central level. It is estimated that our country has 1,00,000-1,25,000 severe haemophilia cases with an addition of approximately 1500-1800 new cases every year.

(b) Public Health and hospitals are a state subjects. However, under the National Health Mission support is being provided to the states for strengthening their health care system including support for patients suffering from blood disorders such as thalassemia, sickle cell and haemophilia, based on proposals received from State Governments.

(c) No fresh steps have been undertaken for coming out with a standard protocol to procure/import the lifesaving drug *viz.*, 'Anti Haemophilia Factor' for treatment of PwH

Status of AIIMS, Deoghar

302. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) what has been the budgetary allocation made during FY 2017-18 for the proposed AIIMS to be set up at Deoghar in Jharkhand;
- (b) by when the proposed AIIMS to be set up at Deoghar will become fully operational; and

(c) the details of infrastructure, sanction of doctors and other personnel for AIIMS, Deoghar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE) : (a) to (c) In Budget Speech of 2017-18, setting up of AIIMS, Deoghar in Jharkhand was announced. The cost of setting up, timelines for making it fully operational and details of infrastructure depends upon the receipt of various due approvals of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and Cabinet. At present, land has not been handed over by the State Government.

Fatalities from dengue epidemic

303. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the State-wise number of cases reported and fatalities on account of dengue over the last three years;

(b) what steps have been taken to tackle the dengue epidemic this year, with specific reference to Jharkhand; and

(c) what lessons have been learnt from last year's experience in the National Capital Region to deal with the dengue epidemic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Details of State-wise Dengue cases and deaths reported during the last three years and the current year (prev till 09.7.17) in the country are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Government of India (GoI) has taken the following measures for prevention and control of Dengue in the country including Jharkhand during 2017:—

- GoI provides Technical Guidelines for prevention and control, case management and effective community participation to the States for its implementation. All these Guidelines are uploaded on National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) *website* www.nvbdc.gov.in.
- Periodic reviews were done at the higher level and advisories issued from time to time. During 2017 (till date), 5 review meetings, 2 video-conferences were held and 13 advisories were issued.
- States were requested to make Dengue a notifiable disease. So far, 11 states have taken action and reminder issued to remaining States including Jharkhand on 27th April, 2017.

- Diagnosis is provided through 602 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and 16 Apex Referral laboratories (ARLs) identified across the country. Out of which 5 SSHs are identified in the state of Jharkhand.
- In 2017 (till June), GoI has supplied 1793 Dengue IgM kits (1 kit =96 tests) across the country through NIV Pune out of which 5 dengue IgM kit (1 kit =96 tests) have been supplied against the allocation of 20 kits to the Jharkhand State.
- Training of Trainers organized for 12 States at Lucknow (12-14 June) and Delhi (27-28 June) for capacity building of Clinicians on case management.
- Focused IEC/BCC activities are carried out at National and State level.
 - ◆ 'National Dengue Day' was observed on 16th May across the country.
 - ◆ A News paper advertisement released across the country on 16th May.
 - ◆ IEC campaign made on All India Radio, 182 FM channels, 96 community radio and in 67 satellite channels from 6th June, 2017 for 30 days.
- Periodic field visits were made by NVBDCP Officials to States/UTs.
- Funds are provided by Government of India to the States for prevention and control of vector borne diseases including Dengue to implement the public health activities.

(c) In the absence of any effective drug against Dengue infection, it mainly depends on control of vector mosquito for which effective community participation and inter-sectoral coordination of various stakeholders are very important. It was observed to be very low in the National Capital Region.

Statement

State-wise dengue cases and deaths in the country

Sl. No.	State	2014		2015		2016		2017 (Prov till 9th July)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1262	5	3159	2	3417	2	633	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	0	1933	1	13	0	0	0
3.	Assam	85	0	1076	1	6157	4	104	0
4.	Bihar	297	0	1771	0	1912	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	440	9	384	1	356	0	25	0
6.	Goa	168	1	293	0	150	0	98	0
7.	Gujarat	2320	3	5590	9	8028	14	630	0
8.	Haryana	214	2	9921	13	2493	0	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	19	1	322	0	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	153	0	79	1	1	0
11.	Jharkhand	36	0	102	0	414	1	24	0
12.	Karnataka	3358	2	5077	9	6083	8	2193	0
13.	Kerala	2575	11	4075	25	7439	13	10377	18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2131	13	2108	8	3150	12	42	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	13	0	172	0	3	0
16.	Maharashtra	8573	54	4936	23	6792	33	372	1
17.	Manipur	0	0	52	0	51	1	4	0
18.	Mizoram	19	0	43	0	580	0	24	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	21	1	142	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	6433	9	2450	2	8380	11	102	0
21.	Punjab	472	8	14128	18	10439	15	8	0
22.	Rajasthan	1243	7	4043	7	5292	16	56	0
23.	Sikkim	5	0	21	0	82	0	18	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2804	3	4535	12	2531	5	4407	1
25.	Tripura	6	0	40	0	102	0	48	0
26.	Telangana	704	1	1831	2	4037	4	258	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	200	0	2892	9	15033	42	97	1
28.	Uttarakhand	106	0	1655	1	2146	4	0	0
29.	West Bengal	3934	4	8516	14	22865	45	469	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	139	0	153	0	92	0	8	0
31.	Chandigarh	13	0	966	1	1246	0	16	0
32.	Delhi	995	3	15867	60	4431	10	109	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	641	1	1154	0	4161	2	258	0
34.	Daman and Diu	46	0	165	0	89	0	2	0
35.	Puducherry	1322	1	771	0	490	2	273	0
TOTAL		40571	137	99913	220	129166	245	20664	22

Regulation of FDCs

304. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends on regulating fixed-dose combinations (FDCs) so as to eliminate those without rational therapeutic justification, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government intends on necessitating bio-equivalence studies for those generic drugs approved before 3 April, 2017, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government intends on integrating all drug regulators into one database to enable access to information regarding substandard drugs to all citizens, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) containing drugs combined together for the first time are treated as 'New Drugs'. These, therefore, require permission from the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG(I)] before these could be licensed by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs), appointed by the respective State Governments, for manufacture for sale in the country. Many SLAs had, despite not having the authority to grant licences for new FDCs, continued to grant licences without approval of the DCG(I). In order to address this issue, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare issued statutory directions to the State Governments to instruct their respective drugs licensing authorities to refrain from granting such licenses. However, the practice was still not discontinued by some of the SLAs.

The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) on Health and Family Welfare had, in its 59th Report, observed that some State Licensing Authorities had issued manufacturing licences for a very large number of FDCs without prior clearance from CDSCO and this had resulted in the availability of many FDCs in

the market which have not been tested for efficacy and safety. The Committee had also noted that this could put patients at risk.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee had also expressed the view that those unauthorized FDCs that pose risk to patients and communities, such as a combination of two antibacterials, need to be withdrawn immediately due to the danger of developing resistance that would affect the entire population. DCG(I) had requested all State/UT Drug Controllers to ask the concerned manufacturers in their States to prove the safety and efficacy of such FDCs as had been licensed by SLAs prior to 01.10.2012 without obtaining the approval of DCG(I) within a period of 18 months, failing which, such FDCs would be considered for being prohibited for manufacture and marketing in the country. In reply, CDSCO received approximately 6320 applications from manufacturers for proving the safety and efficacy of these FDCs. On scrutiny, it was observed that many FDCs are being manufactured by a number of applicants.

With the approval of the Ministry, CDSCO constituted 10 Expert Committees on 03.02.2014 for examining the safety and efficacy of these FDCs. These Committees could, however, examine only about 295 applications. Subsequent to that the Central Government appointed an Expert Committee to examine the matter. The Committee was also assisted by eminent experts in different therapeutic areas from premier Medical Institutions and hospitals. The Expert Committee, after detailed examination and deliberations recommended that some of these FDCs lacked therapeutic justification; were found to be pharmacokinetically or pharmacodynamically incompatible; had abuse potential; or could lead to antibiotic resistance in the population. The Expert Committee carried out a comprehensive review of the FDCs keeping in view the contemporary Scientific knowledge and expertise. On the basis of the recommendations of the Expert Committee, the Government examined the matter further and requested the Committee to provide specific reasons in respect of each FDC that was found to be irrational. The Committee, accordingly reviewed the matter further and finalized its recommendations. After careful consideration of the matter, the Government issued show cause notices to all the manufacturers whose products were found to be irrational and who had submitted their applications to the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization. At the request of the manufacturers, additional time of three months was given to them to respond to the show cause notices. Thereafter, after due consideration of the report and replies, the Government *vide* Gazette Notifications S.O. Nos.705(E) to 1048(E) dated 10.03.2016 prohibited the manufacture for sale, sale and distribution for human use 344 FDCs with immediate effect in public interest as use of such FDCs was likely to involve risk to human beings whereas safer alternatives to these drugs were available. These notifications were issued after a detailed scientific assessment and examination of all pertinent issues. However many manufacturers filed a number of cases in different high courts. The Hon'ble High

Court of Delhi has quashed these notifications *vide* its judgment dated 01.12.2016 and the Government has filed appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Further, in pursuance of the action taken note on the 59th PSC report, based on the examination by the Subject Expert Committee constituted by the Central Government, the Government *vide* Gazette Notifications S.O. Nos.1851(E) to 1855 (E) dated 08.06.2017 prohibited the manufacture for sale, sale and distribution for human use five FDCs with immediate effect in public interest.

(b) Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 were amended *vide* GSR No.327 (E) dated 03.04.2017, wherein, there is a requirement that "the applicant shall submit the result of bioequivalence study referred to in Schedule Y, along with the application for grant of a license of oral dosage form of drugs specified under category II and category IV of the biopharmaceutical classification system".

(c) Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), as part of its comprehensive e-Governance program, has launched an online portal "SUGAM". Modules for creation of databases of drug manufacturing facilities, approved drug formulations and retail and wholesale licenses issued in the country have been developed under the portal SUGAM. With regard to the database of the drug manufacturing facilities and approved drug formulations, the data is uploaded by the respective manufacturers and subsequently authenticated by the concerned State Drugs Controllers.

National Policy on Thalassemia

305. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends on bringing out a National Policy on Thalassemia in order to create awareness and to prevent its further spread, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government intends on making carrier testing compulsory for relatives of Thalassemia patients, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the steps being implemented currently by Government to further research on Thalassemia gene therapy in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Public Health is a State subject. However, the Ministry has prepared and issued comprehensive guideline for Haemoglobinopathies (Thalassemia, Sickle cell anemia and other variant anemia) for prevention and management of Haemoglobinopathies.

The Guidelines provide for screening of every pregnant woman during ANC, pre-marital Counseling at the college level and onetime screening for variant anemia for all children in class VIII. There is no proposal to make carrier testing compulsory for relatives of thalassemia patients as it should be voluntary and not cause stigmatisation of the family. Awareness programme on thalassemia are being conducted by several State Governments.

(c) As per ICMR, there is no research being carried out on thalassemia gene therapy by MoHFW.

Purchasing of medicines at high prices

†306. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that medicines are being purchased at higher prices by the Centre than that of States;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to purchase the medicines at the prices at which States are purchasing; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare procures medicines for centrally sponsored programmes like RNTCP, NVBDCP, Family Welfare and NACO. The drugs procured under centrally sponsored schemes are different from drugs procured by the State Governments.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) All procurements of drugs and medicines are done centrally through open and competitive bidding, which are widely published and participated. The technical specifications mandate adherence to GMP, WHO-GMP or WHO Pre-qualification quality standards, MoHFW does not procure any drugs listed in the Essential Drugs.

Rampant increase in sale of synthetic and adulterated milk products

307. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a rampant increase in the sale of synthetic and adulterated milk and dairy products in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for continuation of such malpractice; and

(c) whether Government has taken any serious view on this issue and if so, the action taken by Government to curb such malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Cases of adulteration in milk and milk products have been brought into the notice of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). As per the information made available by State/UT Governments to FSSAI, details of samples of milk and milk products analysed, found not conforming to the prescribed standards and action taken during the year 2016-17 is as under:—

Name of Food Item	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of samples found to be non-conforming	No. of Prosecution Launched	Conviction/ Penalties
Milk	2123	466	414	68/112
Milk Products	2810	679	422	89/109

(c) The implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 primarily rests with the State/ UT Governments. Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products is undertaken by the Officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to check compliance of the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and the rules and regulations made thereunder. In cases, where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

FSSAI takes up the issue of enforcement of the provisions of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder with the State/UT authorities, through communications and interactions during the meetings of the Central Advisory Committee, *inter alia*, comprising the Commissioners of Food Safety of all States and UTs, for effective implementation of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder. FSSAI is also taking comprehensive steps for consumer awareness generation and redressal of consumer complaints and to achieve this goal FSSAI recently launched many consumer contact media *i.e* SMS, WhatsApp, twitter, FSSAI App, Toll – Free No. 1800112100, FSSAI Facebook Page, and Food Safety Connect. The website and Facebook page of FSSAI contain information on methods for checking adulteration at home. Documentary films on detecting the adulteration in milk and milk products,

pepper and pulses etc. have been developed and are available on FSSAI's YouTube channel. These videos are shown during various campaigns and events. Booklets on adulteration and common methods for its detection in milk and milk products, Oils and Fats, Sweetening Agents, Food Grains and their products, Pulses, Spices, Salt, Tea, Coffee, etc. both at home as well as laboratory, etc. are also available on FSSAI's website.

Guidelines on prescribing generic medicines

308. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of directions given by the Medical Council of India in April this year with regard to prescribing generic medicines in place of branded ones;

(b) what are the reasons due to which doctors are not following these guidelines and what action MCI/Ministry is going to take in this regard; and

(c) whether any consultations with the States have been held in this regard, Health being a State subject, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Medical Council of India (MCI) with the prior approval of the Union Government has notified the amendment in Clause 1.5 of Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, *vide* notification dated 21.09.2016, which now prescribes "Every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names legibly and preferably in capital letters and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs". MCI has issued a Circular on 21.04.2017 *vide* which all the Registered Medical Practitioners under the Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act have been directed to comply with the aforesaid provisions. The State Medical Councils and MCI are empowered under the Ethics Code to take action against such doctors.

(c) No.

Internet addiction problem

309. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the 65 per cent of internet users are net addict;

(b) whether Government has carried out a survey to see whether internet addiction is becoming a problem in urban areas;

(c) whether Government can provide the details of number of patients admitted for the treatment of internet addiction, State-wise; and

(d) whether Government proposes to open internet de-addiction centres across the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As reported by NIC, as per reports appearing on the internet, some survey in 2015 revealed that as many as 65% of Indian netizens are internet addicts. However, source of this survey is not known so as to rely on its authenticity.

(b) No such survey has been carried out by the Government.

(c) The requisite information is not available.

(d) There is no such proposal as on date.

Tertiary cancer care centres in Rajasthan

†310. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the districts in the State of Rajasthan where the Centre proposes to establish tertiary cancer care centres;

(b) the details of the funds made available for the said tertiary cancer care centres; and

(c) by when the amount would be sanctioned by Government for establishing the said cancer care centre in Jhalawar district as per the proposal of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Under the Strengthening of Tertiary Care for Cancer scheme of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), in the State of Rajasthan, Central Government has approved Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) at S. P. Medical College, Bikaner and Jhalawar Hospital and Medical College, Jhalawar, with the recommendation of the State Government of Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) Under the scheme, upto ₹ 45 crore is provided as Grant in Aid to TCCC, which is shared between the Centre and State Government in the ratio of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

60:40. The 1st installments of Government of India share amounting to ₹ 17.123 crore during 2015-16 and ₹ 19.755 crore during 2017-18 were released to the Government of Rajasthan for assistance to S. P. Medical College, Bikaner and Jhalawar Medical College and Hospital, Jhalawar, respectively.

Budgetary provision of NRHM

†311. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the budget of the country in this year under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) whether the Ministry pays attention to the fact that the backward States where there is acute shortage of basic health facilities will be allocated more and more funds at the time of budget allocation; and

(c) if so, the standards set for the allocation of funds and ways through which these standards are complied with?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been subsumed under National Health Mission (NHM). The Budgetary Estimate (BE) under National Health Mission (NHM) is ₹ 21,940.70 crore for the F.Y. 2017-18.

(b) and (c) Yes. The Ministry pays attention to the fact that the States where there is acute shortage of basic health facilities are allocated more funds at the time of budget allocation. In this regard, it may be noted that under NHM, annual resource envelope of a State is decided based on its population and a weight-age factor which depends on area of the State, health lag/socio-economic backwardness.

Details of the formula approved for the allocation of funds are given in Statement.

Statement

1. Formula for allocation of funds under NRHM-RCH Flexible Pool:—

Allocation of funds to the States under NRHM-RCH Flexible Pool is done on the basis of population with some additional weightage to States on account of socio-economic backwardness/health lag. The weightage given to the States are as under:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Category States	Weightage
Empowered Action Group (EAG) Large States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Odisha	1.3
Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh (EAG States)	1.5
Eight NE States including Sikkim and 3/Hilly States (Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and HP)	3.2
Small UTs (Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Andaman and Nicobar Island)	3
Other States/UTs receive funds without any additional weightage	1

2. Formula for allocation of funds under National Urban Health Mission Flexible Pool: The allocation under NUHM is done on the basis of urban population and urban slum population giving weightage in the ratio of 50:50 to both the components.

Regulating e-pharmacy business

312. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed amendment in regulations for sale of medicines and pharmaceuticals online on an e-platform, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that verification of drugs being extremely cumbersome problems such as sale of counterfeit drugs and psychotropic substances online besides, improper use of medicine will arise in sale of medicines through e-pharmacy;

(c) if so, what measures it proposes to remedy such situations; and

(d) whether Government has ensured requisite infrastructure throughout the country to implement these regulations, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (d) A Sub-Committee had been constituted by the Drugs Consultative Committee (DCC) to examine issues relating to online sale of drugs. The Sub-Committee has submitted its report to the Drugs Consultative Committee. The Sub-Committee has *inter alia* recommended:—

- Creation of a National Portal to act as the nodal platform for transacting and monitoring online sale of drugs.
- Necessity of evolving a mechanism to register e-pharmacies.

- Geographical restrictions for operation of e-pharmacies.
- Existing licencees involved in retail sale of drugs could also register on the National Portal for carrying out online sale of drugs.
- Requirement of registration with CDSCO under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.
- Certain categories of drugs viz. the Narcotic and Psychotropic drugs, tranquilizers, habit forming drugs and Schedule X drugs that are prone to being abused or misused be excluded from sale through e-pharmacies.

The Government has issued a notice seeking public comments on regulation of sale of drugs including introduction of an electronic platform for regulation of sale of drugs in the country.

Starting of air ambulance services

†313. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to start helicopter/air ambulance services in big and major Government hospitals throughout the country for transporting critically ill patients, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has prepared any roadmap regarding this after consultation with the Ministry of Civil Aviation, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has studied the methodology adopted by international hospitals for transferring critically ill patients from one place to another; and

(d) if so, the details of the studies, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) Government of India has no proposal to start helicopter/air ambulance services in big and major Government hospitals throughout the country for transporting critically ill patients.

Ongoing schemes for minorities in rural areas

†314. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing schemes under the Ministry in the rural areas at present;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of workshops organized in the rural areas during each of the last three years and the number of participants thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to promote the present schemes, if so, the details thereof: and

(d) the details of beneficiaries/allocated/spent funds under various schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) This Ministry is currently implementing the following schemes/programmes in the country, including rural areas, for upliftment of the minorities, namely, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains:—

- (1) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme
- (2) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme
- (3) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme
- (4) Maulana Azad National Fellowship for minority
- (5) Free coaching and allied Scheme
- (6) “Padho Pardesh”— Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the Students belonging to the Minority Communities
- (7) Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc. (Nai Udaan)
- (8) Jiyo Parsi
- (9) Nai Roshni
- (10) Seekho Aur Kamao
- (11) Nai Manzil
- (12) USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development)
- (13) Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is implemented in 710 Minority Concentration Blocks, 66 Minority Concentration Towns and Clusters of Contiguous Villages. This programme provides financial support for creation of assets for education (*viz.*, school buildings, ACRs, Polytechnics, ITIs , Hostels, etc.), Health Centers, Sadbhav Mandap, Drinking Water Project, Road, Income Generation Projects etc. to States/UTs.

- (14) Grants-in-Aid to NGOs/Trust/Society [implemented through Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)].
- (15) Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to the Minorities (implemented through MAEF).
- (16) Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training for providing short-term job oriented skill development courses to youths belonging to minority communities (implemented through MAEF).
- (17) In addition, National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), a CPSE under this Ministry, provides concessional loans to minorities for self-employment and income generating ventures. The schemes of NMDFC are implemented through respective State Channelizing Agencies.

The details of the schemes at serial No. (1) to (13) are available on the website of this Ministry (www.minorityaffairs.gov.in), those at serial No. (14) to (16) are available on the website of MAEF (www.maef.nic.in) and at serial No. 17 are available on the website of NMDFC (www.nmdfc.org).

(b) and (c) The Government has undertaken multi-media campaign to spread awareness of welfare schemes meant for minorities through print and electronic media, namely, Doordarshan Network, All India Radio Network including FM Channels, private FM channels, private TV channels and websites all over the country, including rural areas. Pocket booklets and pamphlets on various schemes/programmes of the Ministry have been published in Hindi, English, Urdu and other regional languages. In order to directly reach to the public and spread awareness, 'Progress Panchayats' were organized in various places including Mewat in Haryana and Udham Singh Nagar in Uttarakhand. Regional Coordination and Review Conference are also held with State Governments from time to time where, *inter alia*, information about the Ministry's scheme is provided. In addition, outdoor publicity has also been done by organizing, 'Hunar Haat' at India International Trade Fair 2016 and at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi from 11.2.2017 to 26.2.2017 to promote traditional crafts/arts and strengthen their markets linkages.

(d) The State-wise and Scheme-wise details of persons benefited/funds allocated/spent under different schemes of the Ministry, including Maharashtra, during each of the last three years and the current year are on the website of the Ministry at www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

Educationally empowering of poor minority communities

315. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to educationally empower the poor and marginalised sections of minority communities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Minority Affairs is already implementing the following schemes throughout the country for educational empowerment of the poor and marginalized section of the six (6) minority communities (i.e. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains) notified by the Central Government:—

1. Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme.
2. Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme.
3. Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme.
4. Maulana Azad National Fellowship.
5. Free Coaching and Allied Scheme.
6. Padho pardesh - Scheme of interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies for the students belonging to the minority communities.
7. Support for Minority Students clearing Prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, State Public Service Commissions etc.
8. Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP): Financial assistance is provided to State Governments for infrastructure development of Anganwadi Centres, Schools Colleges, ITIs, Polytechnics etc.
9. Nai Manzil Scheme – An integrated education and livelihood initiative for minority communities, targeted to deal with school dropouts by imparting formal education and skills.
10. Schemes of Maulana Azad Educational Foundation (MAEF):—
 - (i) Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to Minorities.
 - (ii) Grants-in-Aid to NGOs for providing financial assistance to NGOs for infrastructure development of educational institutions.

Details of schemes, mentioned at serial no. 1 to 9 are available on the website of this Ministry *i.e.* www.minorityaffairs.gov.in. whereas details of the schemes mentioned at serial no. 10 is available on www.maef.nic.in.

Aircraft travel subsidy for haj pilgrims

316. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government is aware of the fact that the fare difference between the Haj Chartered flights and the regular scheduled flights to Jeddah is more than three times;

(b) Whether Government plans to cover the exorbitant charges of the chartered flights as the subsidy provided to the Haj pilgrims will be totally withdrawn in near future; and;

(c) Whether Government under these circumstances, would propose to address this burden of subsidy withdrawal on the Haj Pilgrims who perform Haj through Haj Committee of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The fares of regular flights between India and Saudi Arabia vary from time to time. These are not comparable to the Haj fares. Haj operation is a specialized operation which requires committed resources in terms of aircraft and crew. While scheduled flights carry passengers to and fro in the sector, the chartered flights are not carrying any passenger on the return phase of the operation, thereby necessitating deployment of more number of flights. Since a large number of Haj pilgrims are to be transported to Saudi Arabia and back in a short span of time, it is not possible through regular flights and therefore operation of chartered flights is essential.

(b) The exact fares for the Haj operation from each Embarkation Point (EP) are arrived at after following the process of competitive bidding from the domestic and Saudi airlines. This airfare varies from EP to EP. The pilgrims deposit a fixed amount decided on year to year basis towards airfare, after taking into account the available Central Government subsidy and service tax.

(c) Supreme Court in its judgment dated 08.05.2012 in Special Leave Petition (Civil) No. 28609 of 2011 directed the central Government to progressively reduce the amount of subsidy so as to completely eliminate it. Accordingly, Haj subsidy has been gradually reduced since the year 2013. With a view to review the existing Haj Policy and to suggest a framework for a new Policy for the period 2018-22, a

Committee has been constituted by the Ministry to look into various aspects of Haj arrangements including air travel for Haj pilgrims and issues related with Haj subsidy.

Violation of Code of NSDCI by NSFs

317. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the aims and objectives of National Sports Development Code of India (NSDCI);

(b) whether it is not a fact that in spite of the above Code, violation of Code by National Sports Federations (NSFs) has been rampant in the last three years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of each of the National Sports Federation that has violated the Code and other guidelines/instructions/ directions issued by GOI/Courts, etc. in the last three years;

(e) whether there are any plans to revisit National Sports Development Code, 2011; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Sir, the aim of the National Sports Development Code of India (NSDCI) is to bring in transparency and accountability in the functioning of National Sports Federations (NSFs) and Indian Olympic Association (IOA) for healthy development of sports in the country. The objectives of the Code, *inter alia*, are:—

- (1) To define the areas of responsibility of the various agencies involved in the promotion and development of sports;
- (2) To identify NSFs eligible for coverage under the code, to set priorities, and to detail the procedures to be followed by the federations; and
- (3) To state the conditions for eligibility to receive Government recognition and grant.

As per the NSDCI, NSFs are required to follow proper democratic and healthy management practices, ensure greater accountability and transparency at all levels; adherence to age and tenure restrictions of office bearers; adopt and follow the basic universal principles of good governance in sports; comply with the provisions of Right to Information Act and holding of elections as per the Model election guidelines issued by the Government.

(b) to (d) Sir, while most of the NSFs and the IOA have adopted the provisions of NSDCI, the NSFs *viz.* Archery Association of India, Judo Federation of India and All India Tennis Association had failed to follow the provisions of the NSDCI relating to the age and tenure restriction of office bearers. Further, Cycle Polo Federation of India and Netball Federation of India failed to hold their elections after it had become due. Hence, annual recognition to these NSFs has not been given by the Government.

(e) and (f) In view of recent developments relating to good governance in sports bodies including judicial pronouncements, international best practices, etc., Government had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Sports), Government of India consisting of prominent international medalists, Olympians, an international level coach, a lawyer, a media person and sports administrators to re-visit the existing provisions of NSDCI-2011 and to make recommendations to further strengthen the governance frame work for the sports bodies. The Committee completed its deliberation and has already submitted its report to the Government.

Development of youths under Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana

†318. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently launched the Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana' programme for development of the youths of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether separate targets have been fixed for the development of the youths in States under the 'Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana';

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has received any proposal from Madhya Pradesh Government for according approval under the 'Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana' and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has launched Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana on 9th November, 2016.

(b) The overall objective of the scheme is "to create a favourable ecosystem for entrepreneurship development through education and training, advocacy, easy access to various components of entrepreneurship ecosystem including mentor network,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

credit, incubator and accelerator, information platform, research etc. Also, promote development of social enterprises for inclusive growth”

The proposed entrepreneurship development programme will impart entrepreneurship education to 14.5 lakh students throughout the country and is likely to create approx 30,000 start-ups over 5 years. Consequently, these start-ups envisaged to create approx 2,60,000 direct and indirect jobs.

Target Beneficiaries:—

The target beneficiaries of the scheme are the students from 3050 institutions as per following breakup.

1. Institutes of Higher Learning viz; Colleges, Universities, Polytechnics etc. (2200)
2. Schools (300)
3. Students in ITI's (500)
4. Entrepreneurship Development Centres (50)

Citizens in unorganized sector, women, and existing entrepreneurs in rural as well as urban areas, who would like to take up entrepreneurship education through coordination and support programmes can benefit from this programme. Wherever possible, UID number of the beneficiary is taken.

(c) and (d) Separate targets for states have not been fixed for development of the youth in states under the scheme.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

Upscaling of women wrestling in the country

319. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the quality training that Japanese grapplers undergo that make them unbeatable, which was also agreed by the Wrestling Federation of India;

(b) whether their attempts to get Japanese training for the Indian wrestlers have failed; and

(c) what steps are being taken to upscale the women wrestling in the country and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) Sir, the primary responsibility of promoting

specific sports disciplines is that of the respective National Sports Federations (NSFs). Government has recognized Wrestling Federation of India as the NSF responsible for promotion of wrestling sport in the country. Wrestling Federation of India (WFI) has informed it is not correct that Japanese wrestlers are unbeatable and as many junior and sub-junior female wrestlers from India have defeated Japanese female wrestlers in the continental championships.

WFI has also informed that Indian Wrestlers are doing well at the international level and recently 5 woman wrestlers won medal in the continental championship. For improving the technique of Indian Wrestlers including female wrestlers, WFI has taken steps to identify and engage prominent coaches from leading countries in wrestling sport including Japan through United World Wrestling.

For supplementing the efforts of the WFI to upscale the women wrestling in the country, Sports Authority of India (SAI) conducts National Coaching Camps on continuous basis throughout the year under the experienced and prominent Indian Wrestling Coaches. Preparation of elite Indian Women Wrestlers for International competitions including Olympics, Asian and Commonwealth Games is being carried out under the supervision of Ex-International Wrestlers. Special foreign training and competition exposure is also provided to the women wrestlers.

Under SAI Schemes female wrestlers are also inducted for regular training on residential and non-residential basis. Presently, there are 135 female wrestlers (49 residential and 86 non-residential) under training in SAI centres. Furthermore, to identify exclusively female wrestlers, SAI has adopted Jog Maharaj Vyayamshala, Pune under its Akhara Scheme and 19 talented female wrestlers are being trained in the Akhara.

Development of sports infrastructure and training facilities

†320. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan for developing sports infrastructure and training facilities in the country in order to prepare for Olympics 2020, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has provided any funds to the States for developing training facilities;

(c) if so, the details of the funds allocated for sports projects during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government has received proposals for development of training facilities from various States as on date; and

(e) if so, the details of the proposals pending for approval, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Government of India through Sports Authority of India (SAI) has established 2 Academic and 10 Regional Centres across the country to identify and nurture sports talent in more than 27 sports disciplines. All these Academic and Regional Centres located in different parts of the country are equipped with international standard sports infrastructure and other required training facilities to prepare/train the sports person for participation in various international competitions including Olympics. The infrastructure is upgraded from time to time and also additional sports infrastructure is created to meet the demand for training purposes.

The Government is also implementing 'Khelo India' Scheme to provide sports infrastructure facilities in urban and rural areas in the country.

Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme has been formulated within the overall ambit of National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) with the objective of supporting medal prospects of next Olympic Games. The selected athletes are being provided financial assistance for their customized training at Institutes having world class facilities and other necessary support. NSDF has also released ₹ 28.34 crore till date to various organisations for infrastructure development.

(b) and (c) SAI has established 289 SAI Training Centres in various States to implement the ongoing schemes of SAI. Funds are allocated by Government of India to SAI to run the activities of centres. Details of funds allotted to States for development of sports infrastructure facilities under 'Khelo India' Scheme during the last three years and current year are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) SAI Training Centres are established in states on the availability of sports talent in the given sports discipline, availability of funds and willingness of State/UT Governments to hand over the necessary land/sports infrastructure.

SAI has received the proposal from the Government of Arunachal Pradesh for establishment of SAG centre at Rupa and Roing and a Badminton Academy at Itanagar and another proposal for SAG Centre at Dandeli, Karwar Distt, Karnataka to train the athletes from the Siddi tribes.

Statement

State/UT-wise funds released under the erstwhile Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) during the period 2014-15 and 2015-16 and under the Khelo India Scheme during the period 2016-17 and 2017-18 for development of sports infrastructure facilities

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 12.07.2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.00	6.90	6.50	4.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.74	-	2.50	4.00
3.	Assam	1.80	7.40	3.50	8.50
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-	2.50	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	1.00	-	2.00	5.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.50	3.00	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	1.80	-
11.	Jharkhand	0.62	-	1.00	-
12.	Karnataka	2.55	-	9.80	3.00
13.	Kerala	-	6.42	2.50	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.00	-	3.50	-
15.	Maharashtra	4.00	2.50	4.00	4.00
16.	Manipur	-	2.40	-	1.50
17.	Meghalaya	1.20	1.80	-	-
18.	Mizoram	1.50	2.40	2.00	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	2.00
20.	Odisha	-	4.30	2.50	-
21.	Punjab	1.00	0.98	4.64	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	5.40	5.44	6.06
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Telangana	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	2.40	6.30	2.00	3.50
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	-	5.60	4.00	0.30
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1.00	2.00	1.50	3.50
29.	West Bengal	0.58	2.50	-	-
UTs					
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
33.	Delhi	-	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	-	-	4.46	-
36.	Sports Authority of India New Delhi	-	-	-	4.06
TOTAL		24.89	59.90	66.14	49.92

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS SET FOR THE 17TH JULY, 2017*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Algae bloom in the Arabian sea

*1. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken due cognizance of the increase in extent and frequency of occurrence of algae bloom in the Arabian sea;

(b) if so, what is its impact on the marine ecosystem and coastal economy of the country;

* The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Monday, the 17th July, 2017 was adjourned on account of death of Shri Anil Madhav Dave and Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy, sitting members. Answers to the Questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, the 18th July, 2017.

(c) what are the measures being undertaken to ensure the mitigation of the impact of algae bloom in the Arabian sea; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (Dr. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir, the Government has taken due cognizance of algal blooms in the Arabian Sea. As per information received from the Ministry of Earth Sciences, periodic surveys conducted along the coastal and oceanic areas of India have recorded about 84 algal blooms during the period from 1998 to 2016. The reports of algal blooms indicate their predominance along the west coast of India especially the southern part. Majority of the blooms reported along the west coast of India are caused by dinoflagellates, whereas diatom blooms prevail along the east coast. There have been 39 causative species responsible for blooms, of which *Noctiluca scintillans* and *Trichodesmium erythraeum* are the most common. Most of the blooms occurred during withdrawal of the south-west monsoon and pre-monsoon period. In Indian waters, this process is mainly influenced by seasonal upwelling and monsoonal forcing that causes high riverine discharge resulting in nutrient-enriched waters that provide a conducive environment for phytoplankton blooms. Studies suggest a marginal increase in the frequency of occurrence of these blooms over the years due to varied reasons.

(b) Algal blooms qualify as harmful if they are associated with species which cause water discolouration; species non-toxic to humans but harmful to filter feeding invertebrates and fishes; species which produce toxins causing illness to humans through aerosols from bloom area to the coast; and species which produce potent toxins that can affect humans through seafood. Out of the 5000 species of extant marine phytoplankton, some 300 species produce discolouration of water, while only about 80 species produce toxins. In Indian seas, about 10 toxin producing Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) species have been reported so far. Consequences of blooms have been debated from the positive and negative points of view. Certain species of phytoplankton (e.g., *Fragilariopsis oceanica*) are reported to serve as indicator for abundance of oil sardine stocks in the coastal waters of India. On the other hand, HABs may have implications on the food web dynamics and fisheries. Impact of HABs on coastal economy is not quantifiably clear. The extent of threat on human health from HABs in Indian waters remains relatively meagre.

(c) and (d) Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) an autonomous institute of the Ministry of Earth Sciences, is providing information on the extent of algal bloom in northern Indian Ocean based on satellite derived products. These products are useful to understand the extent and temporal frequency of algal blooms.

Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRI) has generated spectral signature of more than 45 unialgal phytoplankton culture to study species specific algal bloom through Remote Sensing Using satellite imagery. CSMCRI has also developed a liquid surfactant for use on harmful algal bloom to mitigate or control. Further, the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa; Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad as well as Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi are also working on phytoplankton, including harmful algal blooms. The Ministry of Earth Sciences has been monitoring pollution levels in the coastal waters particularly nutrients like nitrate, phosphate over a decade. This information is being provided to the concerned agencies for taking necessary measures to mitigate the impact resulting from the discharge of domestic/industrial waste into the coastal waters of India.

Setting up of a nodal agency for monitoring MGNREGA

†*2. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court had suggested establishment of a nodal agency for monitoring of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) due to wide spread corruption therein;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any efforts for establishing a nodal agency; and

(c) if not, whether Government has established any agency for monitoring of widespread corruption under MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry has a comprehensive system of monitoring and review mechanism for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). Central Employment Guarantee Council and State Guarantee Councils periodically monitor implementation of the programme. National Level Monitors, Common Review Missions, Area Officers of the Ministry also visit States to review implementation of the programme. The system of Social Audit of MGNREGA has been strengthened in the states. Audit standards have been notified and trainings conducted to train Social Auditors. Information Technology and Space Technology Tools have been intensively used in programme implementation and monitoring. National Electronic Fund Management System is operational in 21 states and one UT. 96% of wages

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

are credited into the worker's accounts through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). Assets created under the programme are being geotagged and put in public domain for public scrutiny.

**Framing of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
(Regulation of Livestock Market) Rules, 2017**

*3. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has consulted any stakeholders while framing the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Market) Rules, 2017, dated the 23rd May, 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, why the stakeholders were not consulted;

(c) whether the rules have been vetted by the Ministry of Law and Justice;

(d) whether any objections to the rules have been received by Government and if so, whether Government proposes to annul or amend the rules; and

(e) when were the Rules laid or are proposed to be laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (Dr. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017 was notified in the Gazette of India on 16th January, 2017 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected by it within 30 days from the date of notification before publication of final notification. 13 representations/suggestions were received and duly considered before final notification of the Rules on 23.05.2017.

(c) The rules were duly vetted by the Ministry of Law and Justice.

(d) and (e) Government has received some objections to the rules after its final notification dated 23rd May, 2017.

A Writ Petition (Civil) No. 000422 of 2017 titled All India Jamiatul Quresh Action Committee Through its President Mohammed Abdul Faheem Advocate Vs Union of India was filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 11.07.2017 observed that the stay granted by the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court vide order dated 30.05.2017 in Writ Petition (MD) No. 7769 and 7771 and 10128 and 10129 to the operation of rules shall apply to the whole country. Thus, the operation of the notification dated 23.05.2017 has been stayed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has disposed of the matter observing that "Ministry of Environment and Forests, is presently seized of the matter, and after an appropriate determination, changes if any, as may be considered appropriate will be introduced after which the amended Rules, shall be re-notified.

We are of the view and accordingly direct that as and when the amended Rules are notified, sufficient time be granted to all stake holders before they are implemented, so that they have a sufficient opportunity, if aggrieved, to assail them in consonance with law".

Contract labourers engaged by power PSUs

†*4. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contract labourers engaged in Navratna and Maharatna companies of the Ministry along with the details of nature of works they are engaged in;

(b) the details of companies or several units of the companies that have been registered as principal employer along with the number of labourers covered by them; and

(c) whether the companies propose to regularize such labourers who are working for several years and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Under Ministry of Power, there is one Maharatna company *i.e.* NTPC Limited; and three Navratna companies, namely, Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC), Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC) and Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL). 37,455 contract labourers have been engaged by these companies.

The works/activities outsourced by power sector companies are incidental to the main business and are non-core in nature, which mainly include the services/activities like housekeeping, horticulture, security, canteen, transport services, miscellaneous civil maintenance works, maintenance of office equipments etc.

(b) Wherever outsourced work is being performed by the contractors' workers, respective units/projects/stations obtain registration as principal employer under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. PFC, New Delhi has applied for registration as principal employer. The details of contract labourers engaged by various units of Navratna and Maharatna companies of the Ministry of Power are given in the Statement (*See* below).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) So far as the provisions of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and its Central Rules 1971 are concerned, there is no scheme of regularization of contract workers under the Act.

Statement

Details of Contract labourers engaged by various units of Navratna and Maharatna companies of the Ministry of Power

I. NTPC

Sl. No.	Plant Name	No of Contractors' Workers Engaged
1.	Anta	104
2.	Auraiya	49
3.	Badarpur	620
4.	Dadri	1609
5.	Faridabad	101
6.	Farakka	1336
7.	Jhanor	249
8.	Kahalgaoon	1840
9.	Kawas	95
10.	Kayamkulam	72
11.	Koldam	189
12.	Korba	2327
13.	Rihand	2658
14.	Ramagundam	679
15.	Simhadri	679
16.	Singrauli	1132
17.	Sipat	2120
18.	Talcher Kaniha	1307
19.	Talcher Thermal	547
GRAND TOTAL		17713

II-PFC

No of Contractors' Workers: 166

III-REC

No of Contractors' Workers: 123

IV. PGCIL

Sl. No.	Region-wise details of the establishment Registered as Principal Employers	No of Contractors’ Workers Engaged
1	2	3
Eastern Region - I		
1.	Ara S/S	1717
2.	Banka S/S	
3.	Pusauli S/S	
4.	RHQ Patna	
5.	Namkum S/S	
6.	Chaibasa S/S	
7.	Patna S/S	
8.	Gaya S/S	
9.	Lakhisarai S/S	
10.	Bero S/S	
11.	Purnea S/S	
12.	Muzaffarpur S/S	
13.	Bihar Sharif S/S	
14.	Daltonganj S/S	
15.	Chandwa S/S	
16.	Jamshedpur S/S	
17.	Kishanganj S/S	
18.	Siliguri Substation	
Eastern Region - II		
19.	New Siliguri Substation	1429
20.	Birpara Substation	
21.	Durgapur Substation	
22.	Maithon Substation	
23.	Malda Substation	
24.	Dalkhola Substation	
25.	Gangtok Substation	
26.	Berhampore Substation	

1	2	3
27.	Rangpo Substation	}
28.	New Melli Substation	
29.	Subhashgram Substation	
30.	RHQ, Kolkata	
31.	HVDC Alipurduar	
32.	Rajarhat Project	
33.	Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd.	
Odisha Project		
34.	Angul	}
35.	Baripada	
36.	Bhubneshwar	
37.	Bolangir	
38.	Indravati	
39.	Jeypore	
40.	Kaniha, (Talchar)	
41.	Keonjhar	
42.	Pandiabili	
43.	Rengali	
44.	Rourkela	
45.	Sundergarh	
Western Region-I		
46.	Powergrid Nagpur	}
47.	Powergrid Wardha	
48.	Powergrid Aurangabad	
49.	Powergrid Mapusa	
50.	Powergrid Warora	
51.	Powergrid Parli	
52.	Powergrid Mumbai	
		207
		1264

207

1264

1	2	3
53.	Powergrid Pune (Shikrapur)	}
54.	Powergrid Pune (Talegaon)	
55.	Powergrid Bhadrawati	
56.	Powergrid Solapur	
57.	Powergrid Kolhapur	
58.	Powergrid Raipur (Kumhari)	
59.	Powergrid Durg (Madesara)	
60.	Powergrid Raigarh	
61.	Powergrid Korba	
62.	Powergrid Bilaspur	
63.	Powergrid Champa	
64.	Powergrid Seoni	
Western Region-II		
65.	Baroda, RHQ	}
66.	Wagodia Gis	
67.	Boisar.	
68.	Dehgam	
69.	Khandwa	
70.	Indore	
71.	Bina	
72.	Itarsi	
73.	Navsari	
74.	Vapi	
75.	Gwalior	
76.	Jabalpur	
77.	Satna	
78.	Rajgarh	
79.	Pirana	
		3815

1	2	3
80.	Shujalpur	}
81.	Vindyachal	
82.	Banskantha	
83.	Bhachau, Rajkot, Radhanpur, Surendranagar and Bhuj	
Southern Region-I		
84.	RHQ, Secunderabad	}
85.	Nagarjuna Sagar SS	
86.	Palasa SS	
87.	Kurnool SS	
88.	Visakhapatnam SS	
89.	Gooty SS	2066
Southern Region-II		
90.	Arasur	}
91.	Ariyalur	
92.	Bangalore	
93.	Bidadi	
94.	Bijapur	
95.	Dharmapuri	
96.	Hassan	
97.	Hiriyur	
98.	Hosur	
99.	Kalivandapattu	
100.	Karaikudi	
101.	Karur	
102.	Kochi	
103.	Kolar	
104.	Kovilpatti	
		1704

1	2	3
105.	Kozhikode	
106.	Madurai	
107.	Mysore	
108.	Narendra	
109.	Palakkad	
110.	Pavagada	
111.	Pondy	
112.	Salem	
113.	Somanahalli	
114.	Sriperumbudur	
115.	Tirunelveli	
116.	Trichur	
117.	Trichy	
118.	Trivandrum	
119.	Tumkur	
120.	Udumalpet	
121.	Vellore	
122.	Yelahanka	
Northern Region-I		2739
123.	Katwaria Sarai, RHQ	
124.	Meerut	
125.	Roorkee	
126.	Koteshwar	
127.	Saharanpur	
128.	Mandola, Gaziabad	
129.	Bagpat	
130.	Dehradoon	
131.	Dadri, Gaziabad	

1	2	3
132.	Sonipat	
133.	Jind,	
134.	Bahadurgarh	
135.	Hisar	
136.	Bhiwani	
137.	Bhiwadi	
138.	Gurgaon, Fazilpur	
139.	Neemrana	
140.	Kotputli	
141.	Ballabhgarh	
142.	Kota	
143.	Kankroli, Rajsamand	
144.	Bhinmal	
145.	Jhatikara	
146.	Jaipur South	
147.	Bassi, (Jaipur)	
148.	Sikar, Raj	
149.	Agar, LTS	
150.	Ajmer	
151.	Bikaner	
152.	Chittorgarh	
Northern Region-II		
153.	Narwal	1378
154.	Wagoora	
155.	Sarna	
156.	Samba	
157.	Patiala	
158.	Panchkula	

1	2	3
159.	New Wanpoh	}
160.	Nalagarh	
161.	Moga	
162.	Malekotla	
163.	Ludhiana	
164.	Kurukshetra	
165.	Kishenpur	
166.	Kartarpur	
167.	Kargil	
168.	Kala	
169.	Ambala	
170.	Kaithal	
171.	Bhatinda	
172.	Abdullapur	
173.	Amritsar	
174.	Banala	
175.	Banikhet	
176.	Baramulla	
177.	Batote	
178.	Chamba	
179.	Chandigarh and Manjimajra	
180.	Fatehabad	
181.	Hamirpur	
182.	Panipat	
183.	Leh	
Northern Region-III		
184.	Agra HVDC, HVAC, TLM, Auraiya TLM	}
185.	Aligarh 765 KV and TLC	
		2116

1	2	3
186.	Allahabad 400 KV, Mirzapur TLM,POP	
187.	Ballia HVDC, 400KV, 220KV, Azamgarh TLM	
188.	Bareilly 765KV, 400KV	
189.	Fatehpur 765 KV	
190.	Gorakhpur 400/220 KV	
191.	IPDS, Varanasi	
192.	Kanpur 765 KV and 400 KV	
193.	Lucknow 400 KV and 765 KV	
194.	Mainpuri 400KV	
195.	Orai HVDC, and TLC	
196.	Pithoragarh 220KV, Jauljibi 400 KV	
197.	Raibareilly 220/132 KV	
198.	Rihand HVDC	
199.	Shahjahanpur 400 KV	
200.	Shaktinagar TLM	
201.	Sitarganj 220/132 KV	
202.	Sohawal 400 KV	
203.	Varanasi 765 KV, TL Office	
204.	Vindhyachal HVDC	
North Eastern Region		577
205.	Shilong, Regional Head Quarters	
206.	Badarpur SS	
207.	Balipara SS	
208.	Biswanath Chariali	
209.	Bongaigaon	
210.	Dimapur	
211.	Khleriahat	
212.	Silchar	

1	2	3
213.	Guwahati	}
214.	Nirjuli	
215.	Kumarghat	
216.	Imphal	
217.	Aizwal	
218.	Haflong	
219.	Jiribam	
220.	Kolasib	
221.	Misa	
222.	Moriani	
223.	Namsai	
224.	Roing	
225.	Tezu	
226.	Ziro	
227.	Corporate Office and Manesar PAL	441
TOTAL		19,453
GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III+IV)		37,455

Declaration of cow as a national animal

*5. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan High Court has recently advised that cow should be declared a national animal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government proposes to take on the advice of the Rajasthan High Court?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Rajasthan High Court *vide* order dated 31.05.2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 15585/2010 titled Jago Janata Society *Vs* Rajasthan Government and Others advised that cow should be declared a national

animal and directed the State Government of Rajasthan to take steps for preservation and conservation of cows and for declaring cow as a national animal. It is learnt that Government of India was not a respondent to this case.

(c) Under the distribution of legislative powers between the Union of India and States under Article 246(3) of the Constitution, the preservation of cattle is a matter on which the legislature of the States has exclusive powers to legislate.

Irregularities in toilet construction in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

*6. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the irregularities in toilet construction in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Complaints of irregularities that are received from various quarters, are immediately forwarded to the respective State Governments for appropriate corrective measures. The status of complaints received regarding irregularities under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) regarding Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are given in the Statement.

Statement
Irregularities cases under Swachh Bharat Mission

Sl. No.	Name of Complainant	District	Brief Description of Complaint	Date of Receiving Application	Date of Action/ Forwarding to State	Report Received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh						
1.	Shri Vinod Jaisawal	Dhar	Corruption at GP level in construction of toilet	20-04-2017	10-07-2017	Inquiry has been setup and the report is awaited.
2.	Shri Radheshyam Sharma	Mahu	Corruption by opening fake account and transferring incentive amount	09-04-2017	16-06-2017	Inquiry has been setup and the report is awaited.
3.	Shri Padmesh Gautam	Katni	In Katni, corruption at CEO Zila Panchalat level	23-01-2017	15-03-2017	Inquiry has been setup and the report is awaited.
4.	Shri Prakash Bhawsar	Khargone	corruption of ₹ 90 Lacs in Khargone in toilet construction	28-02-2017	02-03-2017	The Complaint pertains to urban area. Therefore action is required from Urban Development Department.
5.	Shri Nachiket Paliwal	Indore	Toilet has been made on paper to make indore ODF	18-03-2016	09-06-2016	State has replied that due to unavailability of contact detail (Email/ Postal Address/Mobile Number) of complainant, Mr Nachiket Paliwal could not be reached by authority. State has sent in its response that Indore is ODF.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Shri Dev Singh	Sagar	non construction of toilets and wells after drawing the money from the Government	15-09-2015	10-11-2015	The case has been investigated by the concerned CEO Block Rehli and report is submitted on 10-01-2017 with conclusion that except 15 households all households has toilet in that village.
Rajasthan						
1.	Shri Kripal Singh Dagur	Karauli	corruption in toilet construction and distribution of incentive money	05-05-2017	20-06-2017	Inquiry was done in presence of complainant. He already had toilet which was unused and filled with cow dung cakes. Another structure was found adjacent to unused toilet without rural pan. He wanted payment for 2nd structure which was not possible.
2.	Shri Deva Ram	Nagaur	Sarpanch and Panchayat secretary withdrawn money without constructing toilet	06-10-2016	09-01-2017	Enquiry by lokayukta and collector Nagaur was done where 37 beneficiaries toilets got built and payment was made.
3.	Shri Kripal Singh Dagur	Karauli	Corruption in toilet construction and distribution of incentive money	30-06-2016	09-01-2017	Inquiry was done in presence of complainant. He already had toilet which was unused and filled with cow dung cakes. Another structure

was found adjacent to unused toilet without rural pan. He wanted payment for 2nd structure which was not possible.

Final report is yet to be received from State Government.

During enquiry Dy. Sarpanch himself gave in writing that toilets were built and payment was done.

CEO Kota enquired the matter and found the toilets with leech pits were constructed. No one was defecating in open and GP is yet not ODF.

Enquiry conducted by state Government and the complaint was found wrong.

CEO Bharatpur enquired the matter and found the toilets with leech pits were constructed. TT one was defecating in open and GP in yet not ODF.

4.	Shri Sunil Lamrod	Jodhpur	Sarpanch and Panchayat secretary withdrawn money without constructing toilet	19-09-2016	09-01-2017	
5.	Shri Vijendra Singh	Churu	Sarpanch and Gram Sewak withdrawn money without constructing toilet	18-04-2016	29-04-2016	
6	Villagers of Nahriya, Sangod, Syapura, Kota, Rajasthan	Kota	corruption involved in distribution of IHHL incentive amount	18-01-2017	07-02-2017	
7	Shri Abhay Singh	Sikar	irregularities in declaring his Gram Panchayat ODF	06-06-2016	05/09/2016	
8	Shri Tej Singh	Bharatpur	irregularities in declaring his GP an ODF GP	25-02-2016	18-03-2016	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Rashtriya Sahara, Ajmer	Ajmer	Toilet constructed on paper only	20-09-2016	01-12-2016	Ajmer case got enquired from state level and was found that due to faulty baseline survey 89730 families needs to be entered wrongly in place of them 72431 actual families need to be entered and once they are entered payment can be done. Matter is at last stage with State Government.
10.	Shri Ramesh Kumar	Shriganganagar	Irregularities in construction of toilets	07-03-2017	20-04-2017	CEO Ganganagar enquired the matter and it was found that GP is still not ODF.
11.	Shri Gangaram	Jodhpur	Gram Panchayats have been declared as ODF by the government on the basis of false and fabricated documents	13-12-2016	15-12-2016	Final report is awaited from State Government.
12.	Shri Kunwar Singh	Karauli	one NGO to whom the state government has entrusted the work of IHHL pocketed the money by producing fake papers	03-10-2016	07-10-2016	CEO Karauli enquired matter and found that complainant already got toilet but he was demanding for other members of family which is not allowed in SBM-G.

Environmental clearance to projects from Karnataka

*7. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 30 projects from Karnataka are pending for environmental clearance in the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details of each of the projects submitted for clearance, since how long it is pending, the reasons for such pendency and the efforts made to clear the projects, project-wise;

(c) whether clearance of cases has come down now to 192 days against earlier 600 days;

(d) if so, the details of projects pending for more than 200 days; and

(e) by when the above projects are going to be cleared by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (Dr. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (e) There are 41 projects from the State of Karnataka under consideration for grant of Environmental Clearance in the Ministry, out of which 15 projects are pending for more than 200 days. Details of the projects alongwith reason of pendency are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The projects/activities are considered for grant of environmental clearance as per provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time which prescribes timeline for different stages of Appraisal and approvals. The timelines prescribed under the EIA Notification, 2006 for grant of Environmental Clearance is 105 days after submission of complete application for environmental clearance. In case of any clarification sought after the recommendations of the Expert Appraisal Committee, the project proponent has to furnish the same. After submission of the requisite information by the project proponent, the Expert Appraisal Committee should complete the further appraisal in 60 days and the Competent Authority should approve the case in next 30 days. So, in such cases the Environmental Clearance should be granted in 195 days.

For streamlining the process of environmental clearance without compromising on the environmental rigor, the Ministry has taken various steps *inter alia* include:—

1. An amendment to EIA Notification, 2006 was made *vide* S.O. No.1599 (E) dated 25.06.2014 with regard to the following:

(a) The “General Condition” in the EIA Notification has been amended to provide *inter alia* that only those category ‘B’ projects will be appraised

at the Central level as category 'A' projects which are located in whole or in part within 5 km from the boundary of critically polluted areas as identified by the Central Pollution Control Board. This implies that category 'B' projects located between 5 km and 10 km from the boundary of the critically polluted areas could now be dealt with by the concerned SEIAAs subject to stipulations stated in the aforesaid amendment notification.

- (b) Irrigation projects with culturable command area up to 2000 ha. have been exempted from EC requirement.
 - (c) All biomass based Thermal Power Projects with capacity equal or more than 15 MW will be Category 'B'. Such projects of capacity less than 15 MW will not require EC.
 - (d) For mineral beneficiation projects, the upper limit for Category 'B' projects has been raised from 0.1 MTPA to 0.5 MTPA.
 - (e) For non-molasses based distilleries, the upper limit for category 'B' projects has been raised from 30 KLD to 60 KLD.
2. Online submission of applications for Terms of reference (TORs) and Environment Clearance (EC) mandated with effect from 01.07.2014, with a view to increasing transparency and facilitating expeditious decision making process.
 3. Guidelines for exemption from public hearing in respect of coal mining expansion projects involving one time production capacity expansion in the existing operation subject to the ceiling of additional production upto 5 MTPA where the expanded production is transported through railways/conveyor, have been further relaxed to facilitate increase in coal production.
 4. An OM dated 07.10.2014 was issued clarifying that the projects granted clearance under CRZ Notification, 1991 commenced the construction or operation within the validity period of five years would not require fresh clearance under CRZ Notification, 2011.
 5. Considering that full acquisition of land may not be a pre-requisite for the consideration of project/activity for grant of EC, the Ministry *vide* OM dated 07.10.2014 clarified that following documents may be considered as adequate by the EACs/SEACs at the time of appraisal of the case for EC:
 - (i) a copy of the preliminary notification issued by the concerned State Government regarding acquisition of land as per the provisions of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 – *in case the project land proposed to be acquired through Government intervention.*

- (ii) Credible document showing the intent of the land owners to sell the land for the project — *in case the land is being acquired through private negotiations with the land owners.*
6. A Circular dated 07.10.2014 was issued clarifying categorization of environment clearance conditions for different phases of implementation, namely pre-construction, construction, post construction and life of project; and
 7. A Circular 07.10.2014 was issued advising EACs/SEACs to consider the proposal comprehensively at the scoping stage and seek information in one go from the proponent instead of revisiting the issues at the time of appraisal of the project.
 8. Office Memorandum dated 22.08.2014 amended on 08.10.2014 were issued clarifying an outer limit of five years for the validity period of TORs for river valley and HEP projects and 4 years for other category of projects.
 9. *Vide* Office Memorandum dated 10.12.2014, it has been clarified that exemption from Public Hearing under para 7 (i) III. Stage (3) (i) (b) of EIA Notification, 2006 is also available to the projects activities or units located within the industrial Estate or parks, which were notified prior to 14.09.2006, *i.e.*, the EIA Notification, 2006.
 10. A Compendium of all Office Memoranda/Notifications issued under EIA Notification, 2006 has been prepared for the ready reference of the project proponents and decision makers. This compendium will help the users in keeping their information updated on the development in the EIA Notification, 2006.
 11. An amendment to EIA Notification 2006 issued *Vide* Gazette Notification S.O.No. 3252(E) dated 22.12.2014 exempting the construction of industrial shed, school, college, hostels for education institution from requirement of EC under EIA Notification, 2006.
 12. An amendment to EIA Notification 2006 issued *vide* S.O.No. 382(E) dated 03.02.2015 to exempt all highway projects in border States from scoping requirement and exempt all linear projects in border States from the requirement of public hearing subject to suitable conditions prescribed by the Ministry.
 13. An amendment to CRZ Notification, 2011 issued *vide* Gazette Notification S.O. No. 383(E) dated 04.02.2015 inserting a note in Annexure-III, after

item II, with regard to the development of beach resorts and hotels at CRZ-II area at sub-items (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (n), (o), (q), (r) for item I and item II.

14. An amendment to CRZ Notification, 2011 issued *vide* Gazette Notification S.O.No. 556(E) dated 17.02.2015 relaxing the criterion for construction of memorial/monuments within the CRZ area only in exceptional cases with adequate environmental safeguards.
15. The Ministry has amended the EIA Notification, 2006 *vide* Gazette Notification No. S.O. 811 (E) dated 23rd March, 2015 and made provision that “*where an allocation of coal block is cancelled in any legal proceeding, or by the Government in accordance with law, the environmental clearance granted in respect of such coal block may be transferred, subject to the same validity period as was initially granted, to any legal person to whom such block is subsequently allocated, and in such case, obtaining of “no objection” from either the holder of environment clearance or from the regulatory authority concerned shall not be necessary and no reference shall be made to the Expert Appraisal Committee or the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee concerned.*”.
16. *Vide* Office Memorandum dated 20.03.2015, the Ministry has clarified that the project Proponent which has a valid and subsisting EC for their mining project either under EIA Notification, 2006, will not be required to obtain fresh EC at the time of renewal of the lease. This is subject to the maximum period of validity of the EC being for mining lease for 30 years.
17. An amendment to EIA Notification, 2006 issued *vide* Gazette Notification S.O. No. 996(E) dated 10.04.2015 making provision that the standard Terms of Reference developed by the Ministry in consultation with the sector specific appraisal committee shall be deemed approved Term of Reference for the projects or activities. EAC/SEAC may stipulate/amend the Term of Reference if found necessary, within 30 days of the acceptance of the application in the specified application Form-I or Form-IA. Failing which the project proponent can commence preparation of EIA/EMP report as per the standard Term of Reference.
18. Office Memorandum dated 20.05.2016 regarding consideration of projects for environmental clearance based on Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) — Lifting of Moratorium in respect of industrial cluster/area of Chandrapur (MIDC Chandrapur, Tadali, Ghuggus, Ballapur), Maharashtra.

19. O.M. dated 4.04.2016 on exemption from Public Consultation for the projects/ activities located within the Industrial Estates/Parks-reg.
20. Clarification O.M. dated 12.04.2016 on notifications issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* 5.0. No. 1141 (E) dated 29.04.2015 and S.O. No. 2571 (E) dated 31.08.2015 under the provisions of the EIA Notification 2006 regarding extension of Validity of Environmental Clearance.
21. Clarification O.M. dated 15.03.2016 regarding considering of EC projects for mining of minor mineral — Amendments in the EIA Notification, 2006 and constitution of DEIAA/DEAC.
22. Clarification O.M. dated 2.11.2015 on consideration of Projects of Thermal Power, Steel Sector for Environmental Clearance with sourcing of Coal from dedicated Coal Blocks/Coal India/Imported Coal.

Statement*Projects under consideration for environmental clearance from the State of Karnataka*

Sl.No.	Proposal Name	Date of Submission	Project Sector	Reason for pendency
1.	Integrated Waste Management facility comprising of TSDF (Madanhatti and Pitchguntrahali Village, Malur Taluka, Kolar District, and Karnataka.)	25 April, 2015	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ	During processing of the case it was found that there is opposition from public about the project and the documents submitted regarding Public Hearing were illegible and incomplete. A letter was sent to the State pollution Control Board on 28th January, 2016 and 6th June, 2016 for furnishing copy of public hearing proceedings along with the CD of video recording of Public Hearing. The same has not been received yet.
2.	Satish Sugars Limited- Expansion of Sugar plant cane crushing capacity from 10,000 TCD to 15,000 TCD and Expansion of cogeneration plant power generation capacity from 45 MW to 80 MW & Expansion of Molasses based distillery Plant capacity from 60 KLD to 120 KLD. Belgaum district	05 Nov., 2015	Industrial Projects-2	Proposal was considered in 6th EAC meeting held 30th March to 2nd April, 2016, at that time PP did not attend the meeting. Proposal was again considered in the 16th EAC meeting held during 8th-9th December, 2016. The EAC deferred the proposal for want of additional information. The additional information is still awaited from the Project Proponent.

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|----|--|----------------|---|--|
| 3. | Multipurpose all weather sea port at Tadadi, Karwar, Karnataka | 02 Dec., 2015 | Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ | Proposal was recommended by the EAC meeting held on 26th-28th December, 2016 subject to Stage-I, Forest Clearance. The Stage-I forest clearance is still awaited. |
| 4. | Singatalur Lift Irrigation Scheme | 10 Dec., 2015 | River Valley and Hydroelectric Projects | EC has been approved by MoEF&CC. The Stage-I. FC Clearance is awaited. Developer has been informed accordingly. |
| 5. | Hutti Gold Mines (Underground), Chitradurg, Karnataka | 04 March, 2016 | Non-Coal Mining | Pending for want of Stage-I FC |
| 6. | Expansion of Existing Distillery (from 60 KLPD to 150 KLPD) at Village Alaganchi, Taluka Nanjangud, District Mysore, Karnataka by M/s Bannari Amman Sugars Limited | 26 May, 2016 | Industrial Projects-2 | The EAC recommended the proposal in its 19th EAC meeting held during 6th to 7th February, 2017. It was observed in the Ministry that compliance status report of the conditions stipulated in the existing environmental clearance is not satisfactory. The updated status report is awaited from the Project Proponent. |
| 7. | Proposed Tubachi-Babaleshwara Lift Irrigation Scheme near Janawad Village, | 28 July, 2016 | River Valley and Hydroelectric Projects | EC has been recommended by EAC. The Stage-I. FC Clearance was awaited. The project proponent has now submitted Stage-I FC Clearance. Accordingly, the file has been processed and submitted to Competent Authority for approval. |
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Sl.No.	Proposal Name	Date of Submission	Project Sector	Reason for pendency
	Jamakhandi Taluk, Bagalkot District, Karnataka by M/s Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Ltd., Government of Karnataka			
8.	Proposed Cement Plant with a capacity of Clinker 3 MTPA, Cement 7 MTPA (0.70 MTPA OPC, 3.50 MTPA PSC and 2.80 MTPA PPC)	02 Aug., 2016	Industrial Projects-1	Additional details have been sought from the project proponent, which are awaited.
9.	Proposed Establishment of Sponge Iron Unit, Rolling Mill, Induction Furnace and Captive Power Plant	02 Aug., 2016	Industrial Projects-1	Additional details have been sought from the project proponent, which are awaited.
10.	Mogla Limestone Mine, of M/s JSW Cements Ltd. For 4.51 MTPA Lime stone capacity at Mogla Village, Chittarpur, Gulburga, Karnataka	10 Aug., 2016	Non-Coal Mining	The lease is under dispute and case is <i>sub-judice</i> .

11.	NMDC Limited Construction of new Screening and Beneficiation plant-II, slime disposal pipeline 1 and 2, Tailing dam- 1 and 2 at Donimalai for Donimalai and Kumaraswamy Iron Ore Mines of M/s. NMDC Limited, Bellary District, Karnataka State	16 Aug., 2016	Non-Coal Mining	The proposal was recommended in the 19th EAC meeting held in June, 2017. The issue of EC is pending for want of Stage-1 Forest Clearance.
12.	Taranhalli Limestone Mine, Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited, Gulbarga, Karnataka	07 Oct., 16	Non-Coal Mining	Project proponent did not attend the meeting.
13.	Proposed Chamarajanagara Industrial Area, at Badanakuppe and Kallambelli Village, Chamarajanagara Taluk and District, Karnataka State	15 Oct., 16	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ	Recommended by the EAC in its meeting held in April, 2017. Proposal is under process.

Sl.No.	Proposal Name	Date of Submission	Project Sector	Reason for pendency
14.	Expansion of Sugar plant 1750 TCD to 5000 TCD, Distillery and Cogeneration Power Plant at Hirebevanur Village, Taluku Indi, Bijapur District, Karnataka by M/s Dnyanayogi Shri Shivakumar Swamiji Sugar Ltd.	21 Nov., 2016	Industrial Projects-2	The Project Proponent has been asked by the EAC to furnish additional details and the status of consent to operate. The same is still awaited.
15.	Modification and Expansion-Manufacturing unit of Bulk drugs by Shreegen Pharma Ltd. Bidar District	06 Dec., 2016	Industrial Projects-2	The proposal is pending at project proponent side for essential details.
16.	EC for 6 MTPA integrated Steel Plant at Kuduthini village Bellary District, Karnataka	20 Jan., 2017	Industrial Projects-1	The proposal was listed in 18th EAC meeting held during May, 2017. The project proponent requested for deferment for 6 months due to his own reasons.
17.	Expansion of Sugar Complex from 4500 TCD to 7500 TCD, 18 MW to 36 MW and Establishment	30 Jan., 2017	Industrial Projects-2	Proposal was considered by the EAC in its 21st meeting held during 27th to 29th March, 2017. The EAC has deferred the proposal for want of additional information.

of 60 KLPD distillery and
3 MW from incineration
boiler at Hirenandi
Village, Gokak Taluk,
Belgaum District,
Karnataka State

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|--|--|
| 18. | Existing and Proposed Expansion of cosmaceutical, Active Pharmaceuticals and Speciality Chemicals | 25 Feb., 2017 | Industrial Projects-2 | The proposal is a Category B project, The Project Proponent has been asked to clarify the reason for submitting the project at Centre level. PP has not yet responded. |
| 19. | Temporary (dismantle able) eco-friendly structure for the purpose of restaurant with permit room for tourists visiting panambur beach | 09 March, 2017 | Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ | The proposal was approved by the EAC in its meeting held in March, 2017. The case has been submitted for CRZ Clearance. |
| 20. | Proposed Combined Harohalli Phase-II and Phase III Industrial Area, Harohalli Village, Kanakapura Taluk, Ramanagara District | 17 March, 2017 | New Construction Projects and Industrial Estates | Additional information awaited from project proponent. |
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Sl.No.	Proposal Name	Date of Submission	Project Sector	Reason for pendency
21.	Veerabhadreshwara Lift Irrigation Scheme	20 March, 2017	River Valley and Hydroelectric Projects	The project was considered by EAC in its meeting held on 12.4.2017. The EAC sought additional information. Reply is still awaited from the project proponent.
22.	Basaveshwara Lift Irrigation Scheme	21 March, 2017	River Valley and Hydroelectric Projects	The project was considered by EAC in its meeting held on 12.4.2017. The EAC sought additional information. Reply is still awaited from the project proponent.
23.	Expansion by addition of 2x800 MW (Phase-II) coal based TPP at Padubidri Industrial area in villages Yellure	05 April, 2017	Thermal Projects	The proposal for grant of EC has been appraised by the EAC (Thermal Power) in 7th meeting held on 28.6.2017. The EAC has recommended for grant of Environmental Clearance. The file to be processed by the Division.
24.	Common Hazardous Waste Incineration Facility (CHWIF) and Preparation of Alternate Fuel and Raw Material (AFR) for Co-Processing, for Treatment and Disposal of Hazardous Chemical Waste (liquid, solid and semi-solid) at Plot No.	05 April, 17	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ	Proposal recommended in EAC meeting held in May, 2017. File is under processing.

19 D, KIADB Industrial Area, 2nd Phase, Bidadi Industrial Area, Taluk Bidadi, District Ramnagar, Karnataka by M/s V Tech Waste Managements.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|---------------|--|--|
| 25. | Ingaldhal Underground Copper Mine Project, Chitradurg District | 16 May, 2017 | Non-Coal Mining | ToR has expired on 29.4.2017. Proponent has applied for EC online on 16.5.2017. The PP has been asked to apply afresh for ToR. |
| 26. | Ingaldhal Underground Copper Mine, Chitradurg District, Karnataka | 16 May, 2017 | Non-Coal Mining | ToR has expired on 12.5.2017. Proponent has applied for EC online on 16.5.2017. PP has been asked to apply afresh for ToR. |
| 27. | Proposed Expansion of Bulk Drugs At Plot No. 191-A, KIADB Industrial Area, 1st Stage Vasanthanarasapura Tumkur District, Karnataka | 26 May, 2017 | Industrial Projects-2 | The TOR has been issued from SEIAA, so the project proponent has been asked to clarify the reasons for applying for EC at Central level. The reply is still awaited. |
| 28. | Establishment of Jakkasandra Industrial Area in Kolar Dist., Karnataka | 02 June, 2017 | New Construction Projects and Industrial Estates | Proposal earlier considered by SEIAA, and now forwarded to MoEF&CC. Proposal is under examination of Ministry. |
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Sl.No.	Proposal Name	Date of Submission	Project Sector	Reason for pendency
29.	Development of Adakanahalli Industrial Area, Tehsil Nanjanagud, District Mysore, Karnataka	03 June, 2017	New Construction Projects and Industrial Estates	Proposal earlier considered by SEIAA, and now forwarded to MoEF&CC. Proposal is under examination of Ministry.
30.	Residential Apartment Project with 138 Flats, "Hinduja El Jardin" at Tirumenahalli Village, Jakkuru Yelahanka, Bangalore	05 June, 2017	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ	Under Examination
31.	Development of Mummigaati Industrial Area, tahsil Dharwad, District Dharwad, Karnataka	05 Jun., 2017	New Construction Projects and Industrial Estates	Proposal earlier considered by SEIAA, and now forwarded to MoEF&CC. Proposal is under examination of Ministry.
32.	Proposed integrated infrastructure facilities for HAL new Helicopter factory at Tumakuru, tehsil gubbi, District Tumkur, Karnataka	05 Jun., 2017	Infrastructure and Miscellaneous Projects + CRZ	Under Examination.

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|-----|---|---------------|--|---|
| 33. | Residential Apartment
"Mantri Hennur", tehsil
Bangalore East, Bangalore,
Karnataka | 14 Jun., 2017 | New Construction
Projects and
Industrial Estates | Under Examination. |
| 34. | Setting up of Kolhar
Industrial Area 2nd
Phase, Kolhar Village,
Bidar, Karnataka by
M/s Karnataka Industrial
Areas Development
Board (KIADB) | 15 Jun., 2017 | New Construction
Projects and
Industrial Estates | ToR granted on 19.06.2015. Proposal for EC under examination. |
| 35. | Proposed Expansion of
Cosmaceutical, Active
Pharmaceuticals, Specialty
Chemicals and Biotech
Products Manufacturing | 17 Jun., 2017 | Industrial
Projects-2 | To be considered in next Expert Appraisal Committee meeting. |
| 36. | Construction of beach
resort cottages and
nature cure centre at
Basthigalamigthe Village,
Sosagappa Post, Bhatkal
Taluk, Uttara Kannada
District, Karnataka | 20 Jun., 2017 | Infrastructure and
Miscellaneous
Projects + CRZ | Under Examination. |
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Sl.No.	Proposal Name	Date of Submission	Project Sector	Reason for pendency
37.	Area Development Project (Residential) at Village Akalenahalli, Mallenahalli, Hobli, Devanahalli, Bangalore Rural, Karnataka	20 Jun., 2017	New Construction Projects and Industrial Estates	Under Examination.
38.	Establishment of 2,00,000 KLPA of Water Based paints and 40,000 TSRPA (tons of solid resin per annum) of water based emulsion copolymer Manufacturing Plant at Toranagallu and Musenayakanahalli Village, Sandur Taluka, Ballari District, Karnataka	23 Jun., 2017	Industrial Projects-2	Under Examination.
39.	Proposed Modification and expansion of software technology park (IT Park and Residential	27 Jun., 2017	New Construction Projects and Industrial Estates	Under Examination.

Development) “DivyaSree
Techno Park”, Bangalore
East, Bangalore, Karnataka

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------|---|
| 40. | Proposed formation of
Composite Housing
Scheme by KHB, Tehsil
Mysore, District Mysore,
Karnataka | 28 Jun., 2017 | New Construction Under Examination.
Projects and
Industrial Estates |
| 41. | Integrated Hazardous Waste
Management Facility at '161
B and C' 'Kora', Village
'Vasanthanarasapura', Tehsil
and District Tumkur,
Karnataka by <i>Mis</i> Century
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Miscellaneous
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Dilution of Government control on coal

*8. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to dilute its control on prices and distribution of coal in respect of the emerging market scenario;
- (b) if so, what is the role of the Coal Linkage Committee; and
- (c) how many Committees are working under the Ministry for allocation of coal to the bulk consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Fixing the price of coal is not in the domain of Government. Pricing is an operational decision of Coal India Limited and the Government does not play any role in it.

After complete decontrol of coal prices w.e.f. 01.01.2000, Coal India Limited (CIL) fixes the basic prices of coal produced by CIL and its subsidiary companies. The coal companies fix the coal price based on input costs, inflation index, market trends etc.

There is only one committee, Standing Linkage Committee (SLC) Long Term for recommending the allocation of coal to both, regulated as well as non-regulated sectors.

Government has moved towards a more transparent and non-arbitrary mechanism in distribution of coal. Earlier SLC(LT) used to recommend the allocations of coal-linkages to all sectors — regulated, non regulated, including private sector. Now coal distribution to different sectors of the economy is done as per the provisions of the following coal linkage policies:—

- (i) The policy for auction of linkages to Non-Regulated Sector issued on 15.2.2016 and
- (ii) The coal allocation policy for Power Sector, SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India) issued on 22.05.2017.

As per the provisions of the policies, among other things, the allocation of coal-linkages to private sector is done through auction and the role of SLC(LT) is limited to:—

- (i) Converting existing LoAs into FSAs and
- (ii) allocating coal linkages to PSUs-both Central and State.

Relaxation in the Norms of PMAY

*9. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the norms laid down for allotment of houses under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY) are becoming obstacles in selection of beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any feedback and request from any State Government, particularly from Government of Telangana, seeking relaxation in the norms for selection of beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has taken any decision on the matter and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Selection of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) is based on housing deprivation parameters of Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 subject to 13 point exclusion criteria followed by Gram Sabha verification. Households that are houseless or living in zero, one or two room kutchha houses (kutchha wall and kutchha roof) are provided financial assistance for construction of pucca houses under PMAY-G.

(c) Requests were received from some of the State Governments, including Telangana State, mainly on remapping of SECC 2011 for newly created districts, preparation of separate list of left out eligible households and revision in the exclusion criteria.

(d) Under PMAY-G, financial assistance is provided only to those households who have been found eligible, after due procedure, as per SEEC list. Although addition/inclusion of names in the permanent wait list (PWL) of beneficiaries of PMAY(G) is not allowed presently but the Gram Sabha/Village Sabha or the lowest unit of local self government, as recognized by the respective State/UT Panchayat Act, may record a separate list in the Gram Sabha resolution with reasons about households not included in the priority list, but otherwise found eligible during the proceedings of the Gram Sabha. Claimants other than those endorsed in the Gram Sabha resolution for inclusion in the list, may submit their claims to the Competent Authority within a period of six months from the day of the passing of resolution by the Gram Sabha. The Competent Authority shall enquire into the list, as endorsed by the Gram Sabha, as well as the representations received directly and submit report to the Appellate

Committee. Based on the merit of the claim, the Appellate Committee may recommend including these households in the universe of beneficiaries of PMAY-G. The detailed procedure for submission of reports by Competent Authority and disposal of cases by the Appellate Committee, including timely disposal, is decided by the respective State/UT.

The list of households proposed to be included in the universe, as recommended by the Appellate Committee, will be prepared Gram Panchayat and community wise. The decision on inclusion of these households into the Permanent Wait List shall be made after obtaining the approval of Competent Authority in the Central Government on recommendation of the State Government.

**Increase in water borne diseases despite increase in cost of provision
of clean drinking water**

*10. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state?

(a) whether Government has made any assessment on the increasing cost of providing clean drinking water by Government and private organizations and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reasons for the increase in water borne diseases despite the increase in the cost for providing clean water?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The cost of schemes for providing clean drinking water to rural population depends on the various factors such as (i) Terrain/location of the habitation (ii) nature of source of the water – (Surface water/Groundwater and its depth (iii) Quality of Water (iv) Service level – (litres per capita per day) and (v) Types of scheme – (Hand Pumps/Single Village piped water supply scheme/Multi village piped water supply scheme etc.

A drinking water supply scheme has components namely Electro-mechanical, Civil works and piping. With the passage of time, the cost of the schemes is increasing because of inflation in the input material and the labour involved. As rural water supply is a state subject and the execution of all rural drinking water supply schemes is done by the State Governments, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is not involved in the micro-management of schemes.

(b) Water-borne diseases are caused by pathogenic microorganisms that most commonly are transmitted in contaminated fresh water. Infection commonly results

during bathing, washing, drinking, in the preparation of food, or the consumption of food that is infected. This is attributable to unsafe water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

As per the reports available in the website of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, cases of Cholera have reduced during the period from 2013 to 2016 whereas cases of Typhoid and Diarrhoea have increased during this period.

The increase in the cost for providing clean water has not correlation with the decrease/increase in waterborne disease as drinking water is one of the many reasons and even for this, unsafe and unhygienic practices at the source, transportation and consumption stages of drinking water are the main sources.

Avoidance of photography for implementation of SBM (G)

*11. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether officials responsible for implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) are required to take photographs of people defecating in the open;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, what action will be taken against officials who have been found doing so;

(d) whether Ministry has come across any complaints of officials taking photographs of people, especially women defecating in the open;

(e) whether officials are permitted to manhandle anyone who prevents them from taking photographs of women defecating in the open; and

(f) if not, what action will be taken against officials found manhandling people?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019. Under this programme, the provision of incentive for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) has been raised from ₹ 10000 to ₹ 12000 for all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households). At the start of the Swachh Bharat Mission, an estimated 55 crore people in rural India defecated in the open. Today, the estimated number of people defecating in the open has reduced to about 30 crore people. The sanitation coverage in rural India has gone from 42% at the start of the Mission to 65%. 5 States, 149 districts and 2.06 lakh villages

have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF). Over 4.39 crore toilets have been constructed in rural India since the start of the Mission.

(d) to (f) No, Sir. Sanitation is a State subject. However, States are encouraged to conduct positive behavior change campaigns which encourage toilet usage to prevent open defecation.

Assessment of work under MGNREGA

†*12. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the maximum number of working days, assurance of employment, payment of remuneration and the nature of work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA); and

(b) the details of the system in place for assessment of the work to be taken up and the work done *vis-à-vis* payments made under MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven programme which provides for at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every Financial Year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual, on demand. The Ministry of Rural Development provides for 50 days of additional employment in notified drought affected areas of the State under the Scheme upon receipt of their demand on recommendation of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

The MGNREGS focuses on following four category of works which are detailed in the Schedule-1, Para-4 of the Act:—

Category-A: Public Works relating to Natural Resources Management

Category-B: Community Assets or Individual Assets for vulnerable sections

Category-C: Common Infrastructure (including for NRLM compliant SHGs)

Category-D: Rural Infrastructure

It has been stipulated that at least 60% of the works in terms of cost in a district should be related to agriculture and allied activities.

The daily wage rate is as per the rate notified in accordance with the provisions of section 6(1) of the Act. Payment of wages are based upon 'piece rate'. There

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

are dedicated Technical Assistants (TA) for taking weekly/fortnightly measurement/assessment of work done and calculation of wages payable to the workers. There is provision for engaging at least one TA per 2500 active Job Cards.

Installed capacity for solar and wind power

*13. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the current installed capacity (in MW) for solar and wind power, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the roadmap, for creation of installed capacity for solar and wind power during the next three years, State-wise; and
- (c) whether any thrust has been given to promote renewable energy in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The State/UT-wise details of current installed capacity of solar power and wind power (as on 30.06.2017) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The State-wise targets have not been fixed. However, the Government has set a target of reaching 100 GW Grid connected solar capacity and 60 GW wind capacity by 2022. Year-wise targets for solar power capacity installation are given below:—

Year/Category	Rooftop Solar	Large Scale Solar Power Projects	Total
2015-16	200	1,800	2,000
2016-17	4,800	7,200	12,000
2017-18	5,000	10,000	15,000
2018-19	6,000	10,000	16,000
2019-20	7,000	10,000	17,000
2020-21	8,000	9,500	17,500
2021-22	9,000	8,500	17,500
TOTAL	40,000	57,000	97,000*

*3,743 MW commissioned upto 2014-15.

In case of wind power, annual wind capacity addition of 5.5 GW is planned for five years till 2022. Wind projects are mainly private sector driven and therefore State-wise allocation is not envisaged.

(c) The Government gives lot of thrust to promote renewable energy in the country including Jharkhand. There is solar power potential of 18.18 GW in the State of Jharkhand and the State has installed capacity of 23.27 MW as on 30.06.2017. In addition, 4.05 MW of small hydro power projects have been installed in the state of Jharkhand. So far as grid interactive wind power is concerned, wind power potential in Jharkhand is not suitable for commercially viable wind projects.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of solar and wind power capacity installed

(As on 30.06.17)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total cumulative Wind Power capacity installed (MW)	Total cumulative Solar Power capacity installed (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3721.25	2010.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.27
3.	Bihar		111.52
4.	Chhattisgarh		128.86
5.	Gujarat	5434.37	1262.1
6.	Haryana		81.4
7.	Jharkhand		23.27
8.	Karnataka	3774.70	1180.38
9.	Kerala	51.50	74.2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2497.79	857.04
11.	Maharashtra	4771.33	452.36
12.	Odisha		79.42
13.	Punjab		809.45
14.	Rajasthan	4281.72	1961.21
15.	Tamil Nadu	7870.41	1697.32
16.	Telangana	100.80	1609.27
17.	Tripura		5.09
18.	Uttar Pradesh		359
19.	Uttarakhand		233.48

1	2	3	4
20.	West Bengal		26.14
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		6.56
22.	Delhi		40.27
23.	Lakshadweep		0.75
24.	Puducherry		0.08
25.	Chandigarh		17.32
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		2.97
27.	Goa		0.71
28.	Manipur		0.03
29.	Meghalaya		0.01
30.	Nagaland		0.5
31.	Daman and Diu		10.46
32.	Jammu and Kashmir		1.36
33.	Himachal Pradesh		0.73
34.	Mizoram		0.1
35.	Assam		11.78
36.	Others/data from rooftop division cumulative	4.30	58.31
TOTAL		32508.17	13114.59

Demand for work under MGNREGS

*14. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the data of the increase or decrease in number of workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the previous year, State-wise and month-wise;

(b) the data regarding average number of days of guaranteed work and wage rate during the previous year, State-wise;

(c) the total number of households that have demanded work during the last three years and the number of those who have been denied work; and

(d) what are the steps taken to ensure that all households demanding work under MGNREGS are provided work opportunity?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) State/UT-wise and month-wise number of workers provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the FY 2016-17 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) State/UT-wise details of average days of employment provided per household and notified wage rate under the MGNREGS during the FY 2016-17 is in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides for at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every Financial Year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. State/UT-wise details of households demanded employment and households provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) 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 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), all States/UTs have been requested for the following:—

- (i) to initiate appropriate Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns including wall paintings for wide dissemination of the provisions of the Act.
- (ii) to expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under MGNREGA does not go unregistered.
- (iii) to prepare plans in a participatory mode and approve them in the Gram Sabha.
- (iv) to focus on creation of durable assets with quality.
- (v) to prepare realistic labour budget by the State.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise and month-wise number of workers provided employment under (MGNREGS) during FY-2016-17

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	30.02	42.07	35.70	16.43	10.57	9.42	9.81	7.60	6.45	8.38	18.40	22.61
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.92	1.14	0.99	0.86	0.81	0.77	0.75	0.47	0.56	0.48	0.30	0.19
4.	Assam	3.17	4.98	4.00	2.86	3.37	4.91	3.51	3.23	4.75	4.46	4.58	5.20
5.	Bihar	4.56	5.26	4.66	2.82	2.15	2.25	3.30	4.17	7.38	9.87	9.23	6.87
6.	Chhattisgarh	13.84	22.71	20.30	2.83	1.76	1.76	1.81	1.37	3.34	4.80	6.95	9.47
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
10.	Gujarat	2.55	6.22	5.71	1.55	1.00	0.93	1.03	0.73	0.91	1.58	2.18	1.36
11.	Haryana	0.39	1.03	1.42	0.97	0.88	0.82	0.63	0.36	0.57	0.65	0.80	0.84
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0.85	1.38	0.39	1.77	1.65	1.43	1.33	1.82	2.08	1.72	2.00	1.82
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.48	0.60	0.59	0.52	0.67	0.87	1.38	1.63	2.45	2.85	3.21	3.68
14.	Jharkhand	7.34	11.99	12.10	4.97	2.54	1.85	1.69	1.42	3.29	5.19	5.64	5.83
15.	Karnataka	8.71	12.24	11.50	8.06	5.94	4.12	4.56	4.04	5.64	7.47	10.28	7.69
16.	Kerala	0.77	2.98	5.59	7.32	9.46	6.27	7.36	7.80	8.55	7.76	8.03	8.29

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Sl.No.	State	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
17.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	10.66	14.95	17.83	5.35	3.26	3.46	3.25	5.46	9.41	12.66	16.57	15.36
19.	Maharashtra	11.80	14.43	11.69	3.05	1.99	2.01	1.92	1.73	2.78	4.64	4.91	5.79
20.	Manipur	1.01	1.00	0.21	2.51	2.52	1.60	0.95	0.43	0.01	0.02	0.03	4.18
21.	Meghalaya	0.18	0.47	0.94	1.48	1.95	2.34	2.26	1.85	1.60	1.86	2.17	1.87
22.	Mizoram	1.83	1.82	1.54	1.56	1.35	1.33	0.96	0.77	0.66	0.55	0.27	0.10
23.	Nagaland	4.16	4.01	4.03	3.79	3.72	3.61	3.44	3.34	3.40	3.54	3.28	3.04
24.	Odisha	8.31	14.23	12.83	5.13	5.13	4.33	1.70	1.21	3.07	4.39	4.73	8.42
25.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.25	0.22	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Punjab	0.79	2.32	2.23	1.25	2.51	2.12	0.21	0.94	1.72	0.96	0.47	1.09
27.	Rajasthan	20.27	32.23	35.00	14.05	7.16	5.81	5.10	4.61	11.34	17.33	20.05	13.43
28.	Sikkim	0.18	0.20	0.24	0.32	0.23	0.21	0.12	0.23	0.29	0.33	0.36	0.36
29.	Tamil Nadu	37.65	38.28	52.66	47.76	43.95	36.41	22.71	24.20	25.60	31.32	44.88	43.77
30.	Telangana	22.24	27.22	21.56	8.74	8.26	5.03	1.92	2.99	3.60	4.11	8.37	12.79
31.	Tripura	1.38	4.41	5.87	5.21	5.95	4.49	0.26	0.08	1.09	2.50	5.03	4.64
32.	Uttar Pradesh	9.80	27.47	35.18	19.43	10.57	4.41	1.93	1.01	3.15	5.71	4.58	8.06
33.	Uttarakhand	1.14	1.35	1.67	2.34	2.12	1.90	1.34	0.74	1.29	1.66	1.44	1.48
34.	West Bengal	3.47	11.57	30.81	30.22	21.52	14.65	8.77	8.78	11.90	15.11	20.06	27.00
TOTAL		208.52	308.62	337.39	203.45	163.26	129.25	94.07	93.04	126.89	161.95	208.84	225.25

Source: www.nrega.nic.in.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of average days of employment provided per household and notified wage rate under MGNREGS during FY 2016-17

Sl. No.	State	Average days of employment provided per households (FY: 2016-17)	MGNREGA wage rate w.e.f. 1st April, 2016
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.91	194
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42.31	172
3.	Assam	29.73	182
4.	Bihar	37.52	167
5.	Chhattisgarh	41.55	167
6.	Goa	18.69	229
7.	Gujarat	37.85	188
8.	Haryana	30.21	259
9.	Himachal Pradesh	44.72	Non Scheduled Area 170 Scheduled Area 213
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.98	173
11.	Jharkhand	40.60	167
12.	Karnataka	50.29	224
13.	Kerala	46.97	240
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40.34	167
15.	Maharashtra	49.46	192
16.	Manipur	23.08	197
17.	Meghalaya	68.16	169
18.	Mizoram	88.90	188
19.	Nagaland	69.56	172
20.	Odisha	38.10	174
21.	Punjab	29.41	218
22.	Rajasthan	56.03	181

1	2	3	4
23.	Sikkim	67.72	172
24.	Tamil Nadu	63.87	203
25.	Telangana	42.42	194
26.	Tripura	79.88	172
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31.46	174
28.	Uttarakhand	43.50	174
29.	West Bengal	40.45	176
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30.28	Andaman 230 Nicobar 243
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	208
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	192
33.	Lakshadweep	13.75	220
34.	Puducherry	17.32	203
35.	Chandigarh	NR	248
National Average		46.03	

NR=Not Reported.

Source: www.nrega.nic.in.***Statement-III***

State/UT-wise details of households demanded employment and households provided employment under (MGNREGS) during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

Sl. No.	State	Households demanded employment			Households provided employment		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.93	39.63	40.15	33.00	36.07	39.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.47	1.93	2.07	1.37	1.81	2.03
3.	Assam	10.83	16.68	17.85	9.67	15.02	15.73
4.	Bihar	14.73	19.23	29.80	10.34	14.87	23.32
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.43	26.12	25.43	17.48	21.74	21.32
6.	Goa	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	5.95	6.42	8.94	5.13	5.57	7.16
8.	Haryana	2.63	2.00	3.32	2.18	1.69	2.81
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.99	4.67	5.70	4.53	4.23	5.28
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.83	7.03	6.77	3.32	6.53	6.28
11.	Jharkhand	12.32	12.71	20.77	11.11	11.26	17.43
12.	Karnataka	15.14	16.62	21.52	10.94	12.36	18.20
13.	Kerala	15.65	16.65	16.06	13.80	15.06	14.57
14.	Madhya Pradesh	31.05	30.24	33.73	27.94	27.02	28.03
15.	Maharashtra	12.81	14.21	16.13	11.60	12.75	14.34
16.	Manipur	4.72	4.81	5.20	4.69	4.74	5.16
17.	Meghalaya	3.57	3.75	4.22	3.51	3.68	4.15
18.	Mizoram	1.91	1.90	1.89	1.90	1.90	1.89
19.	Nagaland	4.07	4.18	4.21	4.06	4.17	4.19
20.	Odisha	16.94	22.28	23.55	14.69	19.97	20.37
21.	Punjab	3.41	5.29	6.11	2.89	4.74	5.36
22.	Rajasthan	41.18	46.88	50.99	36.87	42.21	46.35
23.	Sikkim	0.60	0.68	0.70	0.57	0.65	0.68
24.	Tamil Nadu	56.82	60.94	62.96	56.58	60.53	62.61
25.	Telangana	28.84	29.62	27.63	24.33	25.65	25.34
26.	Tripura	5.93	5.80	5.86	5.82	5.70	5.77
27.	Uttar Pradesh	45.35	63.11	58.38	39.15	54.36	50.21
28.	Uttarakhand	4.92	5.88	5.97	4.55	5.44	5.45
29.	West Bengal	57.17	65.00	62.89	51.19	61.11	58.28
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.14	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.10
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.36	0.38	0.35	0.30	0.33	0.31
TOTAL		464.78	534.81	569.31	413.71	481.33	512.34

**Construction of road along Panar, Ramganga and Saryu
rivers under PMGSY**

†*15. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would allow construction of road along Panar, Ramganga and Saryu rivers, flowing on the border of three districts namely Almora, Bageshwar and Pithoragarh in Uttarakhand, under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if not, whether Government would accept such a request from the State Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) 'Rural roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Government of India to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations by way of a single all-weather road (with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures) as per Core Network in rural areas. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission). The PMGSY permits upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided all weather road connectivity. For most intensive IAP blocks as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs the unconnected habitations with population 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) would be eligible to be covered under PMGSY.

The PMGSY therefore permits construction of roads only to the unconnected eligible habitations, as enumerated in the first para and not merely along river banks.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Coal sales by CIL

1. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Coal India Limited (CIL) has been able to sale its stock of coal due to lowering of the coal sales tax;

(b) if so, sale details of CIL for last 10 quarters and the sale during GST applicable regime therefor;

(c) the coal import prices during the last 15 days and the prices expected for next one year therein; and

(d) the reports from the thermal power companies and steel companies on the utilization of Indian coal output thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As the GST has been implemented very recently, *i.e.* from 01.07.2017, the impact of GST implementation and the resultant lowering of Coal Sales Tax on the sale of stock of coal from CIL sources has not been ascertained.

(c) The price of imported coal depends upon various factors such as country of origin, gross calorific value of coal, moisture content, ash content, ocean freight, distance of plant from port etc. The import of coal has been kept under Open General License (OGL) and users are free to import coal from the sources of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty. Prices fluctuate from time to time and their prediction in future cannot be done.

(d) The Indian Coal production for the year 2015-16 was 632.44 MT. The Indian Coal utilization for Power generation (including captive power generation) was 517.769 MT (81.8 %). The Indian Coal was used in the Steel sector for different uses like Steel (direct feed), Steel (coke oven plants and cokerries), Steel (Boilers) and Sponge Iron. The Indian Coal consumption for Steel sector was 20.285 MT (3.2%).

Water contamination due to mining activities in Sattari region of Goa

2. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been undertaken to alleviate pollution, water contamination and toxic run off caused due to mining activities in the Sattari region of Goa;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Compensation to land oustees of Coal PSUs

3. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of land acquired by Coal PSUs and compensation paid to the land oustees during the last three years, year-wise, PSUs-wise; and

(b) whether any unattended complaints/grievances have been received regarding compensation/employment reported in Coal Public Sector Undertakings and if so, the details thereof during the above period, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The quantum of land acquired by coal PSUs and compensation paid to the land oustees during last three years, year-wise, PSUs-wise are as under:—

(₹ in Lakh)

Coal PSUs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Land acquired (in Ha.)	Compensation paid	Land acquired (in Ha.)	Compensation paid	Land acquired (in Ha.)	Compensation paid
ECL	222.71	2753.91	557.95	4237.09	197.58	1478.92
BCCL	31.94	691.47	824.26	327.80	12.11	605.92
CCL	632.87	1825.72	2022.44	1356.53	80.78	1338.69
NCL	180.00	1359.97	0	2061.00	0	219.56
WCL	1345.49	32575.00	1648.27	74237.00	25.50	64750.00
SECL	1185.10	7992.00	3637.37	1136.00	1390.60	1788.00
MCL	47.50	781.00	340.42	16705.00	1611.25	15243.00
CMPDI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	3645.61	47979.07	9030.71	100060.42	3317.82	85424.09

(b) The details of unattended complaints/grievances regarding compensation/employment reported in coal Public Sector Undertakings during the above period are as under:—

Coal PSUs	Details of unattended complaints/grievances
ECL	All complaints/grievances received attended through a grievance redressal mechanism. There is no unattended complaints/grievances.
BCCL	NIL
CCL	No such unattended complaints/grievances regarding compensation/employment are pending.
NCL	There is no such unattended complaints/grievances.
WCL	All complaints and grievances regarding compensation, employment received during this period have been attended and thus none remained unattended.
SECL	In respect of compensation, there is no unattended complaints/grievances.
MCL	There is no such unattended complaints/grievances from the land oustees regarding compensation/employment.
CMPDI	NIL

Provision of facilities by SECL at Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand

4. SHRI B K HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities provided by South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) to the local people and workers in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand; and

(b) the details of the development works done under CSR and other heads in various districts of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Check on illegal activities in Coal Mines

5. SHRI B. K HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of illegal mining, hoarding, theft and black marketing of coal have been reported from various coal mines in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the details of any assessment of steps already taken by Government to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As informed by Coal India limited, theft/pilferage and illegal mining of coal is carried out stealthily and clean destinely. As per raids conducted by security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the concerned State Government, the incidences have been reported to CIL/Coal Ministry.

(b) The prevention of illegal mining/theft, hoarding and black-marketing of coal in non-CIL areas is the responsibility and in the domain of State government. CIL and Ministry of Coal has taken steps to check such activities. These are as under:—

Directorate General Resettlement (DGR) sponsored ESM security agencies and departmental security forces have been engaged in different mines of CIL to prevent pilferage and theft of coal. Further, in some areas, CISF security personnel have been deployed. Following steps have been taken to check such incidents in future:—

- (i) Development of E-surveillance through use of Information Technology:—
 - Global Positioning Systems (GPS)/General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) for Vehicle Tracking
 - Closed Circuit Televisions (CCTV)
 - Electronic Weigh Bridges
 - Geo-fencing
- (ii) Rat holes created by illegal mining are being dozed off and filled up with stone and debris wherever possible.
- (iii) Concrete walls have been erected on the mouth of the abandoned mines to prevent access and illegal activities in these areas.
- (iv) Regular raids/checks being conducted by security personnel and static security pickets including armed guards during the night hours are being deployed at pithead depots.
- (v) Surprise raids/checks being conducted jointly by security personnel and law and order authorities of the concerned State Government.
- (vi) Dumping of the overburden is being done on the outcrop zones, which are not required to be mined.
- (vii) Collection of intelligence reports about illegal coal depots and illegal movement of coal and informing district authorities of the same for taking preventive action.
- (viii) Regular FIRs are lodged by the Management of the collieries and CISF with local Thana against the pilferage/theft of coal. A close watch on the activities of criminals is being maintained by CISF.

Skill development in Coal Sector

6. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched/proposes to launch any specific scheme regarding skill development in the coal sector particularly in Jharkhand, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the manner in which the funds allocated from the head other administrative expenses for the purpose of providing training in the coal sector have been utilized; and

(c) whether any funds meant for training have remained unutilized and if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Ministry of Coal has not launched any specific scheme for Skill Development in Coal sector. However, Coal India Limited (CIL) has launched a CIL-NSDF-NSDC Skill Development Project. The Project will provide training and undertake Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to 2.7 Lakh persons over a period of 2 years as per National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) in its operational areas and neighboring regions including the State of Jharkhand. So far, 16874 persons have been trained by two subsidiaries of CIL, namely Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) & Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL), which fall in the State of Jharkhand.

(b) and (C) An amount of ₹ 15 crore has been approved by CIL Board for CIL-NSDC-NSDF Skill Development project and ₹ 15 crore has already been disbursed to NSDF.

Inspection of coal Sale through e-tendering

†7. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grades of 177 mines out of 386 mines of CIL have been downgraded in comparison to declared grades in year 2016-17;

(b) whether the coal of various mines is sold in connivance with coal contractors by showing them as downgraded out of the coal being sold by mines through e-tendering due to which Ministry is facing heavy income losses; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of surprise inspections carried out by various agencies during last three years for testing the grade of coal being sold through e-tendering and the agency-wise details of the test reports thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The grades of 177 mines out of 386 mines of CIL have been downgraded in comparison to declared grades in year 2016-17, which shall be effective for 2017-18.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid down on the table of the House.

Policy for development/disinvestment of Coal PSUs

8. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any new policies for overall development of Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.;

(b) if so, details thereof and performance profit/loss of the companies for the years 2014-15, 2015 -16 and to till date;

(c) whether Government has chalked out any strategy to disinvest Governments shares in certain loss making coal PSUs and also acquire certain PSUs by profit making PSUs;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) MoU signed with foreign countries, foreign coal companies during last three years and its impact on supply and demand of coal in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Government keeps on reviewing performances and suggest various measures to Coal India Limited and NLC India Limited for overall development of NLC India Limited and Coal India Limited and its Subsidiaries. Some of these measures include coal linkage auction, regrading of mines, improved productivity measures through introduction of modern mining technologies and mining equipment, closing of unviable mines, various steps for improvement in safety in mining and improvement in environmental measures. Profit/loss of the companies for the years 2014-15, 2015-16, for which audited annual results are available, are as under:—

(₹ in crores)

Name of CPSE	Profit After Tax	
	2014-15	2015-16
Eastern Coalfields Limited	1139.40	868.02
Bharat Coking Coalfields Limited	763.14	768.20
Central Coalfields Limited	1770.61	1914.70
Northern Coalfields Limited	2134.17	2722.50
Western Coalfields Limited	313.14	296.60
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	3659.94	3247.80
Mahandi Coalfields Limited	3554.10	4184.72
Central Mine Planning Design Institute Limited	25.04	28.48
CIL (Standalone)	13383.39	16343.53
CIL (Consolidated)	13726.70	14274.33
NLC India Limited (Standalone)	1579.68	1204.15

(c) and (d) There are no loss making CPSE under Ministry of Coal, hence question does not arise. However, further disinvestment in Coal India Limited and NLC India Limited can be made from time to time as per DIPAM guidelines and SEBI regulations.

(e) No such MoU has been signed by Coal India Limited during last three years.

Capping on allocation of coal blocks

9. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering capping the amount of coal blocks that a company can hold;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government may also specify the maximum number of coal blocks or amount for coal reserves or both that may be allocated to a company or corporation or its subsidiary or associate companies;

(c) whether Government may constitute a committee consisting of a Joint Secretary in the Ministry as Chairperson and Members from various Ministries for assessing eligibility; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions)

Rules, 2014, the Nominated Authority may specify the maximum number of mines or coal reserves or both that may be allocated to a company or its subsidiary or associate companies based on the criteria specified by the Central Government.

As per the guidelines for the allocation of coal mines through auction under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Rules, 2014 and Tender Documents, there is no cap on the number of coal mines/blocks for which bids can be submitted by a company. However, as per the tender condition, a bidder shall be considered eligible for bidding for a coal mine only if its requirement of coal for Specified End Use matches the reserves of the Coal Mine, in accordance with the parameters specified below:

“Extractable reserves of the Coal Mine should not exceed 150% of the annual coal requirement of the Specified End Use Plant(s), taken over a period of 30 (thirty) years, less the requirement of coal of such Specified End Use Plant met from any other coal mine allocated to the Preferred Bidder, Successful Bidder, Preferred Allottee or Allottee pursuant to any other auction or allotment process conducted by the Nominated Authority under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules.”

Further, the Coal Blocks Allocation Rules, 2017, framed under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, notified on 13.07.2017 provides that the Central Government may also specify the maximum number of coal blocks or amount of coal reserves or both that may be allocated to a company or corporation or its subsidiary or parent company or associate companies or group companies or its affiliate.

(c) and (d) The Coal Blocks Allocation Rules, 2017, framed under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 provides that the Central Government shall constitute a committee consisting of an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal as chairperson, such other members from various Ministries and departments of the Central Government and such technical experts from various fields as it may deem fit for considering the applications received and assessing the eligibility of the applicants based on the criteria specified in the allotment document.

Compensation for land subsidence at Jharia Coalfields

10. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a spate of cases involving subsidence in and around Jharia coalfields due to underground fire;

- (b) amount of loss in terms of fatalities during the last three years: and
- (c) the details of compensation paid to those affected may be indicated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Coal India Limited has informed that 21 cases of small subsidence/pot holes have occurred during the last three years.

(b) Three (3) non-BCCL employees (two on 24.05.2017 and another one in 2016) have lost their lives.

(c) No compensation has been paid by BCCL. However State Government of Jharkhand has paid compensation of ₹ 4 Lakh to the dependant of deceased persons.

Implications on coal based thermal plants

11. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal based thermal units that have been sanctioned during the last three years across the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a major thrust on solar power, which will have serious implications on coal based thermal plants; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has taken stock of the long term implications of the shift away from coal based power units in terms of coal production, local employment and the effect on the associated service sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) After enactment of Electricity Act 2003, generation of electricity has been de-licensed. Techno-Economic Clearance of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is not required for setting up of thermal power projects and the proposals for setting up of thermal power projects in the country are not being received in CEA. As such no coal based thermal power projects have been sanctioned/approved by CEA during last three years.

(b) Yes. Government of India has planned an ambitious capacity addition target of 175 GW from Renewable Energy Sources (RES) by the year 2021-22, which includes 100 GW Solar, 60 GW Wind, 5 GW Small Hydro and 10 GW Biomass.

(c) There are no adverse long term implications of the shift away from coal based power plants since renewable sources of energy are environment-friendly and also generate employment.

Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations in the country

12. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 2,000 arsenic and 12,000 fluoride affected habitations in the country having poor water quality;

(b) if so, how many of those habitations are in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to address the water quality problem in those districts of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As reported by the States into the online Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry of Drinking Water and sanitation, as on 1.4.2017, there are 13,492 fluoride affected habitations and 18,259 arsenic affected habitations in the rural areas of the country which are yet to be provided safe drinking water.

(b) As on 1.4.2017, as reported by Tamil Nadu State there are no arsenic or fluoride affected habitations.

(c) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments in providing safe drinking water in adequate quantity through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, States can utilize upto 67% funds provided to them for coverage and tackling water quality problems. Further, in order to have a focused approach, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission on Arsenic and Fluoride on 22nd March, 2017 under NRDWP. Under this Sub-Mission programme, focused funding to arsenic affected population and fluoride affected population will be provided by the Centre while the cost for enroute non-arsenic and non-fluoride affected habitations are to be fully borne by the respective State Governments, apart from providing matching State share to the central share provided. During February-March, 2017, under Sub-Mission programme, funds to the tune of ₹ 814.13 crore have been released to arsenic and fluoride affected States for completing ongoing piped water supply schemes to provide safe drinking water in adequate quantity.

Provision of clean drinking water to all households

13. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is committed to provide clean drinking water to all households in certain time-frame, the details thereof;

(b) percentage of urban and rural households who are connected to clean drinking water facilities; and

(c) data of the increase in percentage of urban and rural households connected to clean drinking water facilities during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI) (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) has prepared a Strategic Plan for the rural drinking water sector for the period 2011-2022 for providing the piped water supply in the rural areas. As per this, by 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply.

As reported by Ministry of Urban Development, the Govt. of India has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25.06.2015 for the basic infrastructure development of 500 cities/ towns having a population of 1 lakh as per 2011 census and certain other categories of towns having notified Municipalities across the country. The primary focus of the Mission is on universal coverage of water supply services in the Mission cities. Under AMRUT, the Centre only approves State Annual Action plan (SAAP) submitted by the duly approved state Govt. The concerned States are empowered for identification, execution, implementation, bidding, awarding of the contracts etc of the projects. The Ministry has approved SAAPs of all States/UTs for 2015-16, 2016-17 and full mission period (2017-20) of 18 States/UTs. Details of water supply projects proposed by the States/UTs are given in the Statement (*See below*).

MDWS maintains data in terms of rural habitations and not in terms of rural households. As reported by States/UTs on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, as on 01.04.2017, 76.78 % rural habitations are Fully Covered (*i.e.* getting more than 40 litre per capita per day (LPCD) safe drinking water) and 18.89 % rural habitations are Partially Covered (*i.e.* getting less than 40 litre per capita per day (LPCD) safe drinking water). The details of % increase in rural habitation covered with safe drinking water facilities during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Net increase in %of Fully Covered Habitations
2014-15	0.48 % (from 73.66 % to 74.14 %)
2015-16	1.54 % (from 74.14 % to 75.68 %)
2016-17	1.10 % (from 75.68 % to 76.78 %)

Statement*Details of Water Supply Projects approved by Apex Committee under AMRUT*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Cost		
		2015-16	2016-17	3rd and final SAAP
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	646.29	488.23	863.14
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.1	3.51	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	8	
4.	Assam	151.48	213.2	
5.	Bihar	647.34	627.82	909.09
6.	Chandigarh	13.66	17.55	1.5
7.	Chhattisgarh	440.59	400.53	865.8
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.33	3.51	
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	
10.	Delhi	113.42	101.12	
11.	Goa	0.36	0	
12.	Gujarat	233.65	561	906
13.	Haryana	246.57	166.59	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	41.65	25.27	31.23
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	25.6	34.49
16.	Jharkhand	190	236.5	
17.	Karnataka	551.54	726.44	821.45
18.	Kerala	235.76	354.81	
19.	Lakshadweep	0.66	1.02	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	582.33	678.76	593.92
21.	Maharashtra	1724.31	1466.39	579
22.	Manipur	50.15	58.5	
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	
24.	Mizoram	4.06	15.5	32.12
25.	Nagaland	4	4	

1	2	3	4	5
26. Odisha		399.38	487	507.68
27. Puducherry		12.5	16.56	
28. Punjab		401.46	233.96	
29. Rajasthan		344	252.05	411.31
30. Sikkim		0	2	
31. Tamil Nadu		3147.04	1780.93	
32. Telangana		380.17	501.46	
33. Tripura		33.2	43.1	
34. Uttar Pradesh		1519.19	2017.42	
35. Uttarakhand		99	92.18	
36. West Bengal		1077.24	1004	
TOTAL		13307.42	12614.51	6556.73

Allocation of SBM funds for religious and tourist places in Uttar Pradesh

14. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether religious and tourist places have been given any special attention under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of work carried out by Government in religious and tourist places of the State;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the funds allocated for cities like Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad and Mathura etc., for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Yes, Sir. Taj Mahal in Agra and Manikarnika Ghat in Varanasi from Uttar Pradesh have been selected under Swachh Iconic Places (SIP) initiatives during 2016 with the support of Public Sector Undertaking/Corporates and Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The details of work carried out by Government in Taj Mahal in Agra and Manikarnika Ghat in Varanasi is as under:—

(i) Taj Mahal, Agra, Uttar Pradesh: For the quarter (Dec.,–Feb., 2017), significant work has been done towards improving the facilities at the

site in partnership with the PSU (GAIL). Some of the key highlights are:—

- Ancient drains on the western side of Taj Mahal have been revived/completed.
- Cleaning of storm water drainage in Tajganj area is under progress
- More than 8000 street light points have been installed in Tajganj area and are maintained regularly.
- Around 12 km of drains have been cleaned near the iconic site.
- Sensitization and mobilization of community living near the iconic site in Tajganj area by a district level team of DM, Municipal Commissioner and other officials.
- IEC campaigns for mass awareness on banning plastic bags around the site.
- Work order issued for provision of pre-fab/portable toilets at 4 locations.

(ii) Manikarnika Ghat, Varanasi

For the quarter (Dec.,–Feb., 2017), significant work has been done towards improving the facilities at the site in partnership with the PSU (GAIL). Some of the key highlights are:—

- Boat anchor facility at HFL has been completed.
- Talks with key stakeholders especially Dom Community is ongoing exercise.
- Cleaning of 14 wards & Ghats with CSR support of MoUD is ongoing activity.
- Provision of Bio-Toilets/Changing Rooms, Water ATMs, Benches etc. with the support of funds from Ministry of Tourism is under process.
- The dumping site development and encroachment removal with the help of City Municipality (Nagar Nigam) is ongoing activity.
- Satisfactory progress of under laying of cables and renovation of Dharamshalas.
- The provision of Heritage Light as part of EESL (HRIDAY) scheme is in planning stage.

(c) Do not arise.

(d) The development work in above iconic places were carried out with support

of Public Sector Undertaking/Corporates and Government of Uttar Pradesh. No, separate funds have been given to Govt. of Uttar Pradesh by Central Government for this purpose.

Water contamination in Rajasthan

†15. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blocks affected by the presence of Fluoride, Nitrate and due to salinity of ground water in the State of Rajasthan, the details thereof;

(b) the schemes formulated by the Central Government for making available safe potable water at the places in the blocks affected by Fluoride, Nitrate, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Rajasthan Government has requested for financial help from Government for providing safe drinking water in these blocks and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) District-wise number of blocks affected by Fluoride, Nitrate and salinity as reported by Government of Rajasthan into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 12th July 2017 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the states by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). For this, schemes are not prepared by the Ministry. It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute and operate and maintain schemes for providing clean drinking water. Up to 67% fund allocated to the states can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems.

States have been asked to focus for piped water supply schemes from safe and perennial surface water source for sustainability of the schemes. As immediate measures, with recommendation from NITI Aayog Government of Rajasthan has been provided funds to an extent of ₹ 331.29 Crore in March, 2016 as 100% central share for providing Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) in 6,904 fluoride affected habitations. Further an amount of ₹ 100 Crore has been released to Rajasthan State on 100% central share to complete two ongoing piped water supply schemes covering fluoride affected habitations.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In addition to this, the Ministry has launched a National Water Quality Sub-Mission on 22nd March, 2017 to provide safe drinking water to arsenic/fluoride affected habitations. During February/March 2017 under National Water Quality Sub-Mission funds to an amount of ₹ 490.64 Crore has been released to complete 57 ongoing schemes of Rajasthan State.

(c) The Government of Rajasthan has submitted five Project Proposal (amounting to ₹ 2736.86 crore) seeking funding from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for providing safe drinking water in the district of Jhunjhunu and Barmer. However, the proposal was not complete, some more information has been asked from State Government which is still awaited.

Under National Water Quality Sub-Mission, Government of Rajasthan has requested for financial assistance (State Share) from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) for drinking water supply projects for fluoride affected habitations on rural areas of Rajasthan. Government of Rajasthan has submitted preliminary project proposals for coverage of approximately 100 fluoride affected habitations through surface water based piped water supply schemes and 3,400 fluoride affected habitations through installation of Community Water Purification Plants (*i.e.* Reverse Osmosis/ De Fluoridation Units). The total project cost is approximately ₹ 2,000 crore. The proposal has been forwarded to Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance for further necessary action.

Statement

District-wise number of blocks affected by Fluoride, Nitrate and salinity as reported by Government of Rajasthan into IMIS of the Ministry as on 12th July 2017

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Number of contaminated blocks		
		Fluoride	Nitrate	Salinity
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ajmer	3	0	1
2.	Alwar	9	0	8
3.	Banswara	10	7	2
4.	Baran	3	3	3
5.	Barmer	11	5	17
6.	Bharatpur	7	6	10

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Bhilwara	11	7	7
8.	Bikaner	3	3	4
9.	Bundi	5	5	4
10.	Chittaurgarh	9	8	9
11.	Churu	6	4	6
12.	Dausa	6	4	3
13.	Dhaulpur	0	0	1
14.	Dungarpur	6	7	1
15.	Ganganagar	3	0	0
16.	Hanumangarh	1	0	1
17.	Jaipur	14	8	12
18.	Jaisalmer	3	1	1
19.	Jalor	8	7	8
20.	Jhalawar	5	6	5
21.	Jhunjhunun	8	5	4
22.	Jodhpur	13	6	15
23.	Karauli	3	5	5
24.	Kota	4	4	4
25.	Nagaur	13	13	14
26.	Pali	9	7	5
27.	Pratapgarh	3	5	2
28.	Rajsamand	7	7	4
29.	Sawai Madhopur	5	2	5
30.	Sikar	6	4	2
31.	Sirohi	5	0	4
32.	Tonk	5	4	5
33.	Udaipur	2	3	3
TOTAL		206	146	175

Funds received for Swachh Bharat Kosh under CSR

16. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to State:

(a) details of amount of donations received in the Swachh Bharat Kosh so far, alongwith details for individual donations and donations under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), year-wise;

(b) for what activities can the funds received under the Kosh be spent on;

(c) the detailed analysis of funds spent from the Kosh so far, year-wise, activitywise and State-wise; and

(d) the detailed analysis of assets created through the Kosh so far, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The year-wise details of amount of donations received in Swachh Bharat Kosh so far by individuals and Corporates:—

(₹ In lakh)

Year	Individual donations	Corporates donations
2014-15	1.62	15959.57
2015-16	4.87	25319.77
2016-17	30.29	24474.57
2017-18	3.72	374.48

(b) As per the Programme Guidelines, construction/renovation of community/individual toilets in rural areas, urban areas in Elementary, Secondary and Senior Secondary Government schools and Anganwadi centers can be taken up. Besides, construction activities for water supply to the constructed toilets, training and skill development to facilitate maintenance of constructed toilets and to ensure its inter linkage with education on hygiene etc. can also be taken up.

(c) and (d) The year-wise and State-wise details of funds release and number of toilets sanctioned under Swachh Bharat Kosh are given in the Statement (*See below*). However, Utilisation Certificates have been received for the full amount in case of school toilets for Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. In case of Telangana, Gujarat, Nagaland, Odisha, partial utilisation have been reported. Other states have not submitted any utilisation Certificates. However, in case of individual toilets taken up through Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Utilisation Certificates are yet to be received.

Statement

Details of funds released to State Implementation Societies on the recommendation of Governing Council of Swachh Bharat Kosh Trusts (SBKT) under SBK

(As on 31.3.2017)

Ministries/ Department	Sanction Order No. and Date	State	No. of Toilets sanctioned	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total funds released	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Department of School Education and Literacy	1/2014 Dt. 18.12.2014	Madhya Pradesh	1156	1225.36			1225.36	Repair/Reconstruction of dysfunctional toilet in Government schools (Boys and Girls)
		Manipur	705	916.50			916.50	
		Mizoram	271	677.50			677.50	
		Telangana	907	680.25			680.25	
	1/2015 Dt. 13.01.2015	Himachal Pradesh	25	25.00			25.00	
		Jharkhand	1036	746.92			746.92	
		Punjab	385	495.05			495.05	
		Sikkim	51	51.00			51.00	
		Tripura	43	68.05			68.05	
		Uttarakhand	181	362.95			362.95	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	2/2015 Dt. 22.01.2015	Gujarat	140	189.00			189.00	
		Haryana	73	91.25			91.25	
		Kerala	272	204.00			204.00	
	3/2015 Dt. 16.03.2015	Karnataka	65	162.50			162.50	
		Nagaland	456	1008.18			1008.18	
		Arunachal Pradesh	813	183.83			183.83	
		Jammu and Kashmir	6289	1572.25			1572.25	
		Telangana	83	28.05			28.05	
	4/2015 Dt. 15.8.2015	Odisha	2346		938.40		938.40	
		Uttarakhand	555		434.24		434.24	
	5/2015 Dt. 23.8.2015	Andhra Pradesh	187		329.12		329.12	
		Chhattisgarh	4575		986.62		986.62	
	6/2015 Dt. 20.10.2015	Uttar Pradesh	3		1.00		1.00	
	8/2015 Dt. 12.01.2016	West Bengal	3043		3806.00		3806.00	

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	Jharkhand	287	184.00	184.00	
	Bihar	1204	1101.00	1101.00	
	Uttarakhand	173		99.20	99.20
	1/2016 Dt. 13.05.2016				
	Tripura	83916	10070.00	10070.00	Repair/Reconstruction of dysfunctional toilet in households
	7/2016 Dt. 12.01.2016				
	Odisha	38758	4850.96	4850.96	
	9/2015 Dt. 22.01.2016				
	West Bengal	39238	4708.56	4708.56	
	Uttarakhand	2428	291.38	291.38	
	Haryana	17875		2145.00	2145.00
	9/2016 Dt. 12.07.2016				
	Maharashtra	108672		5216.00	5216.00
	4/2016 Dt. 17.03.2017				
	Mizoram	30619		1531.00	1531.00
	3/2016 Dt. 16.09.2016			4650.96	4650.96
	Odisha	38768			
	4/2016 Dt. 17.03.2017			52.16	52.16
	Maharashtra	108672			
	Mizoram	30619		15.31	15.31

Amount released against ₹ 100 crore received from Mata Amritanandmay Math, Kerala for constructing toilets for poor and downtrodden in villages surrounding the Ganges River.

Provision of tap drinking water for every household

17. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had announced to provide drinking water facility through tap in every household of the country;

(b) by when does Government proposes to achieve this target; and

(c) how far Government has accomplished its target and details of the households who have been provided and are yet to be provided with drinking tap water, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (b) This Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022. As per this, by 2022, at least 80% of rural households is to have piped water supply with a household connection. As on 01.04.2017, 16.69% of the rural households have been covered with piped water supply with household connection. The rural water supply is a state subject and states are empowered to plan, design and execute schemes. State governments have been directed/advised to provide access to safe drinking water at various places through stand-post of piped water supply schemes in rural habitations of the country to cover maximum number of households through this. Household connection is a voluntary action which is accessible on payment basis to the rural population for which extensive Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities have been recommended to the State.

(c) As reported by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, state-wise details of households which are getting Piped Water Supply with tap connection as on 11.07.2017 are given in the Statement.

Statement***Details of Individual households with PWS Connections***

Sl.No.	State	% of total household connections with PWS as on (11.07.2017)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	10.15
2.	Andhra Pradesh	28.59
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.34

1	2	3
4.	Assam	2.03
5.	Bihar	1.14
6.	Chhattisgarh	7.79
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	72.61
9.	Haryana	47.59
10.	Himachal Pradesh	56.6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	28.44
12.	Jharkhand	3.78
13.	Karnataka	40.48
14.	Kerala	15.04
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9.62
16.	Maharashtra	36.62
17.	Manipur	4.79
18.	Meghalaya	1.15
19.	Mizoram	13.47
20.	Nagaland	4.91
21.	Odisha	3.7
22.	Puducherry	50.35
23.	Punjab	46.94
24.	Rajasthan	12.11
25.	Sikkim	99.32
26.	Tamil Nadu	28.92
27.	Telangana	32.61
28.	Tripura	2.45
29.	Uttar Pradesh	0.45
30.	Uttarakhand	13.8
31.	West Bengal	0.67
TOTAL		16.69

Implementation of SBM in Karnataka

18. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to State:

(a) the details of components under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) being implemented in the country;

(b) the status of implementation of SBM in Karnataka;

(c) the status of implementation of SBM in Karnataka as compared to other States; and

(d) the details of funds released under SBM for Karnataka during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The main components under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) being implemented in the country are as under:—

- Construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL)
- Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs).
- Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) activities.
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Human Resource Development (HRD) activities.

(b) and (c) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining a Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019. Sanitation coverage in Karnataka on the launch of SBM(G) as on 2.10.2014 was 37.32%. This has been increased to 66.85% as on 12.7.2017 as against country average of about 65%. Total 21,94,032 Individual household latrines were constructed since launch of SBM(G) on 2.10.2014. In addition, 1,68,938 toilets were constructed under MGNREGS. Out of 27530 villages, only 7862 (28.56%) Villages were declared ODF. In addition, 33 Blocks and 5 districts have also been declared ODF.

(d) Under SBM(G), funds are released to States. The funds released under SBM(G) for Karnataka during the last three years is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Funds released
1.	2014-15	312.54
2.	2015-16	450.77
3.	2016-17	419.56

Allocation of funds under NRDWP in Chhattisgarh

†19. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets fixed and achieved under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in Chhattisgarh and other States during each of the last three years and this year;

(b) the details of the funds allocated and disbursed under NRDWP to Chhattisgarh during the said period; and

(c) whether Government has done any review regarding utilisation of funds issued and if so, the details thereof and appropriate steps being taken by Government to deal with the financial irregularities in implementation of NRDWP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Details of the targets fixed and achieved under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in Chhattisgarh and other States during each of the last three years and this year are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The details of the funds allocated and disbursed under NRDWP to Chhattisgarh during the last three years and this year is as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Financial Year	Allocation	Released/Disbursed
2014-15	159.08	150.74
2015-16	63.69	60.82
2016-17	65.85	84.28
2017-18 (till 12.07.2017)	64.33	9.13

(c) The physical and financial progress of NRDWP is monitored in National/Regional/State level review meetings, conferences and video-conferences at regular interval. Moreover, funds under NRDWP are released to states based on the receipt of Utilization and Audit certificate. In case of receipt of information/Audit observation regarding financial irregularities in implementation of NRDWP, the Ministry refers the matter to departmental head of the State Government for getting it examined and to report to the Ministry for taking suitable action.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of Target and Achievement of Habitations during the last 3 Yrs. and current Year under NRDWP*

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (As on 12.07.2017)	
		Target	Ach	Target	Ach	Target	Ach	Target*	Ach
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	0	5	0	5	0	—	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2744	2819	980	1905	1005	1373	—	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	248	214	217	143	188	126	—	0
4.	Assam	9938	6399	3993	1659	1752	382	—	14
5.	Bihar	13000	12236	5692	7189	7777	1289	—	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	10900	12173	3894	3670	4169	997	—	0
7.	Goa	0	0	2	0	2	0	—	0
8.	Gujarat	1075	2498	961	1193	32	1605	—	0
9.	Haryana	534	523	248	317	263	290	—	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2500	2560	1115	1536	1300	938	—	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	803	642	359	233	380	260	—	0
12.	Jharkhand	16535	9185	7307	1868	1430	3074	—	209
13.	Karnataka	10003	15398	4551	19791	12000	17434	—	0
14.	Kerala	1000	221	429	432	463	291	—	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	10876	12378	5421	11478	338	7420	—	1492

16. Maharashtra	4200	3747	1611	1566	1955	1270	—	0
17. Manipur	200	224	52	80	50	103	—	0
18. Meghalaya	200	285	280	242	110	82	—	0
19. Mizoram	52	51	31	28	35	35	—	1
20. Nagaland	120	190	24	168	54	167	—	0
21. Odisha	13500	20521	8620	15224	9300	8196	—	456
22. Puducherry	23	0	5	0	5	0	—	0
23. Punjab	1850	570	261	251	779	647	—	45
24. Rajasthan	3173	3513	1963	2763	2039	2908	—	269
25. Sikkim	200	128	45	81	40	14	—	0
26. Tamil Nadu	4805	8622	1494	1390	3269	2910	—	0
27. Telangana	2057	2143	802	1669	915	1121	—	0
28. Tripura	1382	1538	525	938	565	571	—	0
29. Uttar Pradesh	24500	10461	2334	4300	1354	1838	—	0
30. Uttarakhand	1056	976	473	479	495	484	—	0
31. West Bengal	4620	5891	2497	5295	4766	5217	—	1
TOTAL	142098	136106	56191	85888	56835	61042	—	2487

* Target for 2017-18 is under finalization.

Source: format-I of IMIS.

Written Ans. to Unstd.

[18 July, 2017]

Ques. of 17 July, 2017 349

Provision of safe drinking water in Arsenic/Fluoride affected habitations

20. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has earmarked any special funds for providing safe drinking water in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of habitations affected with Arsenic and Fluoride, State-wise, particularly in Telangana State; and

(c) the funds released to Telangana State for providing immediate solution to these habitations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the states by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population. It is the State Governments who plan, design, execute and operate schemes for providing safe drinking water.

Up to 67% fund allocated to the states under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and water quality problems with priority to arsenic and fluoride.

Further, 5% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for Water Quality and allocated to those states with habitations affected by excess chemical contamination and with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome.

In addition to this, the Ministry has launched a National Water Quality Sub-Mission on 22nd March, 2017 to provide safe drinking water to about 28,000 arsenic/fluoride affected habitations. During the current financial year 2017-18 under NRDWP, ₹ 1000 crore has been earmarked for National Water Quality Sub-Mission on arsenic and fluoride.

(b) State-wise number of arsenic and fluoride affected habitations including Telangana State as reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 01st April, 2017 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) During Feb./March, 2017 Under National Water Quality Sub-Mission funds to an amount of ₹ 12.62 crore has been released to complete 30 ongoing schemes

of Telangana State. Subsequently in July, 2017 ₹ 171.9 crore has been released to Telangana State as part of 1st installment to cover 966 fluoride affected habitations through 27 new surface water based piped water supply schemes.

Statement

*State-wise number of arsenic and fluoride affected habitations including
Telangana State as reported by the States into IMIS of the Ministry*

(As on 01st April, 2017)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Fluoride	Arsenic
		Habitations	Habitations
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	352	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
4.	Assam	291	4,523
5.	Bihar	901	877
6.	Chhattisgarh	406	20
7.	Goa	—	—
8.	Gujarat	—	—
9.	Haryana	119	—
10.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	—
12.	Jharkhand	610	102
13.	Karnataka	745	4
14.	Kerala	68	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	174	—
16.	Maharashtra	82	—
17.	Manipur	—	—
18.	Meghalaya	—	—
19.	Mizoram	—	—
20.	Nagaland	—	—
21.	Odisha	106	—

1	2	3	4
22.	Puducherry	—	—
23.	Punjab	310	752
24.	Rajasthan	6,695	—
25.	Sikkim	-	—
26.	Tamil Nadu	-	—
27.	Telangana	1,028	—
28.	Tripura	-	—
29.	Uttar Pradesh	179	748
30.	Uttarakhand	—	—
31.	West Bengal	1,421	11,232
TOTAL		13,492	18,259

Fluoride contamination in States

21. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has directed the States to submit their proposals for tackling the fluoride problems in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of States followed the directions of Government; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to eradicate fluoride problems in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) The Ministry has launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission programme on Arsenic and Fluoride under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) on 22nd March, 2017. Under this Sub-Mission programme focused funding to arsenic affected population and fluoride affected population will be provided by the Centre while the cost for enroute non-arsenic and non-fluoride affected habitations are to be fully borne by the respective State Governments, apart from providing State matching share to the central share provided. The technical and administrative approval of water supply projects lies with the respective State Governments only and the Centre has asked the States to submit their proposals online so that after

proper verification as per Sub-Mission guidelines, release of appropriate central share of water supply projects in these arsenic and fluoride affected habitations could be made. As on 12.7.2017, proposals online have been uploaded by Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Telangana and West Bengal.

(c) All the affected State Governments have agreed to implement the guidelines of National Water Quality Sub-Mission for Arsenic and Fluoride.

(d) Under the National Water Quality Sub-Mission programme, all the three options have been provided to States to choose from viz., surface water based piped water supply schemes, safe and sustainable ground water based piped water supply scheme and provision of community water purification plants in fluoride affected habitations so that safe drinking water could be provided.

Water contamination in rural areas

22. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the water quality in most of the rural areas is of worst quality and rural population is forced to drink water contaminated with Fluoride, Iron, Arsenic, Salinity, Nitrate and Heavy metals;

(b) if so, the details of initiatives taken by Government to tackle the problem of contamination of drinking water sources; and

(c) the measures taken to provide adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis to every person?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As per the data entered online by the State Governments into the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of the Drinking Water and Sanitation, as on 01.4.2017 there are 74,728 rural habitations are affected with excess arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity, nitrate and heavy metal in drinking water sources.

(b) and (c) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments in providing safe drinking water in adequate quantity through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, States can utilize upto 67% funds provided to them for coverage and tackling water quality problems. Further, in order to have a focused approach, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission

on Arsenic and Fluoride on 22nd March, 2017 under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water in arsenic and fluoride affected habitations. Under this Sub-Mission programme, focused funding to arsenic affected population and fluoride affected population will be provided by the Centre while the cost for enroute non-arsenic and non-fluoride affected habitations are to be fully borne by the respective State Governments, apart from providing matching State share to the central share provided.

Under the National Water Quality Sub-Mission programme, all the three options have been provided to States to choose from *viz.*, surface water based piped water supply schemes, safe and sustainable ground water based piped water supply scheme and provision of community water purification plants in fluoride/arsenic affected habitations so that safe drinking water could be provided.

Norms for provision of Rural Water Supply

23. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed the minimum norm for providing drinking water in rural areas at 40 litres per capita per day (LPCD) to meet the needs of drinking, cooking, bathing, washing utensils and ablution, based on basic minimum needs;

(b) whether it is a fact that 3,21,098 rural habitations are not getting the prescribed 40 LPCD safe drinking water; and

(c) if so, measures taken to provide prescribed 40 LPCD safe drinking water to 3,21,098 rural habitations in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As reported by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, as on 01.04.2017; 400,742 rural habitations are not getting 40 litre per capita per day (LPCD) of safe drinking water.

(c) Drinking Water supply is a State subject. This Ministry provides assistance to States to improve the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population through centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The States have been advised to accord priority for providing coverage of at least 40 LPCD by utilizing assistance from this Ministry or investing funds from their State plan or by taking assistance from External Agencies/Lending Institutions.

Open defecation free districts

24. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is closely monitoring 70 districts which are the poorest performers in the country as regards conversion to open defecation free districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is hopeful that 80 more districts could go open defecation free by March this year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is closely monitoring the districts targeted for making Open Defecation Free (ODF). Regular review meetings and video conferencing are being organised with States/Districts. Follow-up is also done on almost daily basis. Fields visit (by Ministry officials) are also being organised. Special emphasis is on districts of five poor performing States like Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, J&K, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Total 149 districts have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) till date. As per Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) submitted by States/UT, 316 districts have been targeted for making ODF in 2017-18. Out of which, 22 Districts have been declared ODF in 2017-18 upto 12.7.2017.

Open defecation in rural areas

†25. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the construction of toilets, the rural population is unable to change its habit of open defecation even today;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, the steps being taken by Government to make them aware; and

(c) if not, whether all the constructed toilets are being used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Sanitation

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

is a behavioral issue. It involves change of mindset amongst people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. Since lack of change of behavior on part of even few members of community can put entire community to risk, another challenge is to saturate the entire village.

(b) The focus of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is on behaviour change of people to adopt safe sanitation and hygiene. In order to educate the people, the programme lays emphasis on community involvement. Up to 8% of total resources can be spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) - of these 5% are to be spent at the State and district levels. The States have been advised to spend at least 60% of IEC funds for inter-personal communication (IPC) activities. Many States are focusing on community approach, wherein the people are directly triggered and made aware about the importance of sanitation and hygiene using some triggering tools. Besides, conventional IEC tools are also used to educate the people. Trainings of Collectors and key stakeholders is being done regularly on people's education.

(c) As per the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Office in 2015, in rural India, out of the households having sanitary toilet, 95.6% people were found to be using toilets.

Drinking water problem at Nalgonda

26. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many villages in Nalgonda district (Telangana) have been suffering from drinking water problem; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken/proposed to mitigate hardships to people of the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As reported by State Government, there are 500 water scarcity habitations in the erstwhile Nalgonda district. Out of them, presently 456 habitations are being provided drinking water with hiring of private sources and 44 habitations are being provided with water transportation. After recharge of ground water in these habitations, hiring and transportation will be stopped.

Rural water supply is a state subject and State Government is empowered to plan, design and execute schemes. This Ministry supplements the effort of State

Government by providing financial and technical assistance through centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to provide safe drinking water to rural population. Under NRDWP funds are released to States and not any district directly. The Ministry has released ₹ 133.09 crore in 2016-17 and ₹ 192.23 crore (till 12.07.2017) to State Government of Telangana.

Funds under Swachh Bharat Mission

27. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to State:

- (a) the details of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) programmes being carried out in the State of Jharkhand;
- (b) the details of the funds released for construction of toilets in the State under SBM;
- (c) whether Jharkhand Government has requested the Central Government to release the balance grants for early construction of toilets in the State; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining a Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019. An incentive for construction of latrine upto ₹ 12000 (including the State share) is provided to the BPL households and identified Above Poverty Line (APL) beneficiaries. Besides, fund is also provided for Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) subject to a ceiling of ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh to be applicable for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/ more than 500 households respectively. Sanitation Coverage in Jharkhand, on the launch of SBM(G) as on 2.10.2014 was 26.53%. This has been increased to 55.56% as on 12.7.2017. In Jharkhand total 13,68,702 Individual household latrines were constructed since launch of SBM(G) on 2.10.2014. In addition, 40,688 toilets were constructed under MGNREGS. Out of 29,688 villages, up till now 5,364 (18.07%) Villages are declared ODF. In addition, 20 Blocks and 1 district have also been declared ODF.

(b) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) component-wise funds are not released. However, funds released to Jharkhand during last 3 years and current financial year under SBM(G) is as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Funds released (₹ In crore)
1.	2014-15	23.05
2.	2015-16	97.32
3.	2016-17	455.46
4.	2017-18 (Upto 12.7.2017)	184.61

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question Does not arise.

Providing adequate water for domestic use

†28. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is working on the schemes with the target of providing adequate water to every villager for drinking, cooking, other domestic requirements and for cattle in all circumstances including flood and drought;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government is working on any scheme named Har Ghar Jal in which a fixed time-limit has been fixed in order to achieve the target; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the states by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). However, it is the State Governments who plan, design, execute and operate schemes for providing safe drinking water. The Ministry has directed all the State to provide at least 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) safe drinking water for various domestic requirement. However, the States may provide higher coverage for other uses like cattle depending on the availability of resources.

Under NRDWP, the Ministries had released ₹ 5931.90 crore in 2016-17 to the states. The allocation to this Ministry for 2017-18 is ₹ 6050 crore, out of which ₹ 1169.54 crore has already been released to various states.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, the Ministry is planning to restructure the NRDWP which would be a step forward towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2030 and a vision of 'Har Ghar Jal'. This is in proposal stage.

Cleanliness norms fixed under SBM(G)

†29. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether there is cleanliness norms fixed under Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBM-G) in the rural areas of the country;

(b) whether there is a significant change in the awareness towards cleanliness in the rural areas of the country after commencement of SBM-G and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some challenges have been faced in the implementation of SBM-G in the rural areas of the country; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to resolve these challenges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) entails freedom from open defecation and management of solid and liquid waste. Open Defecation Free (ODF) has been defined as:-

“ODF is the termination of faecal-oral transmission, defined by:-

- (1) no visible faeces found in the environment/village; and
- (2) every household as well as public/community institutions using safe technology option for disposal of faeces.

(Tip: Safe technology option means no contamination of surface soil, ground water or surface water; excreta inaccessible to flies and animals; and freedom from odour and unsightly condition)”

The SBM-G guidelines also provide setting up systems for scientific disposal of waste. Technological options for Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) have been provided to the States. The States may identify socially acceptable and environmentally safe technologies as suitable to them. An Index of Village Swachhta has also been developed, which includes factors like access to safe toilets and also whether there is visible cleanliness around households and public places.

(b) Yes, Sir. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has taken the form of people's

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

movement. The focus of the programme has been on behaviour change and community engagement. Because of this, women, children, youth, civil society organizations and all sections of the society are joining the sanitation movement and making their villages clean and free from open defecation. The progress in rural sanitation has seen a spurt since the launch of SBM(G). 149 Districts, 1,393 Blocks, 95,127 GPs and 2,06,249 Villages have declared themselves as Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 12.07.2017. The sanitation coverage has increased from 38.67% in 2.10.2014 to 65.04% as on 12.07.2017.

(c) Sanitation is mainly a behavioral issue. It involves change of mindset of people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. Since this requires engagement of community and skill in facilitation, the process takes some time. The challenges pertain to capacity building of the implementing machinery, continuing focus on community involvement and bring about collective (*i.e.* village as a whole) behaviour change, promoting technological innovations, streamlining financial and programme management and converging other development schemes with sanitation to promote sustainability. These are some of the challenges faced.

(d) In order to address the above challenges, a number of measures have been taken/being taken. These include:—

- Focus on behavior change: Community based collective behavior change has been mentioned as the preferred approach, although the States are free to choose the approach best suited to them. Focus is also on creation of complete open defecation free (ODF) villages, rather than only on construction of individual toilets. This entails triggering the entire village into changing their behavior.
- The programme provides flexibility to the States in the implementation. This is essential, given the vast socio-economic-cultural diversity of India, and also from the point of view of promoting innovations.
- There is a greater emphasis on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management. Lack of adequate capacities is a major challenge in scaling up the programme. Therefore, various initiatives are being taken to reach out to all the stakeholders. From the Government of India side, the States and select organizations (called Key Resource Centres) are being trained. These in turn are, carrying out trainings at the sub-State level. The key official at the district level—Collector—has been roped in the programme to provide leadership at the district level. They are being exposed to best practices, both through workshops and exposure visits. More than 530 Collectors from across

the country have been trained. In order to provide exposure to officers at their entry level itself, a training module has been developed for LBSNAA, Mussoorie. The IAS and other Group A probationers are being given training for better implementation of SBM(G), including 'triggering' behavior change in communities.

- The programme is being run as a *janandolan* with cooperation of all sections of the society including the NGOs, Corporates, youth etc. The Panchayats are being actively involved.
- There is an emphasis on streamlining administrative and financial procedures, both to cut down on time, as well as to increase accountability.
- Innovations in technology is being promoted at the National and State levels. There is a National Committee under Prof. R.A. Mashelkar that examines all new technologies from the point of view of safety and feasibility.
- Sanitation is being prioritized amongst the overall development agenda. The Government has taken a decision to prioritise all Centrally Sponsored Schemes in ODF villages. Various other development schemes are being converged with the sanitation outcomes.
- Monitoring and Evaluation has also been strengthened. The IMIS has data up to household level, with provision to capture geo-tagged photographs of toilets. A Swachhta App has been developed that provides online information on sanitation status up to household level. The citizens can also do ranking of swachhta on the Swachh App.
- Zila Swachhata Preraks are being engaged for support of districts.
- Web portal of Swachh Sangrah has been developed for knowledge sharing.

Special assistance to Rajasthan under NRDWP

30. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released to all States under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) as special assistance for rural areas, in particular to Rajasthan State;

(b) whether Government has received proposals from Rajasthan Government to provide special assistance during the last three years under NRDWP scheme;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines, there is no provision for granting special assistance to a State. However, States may get additional instalment of funds which is released to them at the end of the financial year from the available unspent funds under the programme based on the performance and good spending capacity of the State. This Ministry also provides such assistance as incentive for achieving open defecation free status to States and for special schemes like solar pump. In addition to this, in 2016-17, ₹ 814.13 crore had been released under National Water Quality Sub-mission (NWQSM) programme for various ongoing schemes covering Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations.

Details of funds released to the States including Rajasthan under NRDWP as special assistance for rural areas are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) This Ministry had received requests which includes request for special assistance package of ₹ 11000 crore per year during the coming 10 years, assistance of ₹ 28881 crore for 37 water supply project. Funding of such huge amount is not feasible from NRDWP. However, the detail plan/project report and how the state has arrived to such an amount has not yet been received from the state.

Statement

Details of funds released to the States including Rajasthan under NRDWP as special assistance for rural areas

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	States	Total Fund released during 2016-17 which includes amounts in next two column	Funds released to States under NWQSM	Funds released as additional installment to State in March, 2017
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.22	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	204.00	0.12	26.62
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	110.84	0.00	10.35
4.	Assam	348.06	45.16	1.56
5.	Bihar	373.81	20.97	28.31

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chhattisgarh	84.28	0.02	18.79
7.	Goa	1.19	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	278.50	0.00	2.08
9.	Haryana	111.53	2.01	0.52
10.	Himachal Pradesh	83.31	0.00	20.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	225.14	0.00	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	131.74	1.07	21.11
13.	Karnataka	343.72	8.28	2.08
14.	Kerala	75.22	2.31	18.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	232.26	3.15	32.29
16.	Maharashtra	404.45	14.83	2.60
17.	Manipur	40.61	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	40.42	0.00	0.00
19.	Mizoram	24.49	0.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	36.84	0.00	0.00
21.	Odisha	134.96	1.12	23.81
22.	Puducherry	0.29	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	51.89	0.00	6.09
24.	Rajasthan	1072.92	490.64	9.36
25.	Sikkim	19.42	0.00	5.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	174.68	0.00	19.49
27.	Telangana	133.09	12.63	17.27
28.	Tripura	43.73	0.00	4.90
29.	Uttar Pradesh	621.95	26.31	7.28
30.	Uttarakhand	88.19	0.00	0.00
31.	West Bengal	440.15	185.51	2.60
TOTAL		5931.90	814.13	280.11

Open defecation free States

31. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that only a few States have become open defecation free States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken/being taken by Government to make all the States in the country open defecation free States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Till date, 5 States namely, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Uttarakhand and Haryana have been declared ODF.

(c) The following steps have been taken/being taken by Government to make all the States in the country open defecation free:—

- Focus on behavior change: Community based collective behavior change has been mentioned as the preferred approach, although the States are free to choose the approach best suited to them. Focus is also on creation of complete open defecation free (ODF) villages, rather than only on construction of individual toilets. This entails triggering the entire village into changing their behavior.
- The programme provides flexibility to the States in the implementation. This is essential, given the vast socio-economic-cultural diversity of India, and also from the point of view of promoting innovations.
- There is a greater emphasis on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management. Lack of adequate capacities is a major challenge in scaling up the programme. Therefore, various initiatives are being taken to reach out to all the stakeholders. From the Government of India side, the States and select organizations (called Key Resource Centres) are being trained. These in turn are, carrying out trainings at the sub-State level. The key official at the district level-Collector-has been roped in the programme to provide leadership at the district level. They are being exposed to best practices, both through workshops and exposure visits. More than 530 Collectors from across the country have been trained. In order to provide exposure to officers at their entry level itself, a training module has been developed for

LBSNAA, Mussoorie. The IAS and other Group A probationers are being given training for better implementation of SBM(G), including 'triggering' behavior change in communities.

- The programme is being run as a *janandolan* with cooperation of all sections of the society including the NGOs, Corporates, youth etc. The Panchayats are being actively involved.
- There is an emphasis on streamlining administrative and financial procedures, both to cut down on time, as well as to increase accountability.
- Innovations in technology is being promoted at the National and State levels. There is a National Committee under Prof. R.A. Mashelkar that examines all new technologies from the point of view of safety and feasibility.
- Sanitation is being prioritized amongst the overall development agenda. The Government has taken a decision to prioritise all Centrally Sponsored Schemes in ODF villages. Various other development schemes are being converged with the sanitation outcomes.
- Monitoring and Evaluation has also been strengthened. The IMIS has data up to household level, with provision to capture geo-tagged photographs of toilets. A Swachhta App has been developed that provides online information on sanitation status up to household level. The citizens can also do ranking of swachhta on the Swachh App.
- Zila Swachhata Preraks are being engaged for support of districts.
- Web portal of Swachh Sangrah has been developed for knowledge sharing.

World Bank funding for piped water supply in Odisha

32. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of Fluoride affected habitations of Nuapada district of Odisha;

(b) whether there is any special programme/scheme to tackle the situation;

(c) whether the Ministry is considering funding under World Bank to implement Regional Piped Water Supply Schemes in Odisha; and

(d) whether the Ministry is planning to stop installation of hand pump tube well to give more emphasis on Piped Water Supply in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. This Ministry has launched a National Water Quality Sub-Mission on 22nd March, 2017 to provide safe drinking water to Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations.

(c) The Ministry is not considering funding under World Bank to implement Regional Piped Water Supply Scheme in Odisha.

(d) This Ministry has accorded priority and given more emphasis to piped water supply in rural areas in place of installation of hand pumps in all States including Odisha.

Water ATMs to tackle lack of access to safe water

33. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that more than 7 crore people do not have access to clean drinking water;

(b) whether Government is also aware of successful water ATMs initiative started by the West Bengal Government and if so, whether Government has any plans to replicate the same nationwide; and

(c) the details of funds allocated and spent during the last three years, State-wise, towards initiatives to bring greater access of clean drinking water to people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 01st April, 2017 there are 74,728 habitations with population of 5.20 crore do not have access to clean drinking water.

(b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is very much aware of successful installation of water ATMs (Community Water Purification Plants) using Nano Technology in arsenic affected areas by the Government of West Bengal. The Ministry has advised all other arsenic affected States to install suitable and similar water ATMs as immediate measures.

(c) Details of State-wise funds allotted, released and expenditure incurred under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for the last 3 years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and during 2017-18 (as on 12th July, 2017) to provide clean drinking water are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of State-wise funds allotted, released and expenditure incurred under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for the last 3 years i.e. 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and during 2017-18 (as on 12th July, 2017) to provide clean drinking water

(A) Statewise Financial Status under NRDWP

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Fin. Year-2014-15				Fin. Year 2015-16			
		Opening Balance as on 1.4.2014	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Opening Balance as on 1.4.2015	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.28	0.86	0.81	0.43	0.67	0.38	0.16	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	82.74	372.43	377.78	427.08	33.44	156.69	170.05	190.60
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.77	87.21	109.83	119.50	16.09	58.08	65.40	66.23
4.	Assam	92.70	501.10	585.32	586.88	92.64	268.26	284.11	216.20
5.	Bihar	259.33	441.07	399.11	381.90	276.54	229.60	202.73	295.38
6.	Chhattisgarh	31.56	159.08	150.74	173.08	12.05	63.69	60.83	64.64
7.	Goa	3.73	4.61	0.00	0.00	3.73	2.08	1.66	0.00
8.	Gujarat	134.24	509.48	405.58	491.44	48.38	240.13	238.91	274.78
9.	Haryana	13.96	218.09	277.98	228.82	63.13	97.65	122.65	150.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Himachal Pradesh	45.27	131.84	120.89	120.18	45.97	65.20	64.38	69.88
11.	Jammu And Kashmir	59.11	461.33	474.41	458.03	75.49	199.40	192.12	222.16
12.	Jharkhand	102.26	169.86	175.18	206.88	89.26	126.85	132.09	133.70
13.	Karnataka	237.76	623.20	563.91	622.37	179.31	307.62	278.08	366.68
14.	Kerala	40.87	115.59	124.10	131.86	33.11	52.78	48.05	64.45
15.	Madhya Pradesh	133.97	397.18	440.18	399.94	174.38	181.76	193.73	387.62
16.	Maharashtra	587.39	780.06	748.23	901.96	433.66	344.16	330.88	584.00
17.	Manipur	27.09	90.35	88.54	92.25	23.38	28.98	27.92	43.44
18.	Meghalaya	22.89	59.61	69.50	81.02	11.60	30.52	31.24	30.92
19.	Mizoram	36.30	42.43	34.50	39.81	30.99	17.71	17.32	23.16
20.	Nagaland	12.38	108.19	101.44	86.45	27.37	39.27	38.53	61.90
21.	Odisha	106.02	205.69	230.67	257.29	87.41	96.90	103.19	150.64
22.	Puducherry	0.94	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.74	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	14.94	93.88	97.38	90.23	22.10	39.77	42.79	36.57
24.	Rajasthan	199.22	1194.46	1304.64	1386.79	117.07	547.17	526.75	480.21
25.	Sikkim	1.31	30.38	31.70	32.03	0.98	10.64	12.05	12.49
26.	Tamil Nadu	44.97	367.36	382.46	432.39	5.48	169.50	182.35	164.85

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Ques. of 17 July, 2017

27.	Telangana	0.00	200.65	212.24	189.25	22.99	88.77	97.71	106.42
28.	Tripura	3.40	62.06	68.31	64.81	8.18	28.07	31.68	39.97
29.	Uttar Pradesh	485.61	1006.43	1073.22	1146.18	412.65	477.69	490.31	690.46
30.	Uttarakhand	124.32	135.01	111.48	152.94	82.87	63.57	60.06	98.91
31.	West Bengal	143.68	436.53	431.09	480.72	96.94	199.68	216.85	288.75
TOTAL		3074.01	9007.64	9191.22	9782.51	2528.84	4233.31	4264.58	5315.75

(B) Statewise Financial Status under NRDWP

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Fin. Year 2016-17				Fin. Year 2017-18 as on 12.7.2017			
		Opening Balance as on 1.4.2016	Allocation	Release upto 14/03/2017	Exp.	Opening Balance as on 1.4.2017	Allocation	Release upto 12.07.2017	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.83	0.45	0.22	0	1.05	0.43	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12.88	181.02	204	157.38	59.51	144.08	32.93	32.27
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.26	101.39	110.84	90.68	35.42	77.51	11.27	0
4.	Assam	160.83	402.15	348.06	206.61	309.59	274.31	24.11	0
5.	Bihar	183.89	314.97	373.81	473.29	84.97	211.75	84.91	10.08
6.	Chhattisgarh	8.24	70.65	84.28	65.66	26.86	64.33	9.13	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Goa	5.39	2.44	1.19	3.35	3.23	2.32	0	0
8.	Gujarat	12.50	281.14	278.5	265.16	25.84	231.62	107.06	0
9.	Haryana	35.19	114.71	111.53	116.42	30.3	104.05	22.83	0.06
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40.48	69.65	83.31	66.04	57.75	66.02	0	0
11.	Jammu And Kashmir	45.44	233.29	225.14	219.94	57.87	222.26	87.74	0
12.	Jharkhand	99.65	115.86	131.74	152.56	85.52	85.03	39.95	42.58
13.	Karnataka	90.71	360.07	343.72	341.33	93.1	290.86	90.08	0
14.	Kerala	16.71	62.54	75.22	74.21	17.72	56.88	24.38	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8.93	213.87	232.26	212.5	28.68	195.67	86.71	9.65
16.	Maharashtra	180.69	413.57	404.45	412.32	172.82	338.13	40.68	0
17.	Manipur	7.87	41.83	40.61	18.87	29.61	32.20	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	12.14	42.02	40.42	49.29	3.39	41.86	20.06	0
19.	Mizoram	25.15	25.33	24.49	24.82	24.83	22.40	0	0
20.	Nagaland	4.25	37.93	36.84	40.2	0.89	27.66	12.81	0
21.	Odisha	16.82	114.99	134.96	100.59	53.47	102.69	0.81	0
22.	Puducherry	0.98	0.86	0.29	0	1.27	0.82	0	0
23.	Punjab	28.31	46.02	51.89	53.56	26.64	38.30	1.23	0.43

370 Written Ans. to Unstd.

[RAJYA SABHA]

Ques. of 17 July, 2017

24.	Rajasthan	163.61	1114.56	1072.92	681.21	555.31	591.67	135.08	15.56
25.	Sikkim	0.54	14.77	19.42	16.51	3.45	9.30	2.91	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	27.49	157.60	174.68	188.98	14.35	123.83	56.67	0
27.	Telangana	14.52	117.03	133.09	111.89	35.71	87.41	191.63	18.06
28.	Tripura	0.80	39.48	43.73	38.73	6.54	32.26	13.69	1.69
29.	Uttar Pradesh	272.38	653.77	621.95	639.54	257.82	393.28	3.77	0
30.	Uttarakhand	63.75	90.87	88.19	99.95	52.66	68.42	7.43	0
31.	West Bengal	25.49	438.91	440.15	444.86	20.78	193.97	61.97	0
TOTAL		1581.72	5873.74	5931.9	5366.45	2176.95	4131.32	1169.54	130.38

Written Ans. to Unstd.

[18 July, 2017]

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Conversion of sea water into drinking water

34. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to convert sea water into drinking water in the country;

(b) if so, the details of thereof;

(c) any other projects for non-conventional method of producing drinking water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), an autonomous body of the Ministry of Earth Sciences, has indigenously developed and demonstrated Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) technology for conversion of sea water to drinking water. Three desalination plants each with a capacity of 1 lakh litre of potable water per day, based on LTTD technology have been successfully commissioned by NIOT one each at Kavaratti, Minicoy, and Agatti islands of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. Recently, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has approved the proposal of Lakshadweep Administration for establishment of 6 LTTD plants each with capacity 1.5 lakh liters per day in the islands of Amini, Androth, Kadamat, Chetlat, Kalpeni and Kiltan of Lakshadweep.

(c) One experimental LTTD plant using condenser waste heat from power plant was set up at North Chennai Thermal Power Station (NCTPS).

(d) The experimental LTTD plant uses the surface sea water to condense the vapours generated from the thermal effluent to produce potable water as well as boiler quality water.

Weather forecasting by IMD

35. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether presently weather forecast is being provided by the IMD at district level through daily updates;

(b) whether, to address the issues of variations in weather pattern within a district, Government has launched localised forecasting at block level on experimental basis; and

(c) whether the IMD had launched special service titled “Nowcast” providing farmers with alerts through SMS on thunderstorm, squall, hailstorm, cyclone, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir. India Meteorological Department (IMD) is providing weather forecast and warnings at district level.

(b) Yes Sir. Research efforts are initiated to explore possibility of generating sub district (block level) scale agro-meteorological forecast with acceptable level of skill in a pilot mode.

(c) Yes Sir. IMD has introduced a system of operational nowcasting of severe weather for the entire country in the recent past. These nowcasts for severe weather such as thunderstorms, hail or squally winds, heavy rainfall etc. are updated on the IMD website at three hourly intervals by various meteorological centres for 227 cities/towns covered under Doppler Weather Radar (DWR). These warnings are also linked to the mKisan portal of the Government of India which has the facility to send SMS to registered farmers. In case, severe weather is predicted for any station, an automatic SMS is generated by the mKisan SMS Portal and sent to the farmers in their respective native language. Any farmer can register freely to access the warning through SMS service of mKisan portal.

Weather forecast system

36. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether monsoon prediction and weather forecast system in the country is full proof and up to the mark and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the initiatives taken to improve monsoon prediction and weather forecast during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether Government is taking assistance of foreign countries for accurate weather forecast and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of monsoon and weather forecast centres working in the country and the benefits accrued to general public and farmers by these centres during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir. India Meteorological Department (IMD) operates a dedicated weather and climate monitoring, detection and warning services useful for various sectors of economy. Monsoon prediction and the weather forecasting systems in the country are comparable to the best in the world. However, efforts are continuously being made to further enhance the level of efficiency of the forecasting systems.

(b) Improvement of weather forecasting services is a continuous process. Government has initiated a comprehensive modernization programme for IMD covering (i) up-gradation of observation systems (ii) advanced data assimilation tools (iii) advanced communication and IT infrastructure (iv) high performance computing systems and (v) intensive/sophisticated training of IMD personnel. Forecasts, early warning of severe weather events and advisories are issued by IMD at national, state and district levels. In order to provide early warning of severe weather events, IMD has setup a network of State Meteorological Centres to have better coordination with the state and district level agencies.

To improve the prediction of Monsoon, National Monsoon Mission was launched in 2012. Under the National Monsoon Mission initiative, the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad and National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), Noida have embarked upon to build state-of-the-art coupled ocean atmospheric models for (i) improved prediction of monsoon rainfall on extended range to seasonal time scale (11 days to one season) and (ii) improved prediction of temperature, rainfall and extreme weather events on short to medium range time scale (up to 10 days) so that forecast skill gets quantitatively improved further for the operational services of IMD.

(c) Yes Sir. Through Indo-US collaboration, a “Monsoon Desk” has been set up for working jointly for improving seasonal forecast of Indian monsoon rainfall. Through this forum, Indian and US Scientists are exchanging their ideas and sharing their expertise. This effort has led to appreciable improvements in the efficiency of models in making better forecasts.

(d) The monsoon forecast for the country is prepared by Climate Prediction Unit of Climate Research and Services Division (CR&S), IMD, Pune. The present long range forecast system based on the statistical models has shown some useful skill in predicting all India seasonal rainfall including the deficient monsoon season rainfall during 2015. However, in order to overcome the limitations of the statistical

models used so far, a state of the art dynamical prediction system was implemented by MoES for generating operational long range monsoon forecasts. The names of the Meteorological Office/Centre responsible to issue weather forecasts in various States are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva (GKMS) of IMD has been successful in providing the crop specific advisories to the farmers through different print/visual/Radio/IT based media including short message service (SMS) and Interactive Voice Response Service (IVRS) facilitating for appropriate field level actions. Weather forecast based agro-meteorological advisories are disseminated through Kisan portal launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and also under public private partner. At present, the GKMS products are disseminated through SMS and IVRS to about 21 million farmers in the country. As per the recent National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) report, farming community of the country is using the GKMS service products of India Meteorological Department (IMD) for critical farm operations *viz.* (i) Management of sowing (Delayed onset of rains); (ii) Changing crop variety (Delay in rainfall); (iii) Spraying Pesticides for disease control (occurrence of rainfall); (iv) Managing Irrigation (Heavy rainfall Forecast).

The third party assessment by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) on the agromet services provided by the ministry concluded that the annual economic benefit for the farmers cultivating 4 principal crops (Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane and Cotton) was ₹ 42,000 crore in 2015.

Statement

Names of the Meteorological Office/Centre responsible to issue weather forecasts in various States

Sl.No.	States	Weather Forecasting Centres for the country
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Meteorological Centre, Hyderabad
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Meteorological Centre, Itanagar
3.	Assam	Regional Meteorological Centre, Guwahati
4.	Bihar	Meteorological Centre, Patna
5.	Chhattisgarh	Meteorological Centre, Raipur
6.	Delhi	Regional Meteorological Centre, Delhi
7.	Goa	Meteorological Centre, Goa
8.	Gujarat	Meteorological Centre, Ahmedabad

Sl.No.	States	Weather Forecasting Centres for the country
9.	Haryana	Meteorological Centre, Chandigarh
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Meteorological Centre, Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Meteorological Centre, Srinagar
12.	Jharkhand	Meteorological Centre, Ranchi
13.	Karnataka	Meteorological Centre, Bangalore
14.	Kerala	Meteorological Centre, Thiruvananthapuram
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Meteorological Centre, Bhopal
16.	Maharashtra	Regional Meteorological Centre, Mumbai
17.	Manipur	Regional Meteorological Centre, Guwahati
18.	Meghalaya	Regional Meteorological Centre, Guwahati
19.	Mizoram	Regional Meteorological Centre, Guwahati
20.	Nagaland	Regional Meteorological Centre, Guwahati
21.	Odisha	Meteorological Centre, Bhubaneswar
22.	Punjab	Meteorological Centre, Chandigarh
23.	Rajasthan	Meteorological Centre, Jaipur
24.	Sikkim	Meteorological Centre, Gangtok
25.	Tamil Nadu	Regional Meteorological Centre, Chennai
26.	Telangana	Meteorological Centre, Hyderabad
27.	Tripura	Meteorological Centre, Agartala
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Meteorological Centre, Lucknow
29.	Uttarakhand	Meteorological Centre, Dehradun
30.	West Bengal	Regional Meteorological Centre, Kolkata
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Regional Meteorological Centre, Kolkata
32.	Lakshadweep	Meteorological Centre, Thiruvananthapuram
33.	Chandigarh	Meteorological Centre, Chandigarh
34.	Puducherry	Regional Meteorological Centre, Chennai
35.	Daman and Diu	Meteorological Centre, Ahmedabad
36.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Meteorological Centre, Ahmedabad
37.	For the country as a whole	National Weather Forecasting Centre, IMD, New Delhi

Upgradation of inspection expertise of CPCB

37. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand that Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) upgrade its level of expertise in making on-site inspection with regard to controlling pollution;

(b) whether it is a fact that complaints regarding very low quality reports are submitted by such inspectors;

(c) whether such reports have been frequently rejected by National Green Tribunal; and

(d) what steps are proposed to introduce transparency by posting the inspection reports and names of inspectors on all the CPCB websites immediately?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) The field level on-site inspections are generally carried out by State Pollution Control Boards and other State agencies. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) supplements the efforts of State level agencies besides carrying out on-site inspections in case of specific requirements. The CPCB receives requests for on-site inspections in a large number of cases from various statutory bodies and Hon'ble Courts which are required to be carried out with its existing technical manpower leading to the demand for strengthening. Various reports of the CPCB including on-site inspection reports pertaining to control of pollution are prepared by competent and trained experts in the relevant field and generally no complaints have been received in this regard. However, the observations pointing out any deficiency in the reports are noted and appropriate measures are taken to address the issues. There are a large number of reports submitted by the CPCB to National Green Tribunal in compliance of various orders. There are very few cases where the Hon'ble Tribunal has pointed out deficiencies, which are duly addressed by CPCB.

(d) CPCB undertakes on-site inspections by deploying the scientific and technical personnel. Several reports of CPCB are uploaded on the website of the Board. However, the reports in respect of the inspections carried out in compliance of the orders passed by the Tribunals or Courts or other authorities are submitted to the respective Tribunal or Court or other authorities for appropriate orders and are generally not uploaded on the website.

Conservation of Great Indian Bustard

†38. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by Central Government to conserve the species of Godavan/ Great Indian Bustard; and

(b) whether Central Government intends to set up a Godavan breeding centre in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan, if so, by when it would be set up, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Important efforts made by the Government for conservation of Great Indian Bustards are as given below:—

- (i) The Great Indian Bustard is listed in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby, according them highest degree of legal protection from hunting.
- (ii) Important habitats of Great Indian Bustards are designated as National Parks/ Sanctuaries for their better protection.
- (iii) The Ministry has taken up the initiative for conservation breeding of the Great Indian Bustard (GIB) under the Endangered Species Recovery Programme Scheme, in the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra.
- (iv) In consultation with State Government, Wildlife Institute of India and international experts, a site for establishment of Conservation breeding centre has been identified in Kota District, Rajasthan.
- (v) Rajasthan Forest Department has conducted population assessment surveys of GIB and associated species in the ‘Thar Landscape’ of Rajasthan during 2016-17.
- (vi) Small backpacks with radio-tags have been fitted on two GIBs (one juvenile male and female) at Sindhodi, Kachhh, Gujarat in May, 2017 to track and study GIBs movements and behaviors.

(b) Rajasthan State Forest Department has decided to set up an artificial breeding facility for Great Indian Bustard at ‘Sorsan’ near Kota and GIB egg collection facility at Jaisalmer.

No specific time limit can be fixed for setting up such facilities in view of various complexities involved.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Conservation of Mangroves in West Bengal

39. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing mangrove forest cover in the country along with the increase in the same during last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized for conservation of mangroves in the country during last three years, State-wise along with district-wise details for West Bengal; and

(c) the details of measures undertaken for conservation of mangroves in West Bengal especially in the Sundarbans region during the last three years which account for nearly half of the total mangrove forest cover of the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) According to the Forest Survey of India Report titled 'India State of Forest Report 2015', the mangrove cover in the country is 4740 km². The 2015 assessment indicated a net increase of 112 km² of mangrove cover as compared to 2013 assessment and a net increase of 77 km² as compared to 2011 assessment. The table given below shows State/Union Territory (UT)-wise status of the mangrove cover as estimated in the aforesaid 2015 assessment and also change with respect to the previous assessments.

States/UTs	2011	2013	2015	Area in km ²	
				Change 2015-2013	Change 2013-2011
Andhra Pradesh	352	352	367	15	0
Goa	22	22	26	4	0
Gujarat	1058	1103	1107	4	45
Karnataka	3	3	3	0	0
Kerala	6	6	9	3	0
Maharashtra	186	186	222	36	0
Odisha	222	213	231	18	-9
Tamil Nadu	39	39	47	8	0
West Bengal	2155	2097	2106	9	-58
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	617	604	617	13	-13
Daman and Diu	2	1.63	3	1.37	-0.37
Puducherry	1	1	2	1	0
TOTAL (km ²)	4,663	4,628	4,740	112	-35

(b) Based on the information received from States/UT governments, the details of funds allocated, released and utilized for conservation of mangroves during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

For conservation and protection of coastal environment, the Ministry is also implementing Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP) with the assistance of the World Bank. The project has a national component and State component. Under the State component, Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal have been included. One of the major component of this project includes conservation of mangroves in these three States. The mangrove plantation in hectares and amount incurred is as follows:—

States	Mangrove plantation (in ha)	Amount incurred (in crores)
Gujarat	16500	32.82
Odisha	228	3.29
West Bengal	360	3.12

Further, under the National component of the ICZMP, all the coastal ecological sensitive areas including the mangroves are mapped. For the said activity, approximately ₹ 10 crores have been utilised.

(c) The following steps have been taken for conservation and management of mangroves in West Bengal:—

- (i) Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve is patrolled on a regular basis by forest staff. A network of Real Transmission System and mobile communication has been set up for communication amongst the staff. A number of water launches, speed boats, small boats have been put into action for patrolling. E-patrolling has also been started in Sundarbans Tiger Reserve.
- (ii) The Ministry has issued the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011. Under the Notification, the coastal ecological sensitive areas, including the mangroves, are categorised as CRZ-I where no activities are permissible except for those limited activities which are permissible under the Notification, especially in public interest.
- (iii) Under the CRZ Notification, 2011 Sundarbans is declared as Critical Vulnerable Coastal Areas.
- (iv) Collection of fish by villagers has been regulated by providing boat license to them and are monitored.
- (v) Honey collectors are regulated and monitored.
- (vi) Monitoring of apex species *i.e.*, tiger and other wildlife is done regularly.
- (vii) Mangrove plantations are taken up as per the requirement in the field.

Statement

Details of funds allocated, released and utilized for conservation of mangroves during the last three years

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Allocated	Released	Utilized
2014-15				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.873	10.873	10.873
2.	Gujarat	2226.69	1059.51	1242.97
3.	Karnataka	86.55	84.24	84.24
4.	Kerala	120.00	13.416	11.120
5.	Maharashtra	230.11	230.11	230.11
6.	Odisha	127.10	101.68	97.98
7.	Tamil Nadu	277.940	201.568	177.293
8.	West Bengal North 24-Parganas (Sundarbans)	118.723	118.723	112.887
2015-16				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.848	13.848	13.848
2.	Gujarat	723.45	613.02	609.36
3.	Karnataka	—	—	—
4.	Kerala	—	—	—
5.	Maharashtra	362.05	362.05	362.05
6.	Odisha	127.45	101.96	66.00
7.	Tamil Nadu	202.556	162.045	144.068
8.	West Bengal North 24-Parganas (Sundarbans)	168.30	168.30	150.144
2016-17				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.73	10.73	10.73
2.	Gujarat	2534.50	2460.38	1944.00
3.	Karnataka	175.542	167.56	158.86
4.	Kerala	—	—	—
5.	Maharashtra	135.95	135.95	135.95
6.	Odisha	86.25	87.71	122.21
7.	Tamil Nadu	270.522	262.462	207.430
8.	West Bengal North 24-Parganas (Sundarbans)	153.060	153.060	146.333

Permission to sow GM mustard

40. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to give permission to sowing of GM mustard from the coming Rabi season and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also fact that the Standing Committee on Science and Technology is studying the subject on GM crops;

(c) if so, the reasons for taking decision without taking into account any report of the Committee;

(d) whether there is a case pending before Supreme Court on GM mustard; and

(e) if so, how Government is planning to go ahead in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests is examining the subject on GM crops.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply at part (a) above.

(d) and (e) Before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, a Writ (Civil) Petition 260/2005 regarding Genetically Modified (GM) Crops and related issues is under *sub-judice*. However, there is no stay or moratorium on release of Genetically Modified (GM) crops by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Tigers in Mukundra National Park

†41. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan regarding tigers in the Mukundra National Park situated in Kota, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details of the places from where tigers would be transferred to this national park and the number of tigers proposed to be transferred; and

(c) whether arrangements have been made for proper care and protection of tigers and whether sufficient number of wild preys are available in this national park for the tigers?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The Government has a plan for tiger recovery at the Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan.

(b) The tigers are to be sourced from the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve in accordance with Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of the National Tiger Conservation Authority for “active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at landscape level”. The number of tigers to be sourced is subject to extent of prey recovery and distribution, besides their sustainability.

(c) In order to ensure protection of tigers and their prey, the National Tiger Conservation Authority has suggested a Phase-wise study, and the same is given in the Statement.

Statement

National Tiger Conservation Authority has suggested a Phase-wise study to ensure protection of tigers and their prey

- (i) Phase I (for 1 Year): Capacity building of staff in wildlife monitoring. Staff shall be exposed to the ongoing National Tiger Conservation Authority-Wildlife Institute of India project at Sariska and dedicated teams shall be trained and deployed after learning protocols at Sariska. This shall be accompanied by assessing the socio-political acceptance as outlined earlier, as a part of Feasibility Assessment and development of detailed Road Map for the recovery program. In this case, available best practice models such as Panna and Sariska may be explored.
- (ii) Phase II (for 2 Years): *In situ* build up of prey shall be carried out. To hasten the process, supplementation, shall be carried out from Sariska Tiger Reserve which has abundant prey to support its carnivores. The process of voluntary village relocation shall be carried out simultaneously during Phase-I and Phase II soliciting funding from the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger.
- (iii) Phase III: Once ascertained that the prey is self-sustaining, tiger reintroduction shall be carried out as per Standard Operating Procedure of the NTCA on active management and protocols which have been standardized at Sariska.

Ruckus created by elephants and other wild animals in Chhattisgarh

†42. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received information about the loss of life and property and the damage to crops due to ruckus created by elephants and other wild animals in Chhattisgarh;

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

(c) the amount and rate of compensation disbursed during the said period in this regard and the details of the number of beneficiaries, area-wise; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken by Government to prevent such ruckus in the rural areas of Chhattisgarh and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir, there is loss of life, property and damage to crops due to depredation by elephants and other wild animals in Chhattisgarh.

(b) Details of loss of life, property and crops due to wildlife depredation for last three years and current year are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The amount of compensation disbursed is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The rate of compensation paid is as per Government of Chhattisgarh Order No. F.7-32/2003/10-2 dated 16th June, 2015.

(d) The measures taken by the Government to reduce man animal conflicts are given below:—

- (i) Elephant is included under Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, to provide it highest degree of legal protection.
- (ii) Financial and technical assistance is provided to elephant range States under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes 'Project Elephant' and 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat'.
- (iii) The Government of Chhattisgarh have notified 'Badalkhol-Tamorpingla Elephant Reserve' for conservation of elephants.
- (iv) Improvement of Protected Areas, wildlife habitat, including Elephant Reserves and Corridors is carried out regularly.
- (v) Regular and extensive patrolling of forest areas and anti poaching measures by frontline field staff of the State Forest Departments.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (vi) Trainings and awareness camps are organised regularly for local people for conservation of elephants and other wildlife.
- (vii) To reduce man-elephant conflict and to avoid retaliatory killing of elephants. Compensation is provided to local communities for loss of their property and life caused by wild elephants.
- (viii) Local communities are organised into Joint Forest Management Committees/Eco-development Committees for protection of elephant habitat, including elephant corridors.
- (ix) Elephant groups are regularly tracked by the forest staff and alerts are aired everyday through radio program named 'Hamar Haathi Goth' that provides details of elephants location and possible direction of their movement.

Statement-I

Details of human deaths, loss to property and crop damage caused by elephants and other wild animals

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto May 2017)
Human Deaths	57	109	110	19
Loss to Property	794	2743	2572	501
Crop Damage	12804	22657	23073	4188

Statement-II

Amount of compensation paid to victims of degradation caused by elephants and other wild animals

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (upto May 2017)	
	Amount	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount	Number of Beneficiaries
Human Deaths	155.00	57	192.60	109	44.00	110	64.00	18
Loss to Property	348.56	794	252.19	2743	481.95	2574	182.11	501
Crop Damage	267.98	12804	724.31	22657	878.88	23073	229.76	4188

Deforestation in Manipur

43. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether deforestation is being done in a large scale in the hills of Manipur, causing a big environmental impact;

(b) whether frequent landslides and the recent massive earthquakes in the State are the testimonies to the consequences of this phenomenon;

(c) the course of action being contemplated to neutralise this impact; and

(d) the amount of funds for environmental improvements during the last three years and the amount of funds likely to be spent during the next three years for the purpose in the State?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) As per information received from Government of Manipur, there is no large scale deforestation in the hills of Manipur. However, forests in certain areas become degraded due to the traditional practice of Jhum/Shifting cultivation. As per the India State of Forest Report (ISFR), 2015 published by the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, there has been an increase of forest cover to the tune of 4 sq.km. compared to the previous assessment of 2013.

(b) No Sir. The State is prone to earthquakes as it falls within the seismic Zone V. Further, the State being situated within Himalayan young fold mountains, landslides are usually reported during monsoon. The frequent landslides take place due to incessant rainfall impacting on the loose and fragile geographical formations of the region.

(c) To reduce the occurrence of landslides and maintain the soil compactness, Manipur Forest Department takes up various measures such as landscape-based afforestation, soil moisture conservation, Catchment Area Treatment, Jhumia Rehabilitation etc. through various schemes of Government of India such as National Afforestation Programme, Green India Mission etc. and various schemes of Government of Manipur.

(d) The details of funds allotted and spent by Government of Manipur under the State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Government of India during the last three years and current year (till 30.06.2017), as reported by Government of Manipur the amount proposed to be spent during the next three years under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Green India Mission, for the State of Manipur are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of funds allotted and spent by State of Manipur under Centrally Sponsored Scheme during last three years and the amount proposed under Green India Mission to be spent by Manipur for the next three years

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure under State Plan	Expenditure under Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Total
1.	2014-15	8.47	65.65 (including allocation under 13th Finance Commission)	74.12
2.	2015-16	13.32	23.98	37.30
3.	2016-17	13.76	17.37	31.13

The proposed amount under Green India Mission for the State of Manipur during 2017-18 to 2019-20.

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Proposed Expenditure under Green India Mission
1.	2017-18	40.32
2.	2018-19	36.16
3.	2019-20	21.71

New Central rule on sale of animals for slaughter or sacrifice

44. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has brought in a new Central rule that prohibits sale of cows, bulls, bullocks, buffaloes, steers, heifers, calves and camels for slaughter or sacrifice in livestock markets and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether certain State Governments have objected to the Central rule;

(c) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to sort out the issue and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has also received representations seeking modification in the definition of cattle to exempt buffaloes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017 was notified in the Gazette of India on 23.05.2017.

(b) The draft notification for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules was notified on 16th January, 2017 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected by it within 30 days. No objections were received from State Governments during this period. After final notification, some representations have been received.

(c) to (e) A Writ Petition (Civil) No. 000422 of 2017 titled *All India Jamiatul Quresh Action Committee Through its President Mohammed Abdul Faheem Advocate Vs Union of India* was filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* order dated 11.07.2017 observed that the stay granted by the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court *vide* order dated 30.05.2017 in Writ Petition (MD) No. 7769 and 7771 and 10128 and 10129 to the operation of rules shall apply to the whole country. Thus, the operation of the notification dated 23.05.2017 has been stayed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has disposed of the matter observing that "Ministry of Environment and Forests, is presently seized of the matter, and after an appropriate determination, changes if any, as may be considered appropriate will be introduced after which the amended Rules, shall be re-notified.

We are of the view and accordingly direct that as and when the amended Rules are notified, sufficient time be granted to all stake holders before they are implemented, so that they have a sufficient opportunity, if aggrieved, to assail them in consonance with law".

Loss of forest cover due to plant diseases, insects and pests

45. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) how much forest cover in the country have been affected by plant diseases, insects and pests resulting in considerable loss of forest wealth;

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

(c) the comprehensive measures proposed to be taken by Government to protect and save the forest/tree cover in the country from plant diseases and destruction caused by insects and pests in order to prevent loss of forest wealth?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding (IFGTB), Coimbatore, a research organization of Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Dehradun, an autonomous body under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, quoting FAO, 2010, has reported that the area affected by the insects and diseases in India are 8,39,000 hectares and 1,22,000 hectares respectively.

(b) The State-wise details on Forest Cover affected by plant diseases, insects and pests are not maintained at the level of this Ministry.

(c) Every State/UT Government has a well established Forest Department with trained and experienced manpower. The field staff of the Forest Departments, *inter alia*, regularly conducts surveillance duties in the forest areas to detect various threats in forests including incidences of pests and diseases. The concerned State/UT department takes appropriate measures for prevention and control of pests and diseases in coordination with various research organizations including those under the administrative control of this Ministry.

Trade in timber on private land

46. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to push for trade in timber on private land to encourage agro-forestry and to reduce the dependence on import of wood and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has initiated consultations with the State Governments to ease prohibition on felling, transport and sales of trees grown on private land; and

(c) the details of wood imported during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has issued Guidelines dated 18.11.2014 in consultation with all States/UTs for liberalizing the felling and transit regime for tree species grown on non-forest/private land to create an enabling environment for planting of trees outside forest areas. In response to Ministry's Guidelines dated 18.11.2014, many States have taken action to further liberalize the felling and transit regime.

(c) Details of wood imported during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*). These figures do not include finished, semi-finished products or articles from made from wood.

Statement

Details of wood imported during the last three years

Sl. No.	Year	Quantity in million cubic meter	Value in million US \$
1.	2014-15	2.47	992.26
2.	2015-16	1.89	661.24
3.	2016-17	1.83	599.09

Removal of restrictions on trees on private land

47. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government, in consultation with the State Governments, plans to remove restrictions on felling, transport and sale of trees grown on private land to encourage agro-forestry and to reduce the country's dependence on import of wood;

(b) if so, the details of wood imported during the last three years; and

(c) whether the State Governments have agreed to such change in the existing rules the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has issued Guidelines dated 18.11.2014 in consultation with all States/UTs for liberalizing the felling and transit regime for tree species grown on non-forest/private land to create an enabling environment for planting of trees outside forest areas.

(b) Details of wood imported during the last three years are given in the Statement [Refer in the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 46 (Part C)]. These figures do not include finished, semi-finished products or articles from made from wood.

(c) In response to Ministry's Guidelines dated 18.11.2014, many States have taken action to further liberalize the felling and transit regime.

Updation of Forest Policy

48. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has indefinitely postponed an ambitious plan to update India's forest policy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has also decided to abstain from committing to a time-frame by which it would have a third of India's land under forest or tree cover; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) No time-frame has been finalised.

Implementation of Green India Mission

49. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of implementation of Green India Mission and how many States have achieved the target;

(b) the total amount of funds released to each State during the last two financial years and in the current year up to 1st of July, 2017; and

(c) the number of household given alternative energy sources in the project area, State-wise and what are the details of schedule in the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Green India Mission is being implemented in nine States as per proposal submitted by them and approved by Government of India namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab and Uttarakhand. The State wise targets and achievements in Financial Year 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given below:—

*(Ha: area in hectares, HH: number of household given
alternative energy sources)*

Sl.No	States	Physical Targets		Achievements	
		Ha	HH	Ha	HH
2015-16					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	19128.00	5908	19128.00	-
3.	Karnataka	760.00	1002	760.00	-
4.	Kerala	4978.00	12129	-	-
5.	Manipur	8798.00	6653	8798.00	-
6.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
7.	Odisha	2177.72	2500	2177.72	2500
8.	Punjab	3000.00	2703	1854.00	-
9.	Uttarakhand	7483.00	6534	-	-
TOTAL		46324.72	37429	32717.72	2500
2016-17*					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	881.00	1246	534.00	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	19128.00	-	19128.00	-
3.	Karnataka	760.00	-	760.00	-
4.	Kerala	-	-	-	-
5.	Manipur	8798.00	-	8798.00	-
6.	Mizoram	19643.00	5100	9868.40	-
7.	Odisha	2094.40	-	2094.40	-
8.	Punjab	-	-	-	-
9.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		51304.40	6346	41182.80	-

*Achievements reported so far.

(b) State wise detail of fund released during the Financial Years 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given below:—

(₹ in lakh)			
Sl.No.	States	2015-16	2016-17
		Fund released	Fund released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	105.53
2.	Chhattisgarh	2338.55	2023.02
3.	Karnataka	105.53	86.85
4.	Kerala	914.82	-
5.	Manipur	834.84	782.29
6.	Mizoram	-	988.35
7.	Odisha	182.92	138.96
8.	Punjab	611.53	-
9.	Uttarakhand	2020.90	-
TOTAL		7009.09	4125.00

No funds have been released to the States in the current financial year up to 1st July, 2017.

(c) State wise number of households given alternative energy sources during Financial Years 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given below:-

Sl.No.	States	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17*
		Number of household given alternative energy sources	Number of household given alternative energy sources
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	-	-
3.	Karnataka	-	-
4.	Kerala	-	-
5.	Manipur	-	-
6.	Mizoram	-	-
7.	Odisha	2500	-
8.	Punjab	-	-
9.	Uttarakhand	-	-
TOTAL		2500	-

*Achievements reported so far.

State-wise detail of number of household scheduled for providing alternative energy sources in the next five years is to be worked out depending upon budget allocation.

Introduction of GM Mustard

50. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to meet again the farmer bodies of GM Mustard growers who have been opposing the introduction of genetically modified mustard production and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) has given clearance to GM Mustard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) No Sir. However, it is submitted that Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC), the Apex Regulatory Committee constituted under the Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous micro-organisms/ Genetically engineered organisms or cells (Rules 1989) in its 133rd meeting held on 11.05.2017, recommended the proposal for environmental release of Genetically Engineered (GE) Mustard submitted by Centre for Genetic Manipulation of Crop Plants (CGMCP), University of Delhi, South Campus to the Government of India for its final decision.

Educating and motivating people on environmental issues

51. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to educate and motivate people to bring about a quantitative and qualitative change on the environmental issues;

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

(c) if not, the views of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Ministry has initiated various steps for educating and motivating people in the area of environment. The steps taken include the following:—

- “National Green Corps” programme: Under this programme, a network of Eco-clubs has been established in schools across the country wherein activities for raising awareness amongst school students are undertaken on various environmental issues such as cleanliness drives, rally’s, celebration of environment days, plantation. During last three years approx. 2 lakh Ecoclubs were roped in various activities.
- National Nature Camping Programme: 125 nature camps were organized during the last three years involving students. These students are sensitized about nature and conservation of biodiversity and natural resources and to experience with nature.
- Various National/State research institutions, universities, colleges etc. were sponsored to conduct seminar/symposia/conference/workshops etc. in the area of environmental issues.
- Under National Environment Awareness Campaign with the participation of large number of NGOs, schools, colleges, universities, professional associations and communities across the country, environmental awareness is created at the grass root level.
- Seven Centre of Excellences have been set up on various themes of Ministry across the country. These centres provide information and also take research development on environment.

(c) Question does not arise.

Effective monitoring of environmental resources

†52. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to empower the institutions set up earlier for effective monitoring of environment with limited resources throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Green Tribunal has directed every State to appoint a full time Chairman in pollution control board in their States in order to empower the aforesaid boards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Change through the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) monitors various aspects of environment including air pollution and water pollution through the network of manual and online monitoring stations. The air quality in the country is monitored through a network of 684 manual monitoring stations covering 302 cities. There are 64 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) covering 40 cities, facilitating 24x7 online monitoring of air pollution. The water quality in the country is measured through a network of 3000 stations. Besides there are 44 Round the Clock Water Quality Monitoring Stations (RTQMS) located in major towns on Ganga river and two in Yamuna river. In respect of noise pollution, monitoring is carried out through a network of 70 stations in 7 cities. Industrial pollution is monitored through 24x7 Continuous Emission/Effluent Monitoring Systems covering around 2500 industries in 17 categories of highly polluting industries. Besides monitoring of ambient air quality, water quality and industrial pollution, assessments are also made regarding solid waste, sewage generation, bio-medical waste, hazardous waste etc. The existing monitoring network and institutions are strengthened on the basis of emerging challenges from time to time.

(c) and (d) The National Green Tribunal, in the order passed in OA No. 318/2013: Rajendra Singh Bhandari vs. State of Uttarakhand, has directed the States/ Union Territories to appoint full-time Chairman in the State Pollution Control Board/ Pollution Control Committees possessing requisite knowledge or practical experience in the field of environment protection and pollution control, with experience of management so that they are able to effectively address all aspects of control of pollution.

Declaration of Yamuna catchment area as protected area

†53. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Green Tribunal has directed Delhi and Uttar Pradesh Governments to take necessary steps to declare Yamuna catchment area, which extends more than 50 km. from Delhi, as a protected area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Delhi and Uttar Pradesh Governments have taken or are being taken necessary steps by them in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) No such instructions have been received from the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

Green approval to Girnar Ropeway Project

54. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to reconsider green approval of Girnar Ropeway Project in Junagadh, Gujarat;

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

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to protect the nesting/breeding of endangered long-billed vultures due to the project?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry has granted environmental clearance to the project for construction of aerial ropeway 'Udankhatola' at Mount Girnar, District Junagadh (Gujarat) in favour of M/s Usha Breco Limited on 9th September, 2016 in terms of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. No proposal has been received for reconsideration of the environmental clearance to the project.

In order to protect the nesting/breeding sites of endangered long billed vultures, the different conditions stipulated in the environmental clearance to the project include, increasing the height of the tower of ropeway, monitoring movement of vultures through high resolution camera, cafeteria for supplementary feed to vultures, provision of cess for mobilization of fund for conservation related activities with a focus on long billed vultures, regulating the timing of operation of the ropeway, monitoring of the project for follow up of safety protocols and implementation of conditions of clearance by the representatives from the expert organisations, etc.

Uranium exploration in Amrabad Tiger Reserve and Nallamala Forest

55. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state

(a) whether National Board of Wildlife (NBWL) has given its clearance for exploration of Uranium in over 83 sq.km in Amrabad Tiger Reserve and Nallamala Forest;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect the local people who would be exposed to radioactive substance and also wildlife due to Uranium exploration?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The National Board for Wildlife has given permission for exploratory survey for mining of Uranium after examination of its possible impact on wildlife. The permission is only for exploratory survey and not for mining of Uranium.

(c) Question does not arise.

Encouragement of Paryavaran Praharis

†56. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to encourage Paryavaran Prahari;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action till now in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Paris Climate Agreement

57. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) what factors prompted the US to go out from Paris Climate Agreement;

(b) India's views on this development and what impact it will have on the Paris Agreement; and

(c) how Government responds to the US President's statement that under the above pact India is extracting billions and billions of dollars through foreign aid?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The announcement of the US Government to go out of the Paris Agreement is part of their domestic policy. Media reports indicate that the present US Government does not believe in occurrence of climate change.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) US is the second largest Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emitter presently. However, if cumulative historical emissions are counted, US would be largest GHG emitter historically. So, its withdrawal will affect control of GHG emissions. It will also affect the international funds for climate change.

(c) The statement is factually incorrect as most of India's climate actions are funded from domestic sources.

Compilation of data on climate change

58. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has compiled data on climate change in the country;
- (b) whether any steps have been taken to control the climate change; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) India is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Towards fulfillment of reporting obligation under the UNFCCC, India presented Initial National Communication (INC) to the UNFCCC on 22 June, 2004 and Second National Communication (SNC) to the UNFCCC on 4 May, 2012.

In addition to National Communications, India is also required to submit Biennial Update Report (BUR) every two years to the UNFCCC. India submitted its first BUR on January 22, 2016 to UNFCCC. According to first BUR, India's gross emissions of Greenhouse Gases were 2.136 billion tonnes CO² equivalent in 2010. Out of this, Energy sector contributed 71%, Industrial Process and Product Use (IPPU) 8%, Agriculture 18% and Waste sector 3%. About 12% of emissions were offset by carbon sink action of forests and croplands. Therefore, the national GHG net emissions amounted to a total of 1.884 billion tonnes Gg CO²eq. As per BUR estimates, India's per capita GHG emission in 2010 was 1.56 t CO² equivalent which is far below the global average and those of other emerging economies.

(b) and (c) India has made a number of efforts to address climate change. The Government has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June 2008 to achieve its goals and deal with the issues related to climate change. NAPCC comprises eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, Green India,

sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. Thirty-two States and Union Territories (UTs) have also prepared State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with the objectives of NAPCC.

As a result of domestic efforts, India's emission intensity of GDP has decreased by 12% between 2005 and 2010.

Higher penalty for poaching wild animals

†59. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to impose higher penalty and strict punishment for poaching wild animals;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for stringent punishment for hunting of wild animals. However, as per the exigencies, the provisions of the Act are reviewed from time to time to make them more stringent and deterrent.

Cattle trade in open markets

60. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has issued notification regarding cattle trade in open markets across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the reasons and rationale for the same;

(c) whether Government has assessed the impact on various stakeholders including farmers before notifying Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017 was notified by the Government of India on 23.05.2017. The basic purpose of the Rules was to ensure welfare of the animals

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and to ensure adequate facilities for housing, feeding, water supply, veterinary care, proper drainage etc in the cattle market and to remove the scope of illegal sale and smuggling of the cattle.

A Writ Petition (Civil) No. 000422 of 2017 titled *All India Jamiatul Quresh Action Committee Through its President Mohammed Abdul Faheem Advocate Vs Union of India* was filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* order dated 11.07.2017 observed that the stay granted by the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court *vide* order dated 30.05.2017 in Writ Petition (MD) No. 7769 and 7771 and 10128 and 10129 to the operation of rules shall apply to the whole country. Thus, the operation of the notification dated 23.05.2017 has been stayed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has disposed of the matter observing that "Ministry of Environment and Forests, is presently seized of the matter, and after an appropriate determination, changes if any, as may be considered appropriate will be introduced after which the amended Rules, shall be re-notified.

We are of the view and accordingly direct that as and when the amended Rules are notified, sufficient time be granted to all stake holders before they are implemented, so that they have a sufficient opportunity, if aggrieved, to assail them in consonance with law".

Environmental clearances for infrastructure projects in border areas

61. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a well laid down policy has been adopted by Government for giving early environmental clearances to infrastructure projects in border areas and if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many infrastructure projects in border areas have so far been cleared by Government since the adoption of this policy; and

(c) to what extent this approach has reduced the time-lag in environmental clearances?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, the Ministry has taken steps to streamline the process of environmental clearance in border areas by issuing an amendment to EIA Notification 2006 issued *vide* S.O. 382(E) dated 03.02.2015 to exempt all highway projects in border States from scoping requirement and also

exempt all linear projects in border States from the requirement of public hearing subject to suitable conditions prescribed by the Ministry. The Ministry has not received any proposal for grant of environmental clearance for linear projects in border areas since the issuance of the said notification. This exemption from appraisal of project from the requirement of scoping and public hearing will considerably reduce the time required in appraisal of project for grant of environmental clearance.

Status of Chromite ore bearing States

62. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of Chromite ore bearing States at present;
- (b) the number of Chromite ore mines leased out to public and private sector in those States so far separately;
- (c) whether some of the Chromite mines have been closed down in those States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for their closure, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the information available with Ministry of Mines, the Chromite bearing States in the country are Odisha, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Telengana and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The number of mines for Chromite leased out in Public and Private sector as on 01.04.2017 are given below:—

Sl. No.	State	Public Sector		Private Sector	
		Working	Non-Working	Working	Non-Working
(i)	Odisha	04	08	09	06
(ii)	Karnataka	00	05(6 Leases)	00	00
(iii)	Maharashtra	00	00	01	00
TOTAL		04	13	10	06

(c) to (d) As per information available with Ministry of Mines, 13 Chromite mines in public sector and 06 Chromite mines in private sector are not-working/closed. The reasons for their non-working/closure are land acquisition under process, conversion from opencast to underground, want of statutory clearance *i.e.* non execution of renewed Mining Lease, lapsing of lease etc.

Auctionable mineral resources

63. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has discovered any auctionable mineral resources/blocks after the announcement of National Mineral Exploration Policy (NMEP) so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of private agencies which have been engaged to carry out exploration work in identified blocks/areas across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) After the announcement of the National Mineral Exploration Policy 2016, Geological Survey of India [GSI], an attached office of Ministry of Mines, has identified 100 potential mineral blocks for regional exploration. Out of these 100 blocks, 30 blocks each have been allotted to GSI and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited [MECL], a Public Sector Undertaking under Ministry of Mines, 19 blocks have been allotted to Central and State Public Sector Undertakings [PSUs] and the balance 21 blocks have been earmarked for exploration by private entities to be engaged under an exploration contractual framework. These projects, for discovery of mineral blocks, are in various stages of progress.

(c) National Mineral Exploration Trust [NMET] has empanelled the following private exploration agencies to provide exploration services:—

1. M/s DMT Consulting Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata
2. M/s Benita Industries Ltd., Hyderabad
3. M/s Geovale Service, Kolkata
4. M/s Mineral Projects Consulting Engineer LLP, Kolkata
5. M/s Geo Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar
6. M/s Essel Mining and Industries Ltd., Kolkata
7. M/s Bedrock Mineral Resource Consulting, Dubai, UAE
8. M/s Azira Mining Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur
9. M/s Vedanta Limited, Gurugram
10. M/s Ramgad Mineral and Mining Ltd., Hospet
11. M/s SRK Mining Services (India) Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata
12. M/s Midwest Granite Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad
13. M/s MW Mines Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

Environmental clearance for mining

64. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 300 proposed mines were facing the prospect of becoming non-starters due to their inability to secure environmental clearance before the deadline to register mining leases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has stepped in to give a fresh lease of life for such mines by allowing States to grant such leases irrespective of the status of environmental clearance;

(d) whether miners have been prohibited from initiating operations at such mines till the time they secure the requisite green clearance, as per an order notified by Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Mines has notified the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Removal of Difficulties Order, 2017 *vide* S.O 27 (E) dated 4.1.2017 wherein it is clarified that in cases where the condition of obtaining environmental clearance has not been complied with by the applicant on or before 11th January, 2017, but all other conditions specified in previous approval or the letter of intent have been fulfilled, such applications shall be considered and mining lease shall be granted by the concerned State Governments in accordance with the notifications issued under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, provided that no mining activity shall commence unless and until the applicant obtains environmental clearance as laid down under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules made thereunder.

Extraction of Potash in Bikaner and Hanumangarh

†65. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drilling is being done in Bikaner and Hanumangarh to extract mineral Potash in Rajasthan;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the quantity of Potash obtained through drilling till now and to what extent it is likely to prove economical in comparison to its cost of import; and

(c) the quantum of mineral Potash likely to be found in the said areas and the quantity of Potash targeted to be extracted from the said places in future; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Drilling is being done for exploration of potash in Bikaner and Hanumangarh but not for extraction. As regards, the quantity of Potash obtained through drilling, question does not arise as exploration is in the initial stage. Drilling is being done by Geological Survey of India [GSI], an attached office of Ministry of Mines in Hanumangarh district between village Khunja and Jhandawali to establish resources of Potash which occurs in association with Halite (rock salt). Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking under Ministry of Mines is conducting exploration for Potash in Bikaner area through drilling and other associated geological activities. Drilling operation does not involve extraction of Potash and the drilling is done purely to establish the thickness of Potash zones, its depth of occurrence and total resources and grade.

(c) and (d) Exploration has been carried out in the part (1974-1992) in Satipura and Bharusari, Hanumangarh district and in Lakhasar, Bikaner district and established initial reconnaissance resource of 2,476.58 million tonnes with 4.6% K at 3% cut off based on widely spaced scout boreholes. The potash horizon occurs at depth ranging from 595m to 740m from surface. The mineable reserve of potash will depend upon the technical and economic feasibility of the detailed exploration report.

Impact of blasting for extracting minerals in Chhattisgarh

†66. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that cracks have developed in the houses situated around mines in Chhattisgarh due to process of heavy blasting adopted for extracting various minerals from the mines and people remain under constant fear of house collapse and face various type of problem due to heavy blasting;

(b) the details of steps taken to carry out heavy blasting, according to norms and whether they are not being followed; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the action taken on the blast of higher density than that of permitted level of heavy blasting during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As informed by the Government of Chhattisgarh, inquiry was conducted by the Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS) on the basis of complaints received regarding blasting in the districts Raipur, Balod, Durg and Rajnandgaon. On the recommendation of the DGMS action has been taken to terminate the limestone mining leases. Further, an amount of Rupees five lakhs and ninety two thousand has been distributed as compensation by State Government of Chhattisgarh for 157 private houses and 5 Government buildings in Village of Fulsundari for cracks developed due to blasting in the sanctioned limestone mines at Village Pinkapar, District Balod. Permission for deep hole blasting in the mines are granted under Regulation 106(2) (b) of Metalliferous Mines Regulation 1961 and under 98(1) and 98(3) of Coal Mine Regulation 1957. Compliance of norms is ensured by inspection and follow up action by DGMS. Heavy blasting in higher density than the permitted level is being done only after obtaining approval from DGMS.

Partial utilization of income from mines for development

67. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme for utilizing a part of income from mines for the development of the respective districts;

(b) what has been the procedure for seeking these funds; and

(c) what, according to Government, has been achieved on development front due to this scheme and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957) was amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015. One of the amendment provisions relates to introduction of section 9B which provides for the establishment of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) in any district affected by mining related operations. The object of the DMF is to work for the interest and benefit of persons and areas affected by mining related operations.

(b) The activities of DMF are to be met from statutory contribution from holders of mining leases. The Ministry of Mines has framed the Minerals (Contribution to District Mineral Foundation) Rules, 2015 under section 9B of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, to prescribe the rates of contribution to

District Mineral Foundation (DMF) by holder of mining leases and prospecting licence-cum-mining lease. The said Rules have been notified in the Official Gazette on 17.09.2015. As per the said rules every holder of a mining lease or a prospecting licence-cum-mining lease shall, in addition to the royalty, pay to the District Mineral Foundation of the district in which the mining operations are carried on, an amount at the rate of:—

- (i) ten per cent of the royalty paid in terms of the Second Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 in respect of mining leases or, as the case may be, prospecting licence-cum-mining lease granted on or after 12th January, 2015; and
- (ii) thirty per cent of the royalty paid in terms of the Second Schedule to the said Act in respect of mining leases granted before the 12th January, 2015.

The amount notified as contribution to the DMF is directly collected by the State Governments and credited to the DMFs concerned.

(c) To facilitate synergy in implementation of DMF across the States, the Central Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) with the objective of the welfare of areas and people affected by mining related operations, using the funds generated by DMF. Directions in this regard have been issued under Section 20A of MMDR Act on 16.09.2015 to all the States Governments/UTs to incorporate the PMKKKY into the rules framed by them for DMF. At least 60% of the funds under DMF will be utilized for high priority areas like: (i) drinking water supply; (ii) environment preservation and pollution control measures; (iii) health care; (iv) education; (v) welfare of women and children; (vi) welfare of aged and disabled people; (vii) skill development; and (viii) Sanitation. The rest of the funds will be utilized for the following: (i) physical infrastructure; (ii) irrigation; (iii) energy and watershed development; and (iv) any other measures for enhancing environmental quality in mining districts.

As per sub-section (3) of section 9B of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the composition and functions of the DMF as also the manner in which the funds will be utilized are to be prescribed by the State Government through framing of rules in this regard. As per the details made available by the State Governments, total amount of ₹ 9179 crore (as on 31.05.2017) has been collected by 11 mineral rich states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Telangana. Further, the State Government of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha have also launched scheme for implementation of PMKKKY. The nature of schemes under PMKKKY is as mentioned above.

Solar panels on rooftops of Government buildings

68. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to install solar panels on the rooftops of Government buildings in various States of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the target fixed for installation of such solar panels in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes Sir. The Ministry is already implementing a scheme called “Grid Connected rooftop and small solar power plant” under which solar panels are being installed on the rooftops of various government buildings and for which achievement linked incentives are being provided to the concerned departments/Ministries/Organizations.

(b) The Government of India has set a cumulative target of 40GW rooftop solar power installed capacity by year 2022. The targeted capacity has to be achieved in residential, institutional, social, Government, industrial and commercial sectors.

Alternative sources of new and renewable energy

†69. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made till date and the policy, methodology and future target set for establishing the sources of new and renewable energy; and

(b) the steps being taken to make them as an alternative to existing installed sources of thermal power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Government has up-scaled the target of renewable energy capacity to 175000 MW by the year 2022, which includes 1,00,000 MW from solar, 60,000 MW from wind, 10,000 MW from bio-power and 5,000 MW from small hydro-power. As on 30-06-2017, a total capacity of 58068 MW of Grid Interactive Renewable Power has been installed in the country from various renewable energy sources which include 12880 MW from Solar power, 32508 MW from Wind Power, 4384 MW from Small Hydro Power and 8296 MW from Biopower.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government has introduced various new initiatives and policies for the overall development of renewable energy sources in the country that include:—

- Incentives in the form of generation based incentives/subsidies, fiscal incentives such as accelerated depreciation, goods and services tax (GST) at low rates, concessional custom duty, income tax holiday for 10 years and viability gap funding;
- amendments in the Tariff Policy for strong enforcement of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and for providing Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO);
- setting up of exclusive solar parks;
- development of power transmission network through Green Energy Corridor project;
- repowering policy in order to optimally utilize the wind energy resources;
- identification of large government complexes/ buildings for rooftop projects;
- infrastructure status for solar projects;
- raising tax free solar bonds;
- making roof top solar a part of housing loan by banks;
- raising funds from bilateral and multilateral finance and development institutions;
- creation of Surya Mitras for installation and maintenance of the Solar Projects;
- mechanism for scheduling and forecasting in case of inter-state transmission of solar and wind power;
- National offshore wind energy policy was approved and notified for the development of offshore wind energy in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

Incentives for wind energy investment

70. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the incentives offered year-wise for wind energy investment for the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18;

(b) whether Government plans to increase available incentives for wind power generation and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether generation-based incentive for wind energy stands withdrawn and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether accelerated depreciation has been brought down from 80 per cent to 40 per cent and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) During 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, fiscal and financial incentives offered for wind energy investment included Accelerated Depreciation (AD) of 80% concessional custom duty, special additional duty and excise duty exemption on certain components of wind power generators; and 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects. In addition, Generation Based Incentive (GBI) was available for the eligible wind power projects not availing AD benefit. GBI of ₹ 0.50/unit was provided with a ceiling of ₹ 1.00 crore per MW.

For the year 2017-18 fiscal and financial incentives include Accelerated Depreciation (AD) of 40% and concessional custom duty on certain components of wind power generators.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The Generation Based Incentive Scheme was applicable for wind power projects commissioned up to 31.03.2017 only.

(d) As a step towards phasing out exemptions and reduce the Corporate Tax, the Accelerated Depreciation provided under the IT Act has been limited to maximum 40% from 1.4.2017.

Shortage in addition of solar power capacity

71. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many States have fallen short as regards addition of solar power capacity by some 2,000 MW so far, in 2016-17;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is estimated that 22 States and Union Territories require over 9,080 MW of solar power capacity to fulfill their obligations to purchase energy from other renewable sources; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per Solar scale-up plan approved by the Cabinet in June, 2015, the cumulative target of grid connected solar projects upto March, 2017 was 17,000 MW. Against this target, capacity of 12,289 MW was commissioned. Total shortfall was around 4711 MW.

(b) and (c) No Sir. As on 31.03.2017, 21 States and Union Territories have fallen short of their non-solar Renewal Purchase Obligation (RPO) by 7164 MW. The State-wise details of non-solar power capacity actually installed, required as per RPO and deficit are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of Estimated Non-Solar Power Capacity Deficit in States
as per actual RPO for 2016-17*

(Capacity in MW)

Sl. No.	State	Non-Solar Capacity required to fulfill Non-solar RPO	Non-Solar Capacity available as on 31.03.2017	Deficit in Non-solar capacity
1.	Assam	114.11	34.11	80.00
2.	Bihar	334.57	183.70	150.87
3.	Chhattisgarh	744.58	304.00	440.58
4.	Delhi	1277.68	32.00	1245.68
5.	Goa	52.11	0.05	52.06
6.	Haryana	643.08	169.90	473.18
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	421.23	158.03	263.20
8.	Jharkhand	401.94	4.05	397.89
9.	Kerala	520.95	264.52	256.43
10.	Manipur	17.99	5.45	12.54
11.	Odisha	384.86	115.03	269.83
12.	Punjab	971.46	359.15	612.31
13.	Telangana	1215.15	258.90	956.25
14.	Tripura	36.44	16.01	20.43
15.	Uttarakhand	665.26	282.32	382.94
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2180.04	1963.00	217.04
17.	West Bengal	1535.96	398.50	1137.46
18.	Chandigarh	23.53	0.00	23.53
19.	Daman and Diu	34.33	0.00	34.33
20.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91.71	0.00	91.71
21.	Puducherry	45.74	0.00	45.74
TOTAL		11712.72	4548.72	7164.00

Funding for new projects

72. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is focused to facilitate funding for new projects and ensure that target of 1,300 MW is achieved in the first phase;

(b) whether the Ministry is in the process of setting up a dedicated core group for the solar sector, which will have a Chairman and other officials under the Ministry; and

(c) if so, whether Cabinet has approved this proposal and what other steps the Ministry is considering in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes Sir. Under the first phase (2010-13) of the National Solar Mission, solar capacity of 1938.94 MW was installed by the end of March, 2013 as against a target of 1300 MW.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Sops for local solar firms

73. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand of local solar firms for more sops has not been accepted by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for denial by Government; and

(c) what are the details of existing supports being extended by Government to solar firms of the country to encourage them and to discourage imports from various countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No Sir. The Government has strengthened its support to local solar firms by way of increased budgetary allocation to Modified Special Incentive Package (M-SIPS) Scheme in the current financial year 2017-18.

(c) Solar firms of the country are being promoted by the Government of India through Special Incentive Package Scheme (SIPS)/Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS). The scheme provides for mainly:—

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

The incentives are available for several categories of electronic products and product components including Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) (Polysilicon, Ingots and/or Wafers, Cells, Modules/Panels). Units across the value chain starting from raw materials to assembly, testing, and packaging of these product categories are included.

In addition, the projects being implemented by the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and those projects on rooftops are mandated to source their requirement from domestic sources.

The development of solar power in the country is taking place with indigenous as well as imported solar equipment and components. Currently, India does not have enough manufacturing capacity for solar cells and modules to cover full demand. Therefore, imports of cells and modules is taking place. The situation may change in future.

Standardization of solar power prices

74. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to standardize solar power prices in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) brings out the benchmark cost norm for Solar PV Projects on year to year basis.

However, the Ministry is following transparent bidding process to arrive at solar power tariff in the country.

The solar prices cannot be same in different projects because of various factors such as solar irradiance, counter party risk, DISCOMS involved, cost of capital, infrastructural development, logistics, prevailing prices of solar cells/modules at a particular time etc. The prices for solar power projects through bidding have recently come down to the level of ₹ 2.44 per KWh in a bid recently held in May, 2017 for Bhadla Solar Project in Rajasthan.

Delegation of powers to PRIs

75. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States who have not delegated powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) till date;

(b) the steps taken by Government to delegate powers to PRIs; and

(c) the details of steps taken to ensure transparency in the functioning of PRIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) 'Panchayat' being 'Local Bodies' is a state subject mandated under Part IX and List II (State List) of Seventh Schedule (Article 246) of the Constitution of India. Article 243G of Part IX of the Constitution allows discretion to State Legislatures to endow the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) with powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of local self-governance including in areas illustratively listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. There is variation in the extent of devolution of functions to PRIs in states. The status of devolution of functions to Panchayats by States in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has continuously persuaded the State Governments to devolve powers to Panchayats and also supported States/UTs through Incentivisation, regular reviews and by providing assistance for capacity building of Panchayats to enable them to perform devolved functions effectively and efficiently.

(c) The MoPR has supported States to take measures to promote transparency and accountability in Panchayats by institutionalizing accountability process such as a voluntary disclosure of information, social audit and strengthening the system of budgeting, accounts and audit. MoPR also implemented e-Panchayat, a Mission Mode Project, under Digital India Programme that seeks to completely transform the functioning of PRIs, making them more transparent, accountable and effective as last mile cutting edge units of decentralized local self-Governments. In terms of Guidelines on implementation of recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) issued by the Ministry of Finance, a Coordination Committee for providing guidance and support to the State Governments and local bodies has been constituted at Central level. At the state level, a High Level Monitoring Committee under chairmanship of Chief Secretary and including Finance Secretary is constituted for monitoring to ensure that funds are utilized for the purpose recommended by the FFC. To facilitate better monitoring of the releases/sector-wise expenditure made by Gram Panchayats from FFC Grants, MoPR has developed an online system (MIS) under Plan Plus Application.

Statement*(A) Distribution of functions in the Primary sector by States across functions*

Name of Federal Unit	Agriculture, including agricultural extension	Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry	Fisheries	Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation	Minor forest produce	Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development	Social forestry and farm forestry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Andhra Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Assam	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bihar	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chhattisgarh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Daman and Diu	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Goa	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Gujarat	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Haryana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Himachal Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jammu and Kashmir	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jharkhand	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kerala	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lakshadweep	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Madhya Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Maharashtra	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Manipur	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Odisha	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Puducherry	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Punjab	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Rajasthan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sikkim	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tamil Nadu	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Telangana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tripura	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Uttar Pradesh	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Uttarakhand	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
West Bengal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

(B) Distribution of functions in the Secondary sector by States across functions

Name of Federal Unit	Fuel and fodder	Khadi, village and cottage industries	Non-conventional energy sources	Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity	Small scale industries, including food processing industries
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Andhra Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Assam	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Bihar	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Chhattisgarh	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Daman and Diu	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Goa	N	N	N	N	N
Gujarat	Y	N	N	N	N
Haryana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Himachal Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jammu and Kashmir	N	Y	N	N	Y
Jharkhand	N	N	N	N	Y
Karnataka	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kerala	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Lakshadweep	N	N	N	N	N
Madhya Pradesh	N	Y	N	N	Y
Maharashtra	N	Y	Y	N	N
Odisha	N	N	Y	N	N
Rajasthan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sikkim	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tamil Nadu	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tripura	N	N	N	N	Y
Uttar Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
West Bengal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

(C) Distribution of functions in the Tertiary sector by States across functions

Name of the federal unit	Adult and non-formal education	Burials and burial grounds, cremations and cremation grounds	Cattle pounds, prevention of cruelty to animals	Cultural activities	Drinking water	Education, including primary and secondary schools	Family welfare	Fire services	Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y

Andhra Pradesh	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Assam	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Bihar	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Chhattisgarh	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Daman and Diu	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Goa	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Gujarat	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Haryana	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Himachal Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jammu and Kashmir	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Jharkhand	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Karnataka	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kerala	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Lakshadweep	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Madhya Pradesh	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	V	Y
Maharashtra	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Manipur	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Odisha	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Puducherry	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Punjab	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajasthan	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Sikkim	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tamil Nadu	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Telangana	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Tripura									
Uttar Pradesh									
Uttarakhand									
West Bengal									

Name of the federal unit	Libraries	Maintenance of community assets	Markets and fairs	Planning and social development	Poverty alleviation programme	Provision of amenities and facilities like parks, gardens and play grounds	Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences	Public distribution system	Public health sanitation conservancy and solid waste management
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Andhra Pradesh	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Assam	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Tamil Nadu	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
Telangana	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
Tripura										
Uttar Pradesh										
Uttarakhand										
West Bengal										
Name of the federal unit	Regulation of land use and construction of buildings	Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, water-ways and other means of communication	Rural housing	Safeguarding interest of weaker sections including handicapped and mentally retarded	Slum improvement and upgradation	Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded	Technical training and vocational education	Vital statistics including regn. of births and deaths	Welfare of weaker sections-in particular of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes	Women and child development
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Andhra Pradesh	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Assam	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y

Bihar	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Chhattisgarh	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Daman and Diu	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Goa	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Gujarat	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Haryana	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Himachal Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jammu and Kashmir	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Jharkhand	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Karnataka	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kerala	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lakshadweep	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Madhya Pradesh	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Maharashtra	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Manipur	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Odisha	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Puducherry	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Punjab	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rajasthan	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Sikkim	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tamil Nadu	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Telangana	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Tripura										
Uttar Pradesh										
Uttarakhand										
West Bengal										

Y : Yes.

N : No.

Source: Devolution Report 2015-16, MoPR

Proactive steps to involve Gram Panchayats

76. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any proactive steps to involve Gram Panchayats in addressing poverty and other social issues; and

(b) the total amount that has been transferred to Gram Panchayats during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Article 243G of the Constitution endows States to devolve powers and responsibilities to Panchayats to enable them to function as institutions of self-government with respect to preparation and the implementation of plans for economic and social justice on subject matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj is providing proactive support to State Governments in the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GDPD) which is a participatory plan involving the local community. These plans besides prioritizing the activities on which the Fourteenth Finance Commission grants for Rural Local Bodies is to be spent, also has a component for addressing the poor and marginalized sections and their livelihood opportunities through an integrated poverty reduction plan in convergence with various poverty reduction schemes of Government of India.

As per MGNREG Act, the Gram Panchayats are responsible for identification of work to be taken up as per the recommendation of Gram Sabha and in terms of cost at least 50% of the total work shall be executed by the Gram Panchayats. Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) beneficiaries are identified through Gram Sabha based on the Socio Economic Caste Census, 2011 data. Further, under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Gram Panchayats have been given the central role for identification of new beneficiaries.

(b) Under the Thirteenth Finance Commission award funds to tune of ₹ 16,210.96 crore were transferred to all three levels of Panchayats in the year 2014-15. Under the Fourteenth Finance Commission award, funds to the tune of ₹ 52099.14 crore were transferred to the Gram Panchayats during the financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Strengthening of Panchayati Raj System

77. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to further strengthen the Panchayati Raj system in the country; and

(b) what steps are being taken or have been taken in this direction during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has taken several steps to strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the States and Union Territories (UTs) covered under the Part IX of the Constitution through provisioning of financial and technical assistance under the schemes and programmes of the Government towards training, human resource for training and training infrastructure for Elected Representatives (ERs) and functionaries etc. of PRIs. Under the Thirteenth Finance Commission award funds to tune of ₹ 16,210.96 crore were transferred to all three levels of Panchayats in the year 2014-15. Under the Fourteenth Finance Commission award, funds to the tune of ₹ 52099.14 crore were transferred to the Gram Panchayats during the financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17. In order to ensure optimum utilization of Fourteenth Finance Commission award to GPs, the Ministry has facilitated preparation of State specific Gram Panchayat Development Plan guidelines, as well as budgeting, accounting and auditing manuals for GPs for financial discipline. MoPR also incentivizes the States which have devolved more functions, funds and functionaries to Panchayats, through financial and technical assistance for capacity building of Panchayats to enable them to perform the devolved functions effectively and efficiently. Further, the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) aims at strengthening PRIs by way of capacity building of the PRIs and its functionaries, through more use of technology.

Decline in cost of power

78. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of power has come down after the advent of non-conventional energy like wind power, bio-mass, bio-gas and solar power;

(b) whether some States are purchasing expensive power from private players when it is available at lower rates elsewhere;

(c) whether the Ministry has developed a software to keep track of power costs to enable power utilities to stick to the merit order; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps to rein in States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Power is generated from different sources of energy and in different plants at different costs depending on parameters which include *inter alia* technology, location, Capital cost, Fuel etc. Cost of power from renewable energy sources also

varies accordingly. Lowest tariff of Solar power has been discovered at ₹ 2.44/Kwhr during 2017-18 for Bhadla Solar Park, Rajasthan.

(b) States/power utilities have various power purchase agreement in force and usually follow the cost optimization principle in procuring power to meet their demand.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Power in association with POSOCO and Central Electricity Authority has developed a Web portal and a Mobile App to bring transparency in Merit order scheduling and despatch and ensure most economic system operation. The web portal 'MERIT' (Merit Order Despatch of Electricity for Rejuvenation of Income and Transparency) and Mobile App displays power procurement related data transparently to all Stakeholders.

Problems faced by mega power projects

79. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that absence of fuel linkages and power purchase agreements is hampering as many as 25 mega power projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that tax sops alone can not help these mega power projects to survive; and

(d) if so, what remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) bid for Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) depending on the requirement for Power. Some of the Mega Power Projects do not have Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) or have part PPAs. Government of India has approved New Coal Allocation Policy, 2017 for Power sector on 17.05.2017 viz. SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala Transparently in India) under which *inter alia*, coal is made available to Independent Power Producers (IPPs) against long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and medium-term PPAs to be concluded in future in a transparent bidding process.

(c) and (d) As per Mega Power Policy, the mega power projects are eligible to avail certain fiscal concessions/benefits. The projects which have been granted 'provisional' mega power status are also eligible to avail these fiscal concessions/benefits, subject to the condition that the developers of these projects fulfil the conditions stipulated in the 'provisional' mega certificates and furnish the final mega certificates to the Tax Authorities within a period of 60 months. As most of the

developers have not been able to meet the above condition, Government of India has extended the above time frame from 60 months to 120 months.

Apart from the above, following measures have been taken to ease out the stress in power sector:—

- (i) Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme for Financial and Operational Turnaround of power distribution utilities (DISCOMs) of the country.
- (ii) Augmenting Transmission capacity to remove transmission constraints.
- (iii) Flexibility in utilisation of domestic coal for reducing the cost of power generation.
- (iv) Power For All (PFA) initiative with 36 States and UTs for bringing uninterrupted quality of power to each household, industry, commercial business, small and medium enterprise and establishment, any other public needs and adequate power to agriculture consumer as per the state policy.
- (v) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for:—
 - Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders;
 - Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in the rural areas;
 - Metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in the rural area;
 - Rural Electrification.
- (vi) Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for:—
 - Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in the urban areas;
 - Metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in the urban areas;
 - IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network.

Segregation of technical and commercial losses

80. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to introduce segregation of technical and commercial losses on pan-India basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government undertook any consultation in this regard with all stake holders;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Standing Committee of Parliament on Energy, in its twelfth report, recommended that concept of segregation of commercial and technical losses should be applied to all these cities where the erstwhile Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP), was implemented for Computerized Data Collection, as well as follow-up remedial measures for detecting and plugging leakages in electricity supply. Accordingly, all State Governments have been advised to take necessary steps for segregation of Technical and Commercial Losses in all Go-Live towns.

24 Hours electricity to households in West Bengal

81. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the definition 'electrification of villages' as per Government's database does not in reality ensure 24 hours electricity to all households of the village;
- (b) the details of the percentage of households, in rural and urban areas, that enjoyed 24 hours electricity during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the details of percentage of households that enjoy 24 hours electricity in each district in West Bengal; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to provide 24 hours electricity to all households?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) According to Rural Electrification Policy, 2006, a village is reported as electrified, if:-

- (i) basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution Lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the locality inhabited by weaker sections of the society/hamlet where it exists,
- (ii) electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community Centres etc., and
- (iii) the number of household electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

A village is reported to be electrified by the States, if it fulfills the above mentioned norms. However, level of infrastructure may vary in different habitations of the same village.

(b) to (d) Providing 24 hours' electricity to all households is the responsibility of concerned State Government/Power Utility. Following states have reported almost full household electrification hence available for 24 hours supply of Power:—

Sl. No.	State	%age electrified HHs
1.	Gujarat	98%
2.	Himachal Pradesh	99%
3.	Punjab	100%
4.	Tamil Nadu	100%
5.	West Bengal	99%

To supplement the efforts of the States, Government of India has taken up a joint initiative with all States/UTs for preparation of State specific documents for providing 24x7 power supply to all households/homes, industrial and commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State policy. All the State Governments and Union Territories have signed the “24X7 Power For All” agreement with the Union Government.

Government of India supplements the efforts of State through its schemes including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) etc.

Employment to people affected by land acquisition by power companies

†82. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power companies give preference to farmers and their families, affected by land acquisition, for working in their projects and if so, the number of affected families and the number of such families who were provided with employment;

(b) the number of affected farmers who have been regularized and the number of farmers families that are still dependent on irregular employment; and

(c) whether arrangement for quality education has been made for educating the children of workers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Central Public Sector Enterprises give preference to project affected farmers and their families affected by land acquisition for their project subject to availability of vacancies and suitability of the affected persons. CPSEs also facilitate giving indirect employment to project affected persons through contracting agencies,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

petty contracts, PAP Cooperative Societies and other self employment avenues during construction and operation phases as per company policy.

(b) As per information provided by NTPC, NHPC, THDC, SJVN, PGCIL and NEEPCO, 5658 project affected persons, including farmers, have been provided regular employment in the projects by these CPSEs. 48 persons belonging to the land affected families of Pare Hydro Electric Project are engaged on contract basis by NEEPCO.

(c) The power sector CPSEs establish schools in the project area where children belonging to land affected families are also extended schooling facilities. Besides under their CSR initiative, the CPSEs also provide infrastructure for nearby schools, free transportation, uniforms, books, stationery etc.

**Setting up of a "holding company" to rescue stressed
private power plants**

83. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has reviewed the status of debt-laden private power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on setting up of a holding company with the help of NTPC, PFC, REC and banks to acquire the debt-laden private power plants and run the companies and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of outcome of the review meeting in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Government has reviewed the status of 34 stressed Thermal Power Projects, as per the list provided by Department of Financial Services. During the review meeting, Government has identified the major reasons for stress in the Power Sector, which are as follows:—

- (i) Non-availability of regular fuel supply arrangements - For grant of regular coal linkages, Govt. of India has approved New Coal Allocation Policy, 2017 for Power sector on 17.05.2017 viz. SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala Transparently in India) under which *inter alia*, coal is made available to Independent Power Producers (IPPs) against long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and medium-term PPAs to be concluded in future in a transparent bidding process.

(ii) Lack of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) tie-ups - To improve the demand of Power, following measures have been taken:

- (a) Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme for Financial and Operational Turnaround of power distribution utilities (DISCOMs) of the country.
- (b) Power For All (PFA) initiative with States and UTs for bringing uninterrupted quality of power to each household, industry, commercial business, small & medium enterprise and establishment.
- (c) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for Rural Electrification; strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in the rural areas; separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders and metering of distribution transformers/ feeders/ consumers in the rural area.
- (d) Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in the urban areas; Metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in the urban areas and IT enablement of distribution sector.
- (e) Augmenting Transmission capacity to remove transmission constraints.
- (f) Flexibility in utilisation of domestic coal for reducing the cost of power generation.

(iii) Inability of the Promoter to infuse the equity and service debt.

(iv) Regulatory and Contractual issues.

(c) The issue of setting up of a fund has been discussed among other options with stakeholders.

Targets under DDUGJY

84. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets set for Rajasthan under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY);

(b) how much amount Government proposes to spend on electrification in rural areas, especially in Rajasthan, during the current fiscal year;

(c) whether any specific assistance is provided to BPL households in rural areas for electrification; and

(d) how many households are likely to benefit from the scheme during the current year and how many of them will be below the poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The targets set for Rajasthan during the financial year 2017-18 under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), are as under:—

Electrification of un-electrified village (UEV) — One

Intensive Electrification of villages — 5,996.

Free Electricity connection to BPL HHs — 85,686

(b) There is no upfront allocation of funds to any State/District under DDUGJY. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilisation of amount in the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of other conditionalities as per DDUGJY guidelines. However, Government of India has allocated budgetary support of ₹ 4814 crore for the year 2017-18 for DDUGJY projects in the country.

(c) and (d) Under DDUGJY, access to electricity is provided to all the rural households and free electricity service connection is provided to all eligible Below Power Line (BPL) households in the country. Under the scheme, free electricity service connections to 40 lakh BPL Households are targeted in the country during the financial year 2017-18.

Impact of surplus power on bio-mass plants in Andhra Pradesh

85. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several biomass plants were on the verge of closure due to availability of surplus power in Andhra Pradesh as it had stopped supply to Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the installed capacity of power generation and demand in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Details of the installed capacity of power generation and demand in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

The installed capacity of power generation in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana as on 30.06.2017

(All figure in MW)

State	Conventional	RES*	Total
Andhra Pradesh	15658.67	6164.42	21823.09
Telangana	10280.61	1545.88	11826.49

*Installed capacity in respect of RES (MNRE) as on 31.03.2017

Demand of electricity in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during the last three years:

(in MW)

State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	April to June, 2017 (provisional)
Andhra Pradesh	7144	7400	7969	8024
Telangana	7884	6854	9187	7240

Status of kayamkulam thermal power plant

86. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is considering to handover the Kayamkulam thermal power plant to Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, question doesn't arise.

Status of power generation and project implementation in the country

†87. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the demand and supply of power in the country including Madhya Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of power generated by each State using its own resources during the last two years and the current financial year and the details of the quantum of power provided to each State from central power generating stations during the said period; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the Central Government has sanctioned any power project for various States during the last two years and if so, the details of the said projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The State-wise details of demand and supply of power including Madhya Pradesh during the current year (April, 2017- June, 2017) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The quantum of power produced by each State/UT with its own resources and the quantum of power given from central generating stations (schedule) to each State/UT, during the last two years and the current year is given in the Statement-II and III respectively (*See below*).

(c) Electricity is a concurrent subject. As per Electricity Act, 2003, electricity generation is a delicensed activity and any State or generating company may establish a generating station.

However, hydro projects need Techno-economic Clearance. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 14 nos. of Hydroelectric Projects with aggregate installed capacity of 9,632 MW have been concurred by CEA since April, 2015. State-wise details of the same are given in the Statement-IV.

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

State/System/Region	Energy, April, 2017 - June, 2017				Peak, April, 2017 - June, 2017			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand not Met	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	487	478	9	2	340	340	0	0
Delhi	9,345	9,338	7	0.1	6,553	6,526	27	0.4
Haryana	12,875	12,875	0	0.0	8,912	8,912	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	2,326	2,317	9	0.4	1,377	1,377	0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	4,597	3,669	928	20.2	2,768	2,214	554	20.0
Punjab	14,015	14,015	0	0.0	10,786	10,786	0	0.0
Rajasthan	16,829	16,723	106	0.6	10,347	10,347	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	31,942	31,575	367	1.1	18,827	18,061	766	4.1
Uttarakhand	3,500	3,493	7	0.2	2,027	2,027	0	0.0
Northern Region	95,915	94,481	1,434	1.5	53,382	52,429	953	1.8
Chhattisgarh	6,829	6,829	0	0.0	3,888	3,887	1	0.0

Gujarat	29,192	29,192	0	0.0	15,693	15,693	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	16,166	16,166	0	0.0	8,402	8,402	0	0.0
Maharashtra	40,054	40,003	51	0.1	22,542	22,494	48	0.2
Daman and Diu	630	630	0	0.0	342	342	0	0.0
Dadra Nagar Haveli	1,525	1,525	0	0.0	771	771	0	0.0
Goa	1,036	1,036	0	0.0	558	557	1	0.2
Western Region	95,433	95,382	51	0.1	49,860	49,788	72	0.1
Andhra Pradesh	14,384	14,377	7	0.0	8,024	8,000	24	0.3
Telangana	13,291	13,286	5	0.0	9,009	9,001	8	0.1
Karnataka	16,640	16,634	6	0.0	9,992	9,987	5	0.1
Kerala	6,394	6,388	6	0.1	3,889	3,862	27	0.7
Tamil Nadu	27,986	27,977	9	0.0	15,001	14,975	26	0.2
Puducherry	703	703	0	0.0	388	387	0	0.1
Lakshadweep#	12	12	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	79,399	79,365	34	0.0	42,770	42,535	235	0.5
Bihar	6,797	6,606	191	2.8	4,122	4,021	101	2.5
DVC	5,230	5,221	9	0.2	2,770	2,770	0	0.0

Written Ans. to Unstd.

[18 July, 2017]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jharkhand	1,969	1,962	7	0.4	1,211	1,211	0	0.0
Odisha	7,285	7,283	2	0.0	4,227	4,227	0	0.0
West Bengal	13,627	13,571	56	0.4	7,828	7,828	0	0.0
Sikkim	106	106	0	0.0	91	91	0	0.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands#	60	45	15	25	40	32	8	20
Eastern Region	35,015	34,751	264	0.8	19,238	19,191	47	0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	183	180	3	1.6	145	145	0	0.2
Assam	2,227	2,111	116	5.2	1,744	1,623	121	6.9
Manipur	184	181	3	1.6	163	161	2	1.2
Meghalaya	407	407	0	0.0	304	304	0	0.1
Mizoram	124	122	2	1.6	86	85	1	0.8
Nagaland	187	184	3	1.6	147	146	1	0.7
Tripura	605	592	13	2.1	280	276	4	1.4
North-Eastern Region	3,918	3,777	141	3.6	2,499	2,391	108	4.3
All India	3,09,680	3,07,755	1,925	0.6	1,59,816	1,58,393	1,423	0.9

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

Statement-II

State's Own Gross Generation

State	Generation (Million Units)		
	2017-18 (April-June)*	2016-17	2015-16
1	2	3	4
Delhi	1118.13	4548.41	3964.66
Haryana	2103.7	9486.92	10396.08
Himachal Pradesh	605.99	1293.51	1161.81
Jammu and Kashmir	2078.7	4789.6	3980.3
Punjab	2872.31	9747.67	12343.39
Rajasthan	5777.3	27249.38	27399.94
Uttar Pradesh	9257.45	30963.85	28153.73
Uttarakhand	1246.74	4201.44	4762.86
Chhattisgarh	5265.65	18217.32	15603.8
Goa	0	0	0
Gujarat	7039.66	21370.76	23101.99
Madhya Pradesh	4123.37	17212.15	20538.42
Maharashtra	14925.1	49921.11	47213.52
Andhra Pradesh	6547.37	29085.32	25049.76
Karnataka	5466.85	24916.93	25037.87
Kerala	1184.07	4115.21	6510.59
Puducherry	56.25	246.84	227.59
Tamil Nadu	7470.13	29112.29	34543.58
Telangana	7101.43	23793.71	16617.61
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46.4	215.56	182.85
Bihar	36.04	131.42	0
Jharkhand	368.09	1453.43	2687.98
Odisha	2660.89	8348.87	8027.67
Sikkim	1133.53	309.42	0
West Bengal	7285.53	27222.58	23430.87
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0

1	2	3	4
Assam	368.18	1640.2	1864.37
Manipur	0	0	0
Meghalaya	221.83	719.6	860.94
Nagaland	0	0	0
Tripura	155.7	624.19	739.22

* Provisional based on actual-cum-assessment.

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

2. Figures given above indicate gross generation of the power stations located geographically in the respective State/UT.

Statement-III

State-wise Quantum of Power from Central Generating Stations

(Figures in Million Units)

State/System	2016-17	2015-16
Northern Region		
Chandigarh	1036.29	991.57
Delhi	19323.06	19520.72
Haryana	14471.50	13225.44
H.P.	6879.98	6800.19
Jammu and Kashmir	10627.99	10636.01
Punjab	18971.96	18790.36
Rajasthan	17734.24	17800.98
Uttar Pradesh	37021.07	39718.29
Uttarakhand	5443.20	5536.44
Western Region		
Chhattisgarh	7491.32	7474.19
Gujarat	26134.32	32370.59
Madhya Pradesh	26932.74	35878.95
Maharashtra	33100.10	33618.60
Daman and Diu	1586.63	1868.65
Dadra Nagar Haveli	3412.69	3811.64
Goa	3292.07	3423.26

State/System	2016-17	2015-16
Southern Region		
Andhra Pradesh	11598.87	12476.72
Telangana	12813.12	14890.68
Karnataka	19480.65	15666.53
Kerala	10574.77	11595.43
Tamil Nadu	33062.04	29716.64
Puducherry	2587.65	2423.49
Eastern Region		
Bihar	18252.19	15949.85
Jharkhand	3817.31	3096.47
Odisha	8280.89	7448.19
West Bengal	7108.90	6809.62
Sikkim	817.89	773.25
North Eastern Region		
Arunachal Pradesh	727.09	601.71
Assam	5929.27	4231.95
Manipur	968.36	747.60
Meghalaya	793.25	937.15
Mizoram	542.94	409.57
Nagaland	658.42	532.42
Tripura	1624.03	1360.63

Statement-IV

List of Hydro Electric Schemes concurred/appraised by CEA since April, 2015

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Sector	Developer	Installed Capacity (MW)
Jammu and Kashmir				
1.	Kiru	Joint-Venture	CVPPL	624
2.	Sawalkot	State	JKPDC	1856
3.	Kirthai-II	State	JKPDC	930
4.	Kwar	Joint-Venture	CVPP	540
SUB-TOTAL				3950

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Sector	Developer	Installed Capacity (MW)
Himachal Pradesh				
5.	Seli	Private	SHPCL	400
6.	Sach Khas	Private	L&T HHPL	267
7.	Dugar	Private	DHPL	449
SUB-TOTAL				1116
West Bengal				
8.	Turga PSP	State	WBSEDCL	1000
SUB-TOTAL				1000
Arunachal Pradesh				
9.	Heo	Private	HHPPL	240
10.	Tato-I	Private	SHPPL	186
11.	Tagurshit	Private	L&T	74
12.	Dibang	Central	NHPC	2880
SUB-TOTAL				3380
Assam				
13.	Lower Kopili	State	AGPCL	120
SUB-TOTAL				120
Manipur				
14.	Loktak Downstream	Central	LDHCL	66
SUB-TOTAL				66
TOTAL				9632

Waiver of inter-State supply charges on Solar Power Projects

88. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to waive inter-State supply charges on solar power projects to make them feasible and to compete with thermal power projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Power, Government of India, *vide* Order dated Fourteenth June, 2017, has extended the waiver of the inter-State transmission charges and losses for the generation project based on solar resources for use of inter-state transmission system (ISTS) network by such Projects commissioned till 31.12.2019, for a period of 25 years from the date of commissioning of such projects.

Such waiver shall be available only for those projects entering into PPA with Discoms for compliance of their renewable purchase obligation (RPO) and are awarded through competitive bidding process.

Viability of thermal power plants

89. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's thermal power plants would become economically unviable as reported in the media recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to keep the thermal power plants of the country economically viable and productive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has taken the following measures to support thermal power plants:—

- (i) Ensuring Coal supply through a more Transparent Coal Allocation Policy for Power Sector, 2017 namely Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India (SHAKTI).
- (ii) Amended Mega Power Policy for Provisional Mega Power Projects
- (iii) Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme for Financial and Operational Turnaround of power distribution utilities (DISCOMs) of the country.
- (iv) Augmenting Transmission capacity to remove transmission constraints.
- (v) Flexibility in utilisation of domestic coal for reducing the cost of power generation.

Impact of demonetisation on Power Sector

90. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether demonetisation has turned out to be a positive event for the power sector with the distribution companies recovering pending power bills from their customers;

(b) whether power sector could also benefit from relaxed lending and lower rates of interest among others;

(c) whether banks are suddenly flushed with funds, all of which could relax lending to the power sector and potentially bring down interest rates beneficial to power sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the information collated by Power Finance Corporation (PFC), the collection of electricity dues for the period from 10th November, 2016 to 15th December, 2016 was approximately ₹ 29,111.70 crore against ₹ 26,722.01 crore of the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) to (d) Lending rates are commercial decisions of Banks depending upon several factors including liquidity, sectoral risks and the investment environment.

Replacement of outdated plants by NTPC

91. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) would spend ₹50,000 crore to replace outdated plants which are more than 25 years old;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NTPC is considering to replace the old and outdated plants by more efficient and less polluted modern units to reduce carbon emission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Ordinarily the life of thermal power generating stations is taken as 25 years and can operate for a longer period depending on the condition of the plant. Review and decommissioning of old plants is a continuous process. NTPC sets up new plants based on the criteria of electricity demand from the States. Currently, NTPC is in the process of setting up new high efficiency ultra supercritical plants at Patratu, Talcher Thermal and Singrauli.

Scheme for revival of stalled power units

92. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the majority of assets in the power generation sector have been categorised as Non-Performing Assets (NPAs);
- (b) whether Government proposes to introduce a scheme to revive the stalled power units; and
- (c) if so, the details of the scheme and the target period by which the scheme would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government has taken following measures to address stress in the power sector:—

- (i) Ensuring Coal supply through a more Transparent Coal Allocation Policy for Power Sector, 2017 namely Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India (SHAKTI).
- (ii) Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme for Financial and Operational Turn-around of power distribution utilities (DISCOMs) of the country.
- (iii) Augmenting Transmission capacity to remove transmission constraints.
- (iv) Flexibility in utilisation of domestic coal for reducing the cost of power generation.
- (v) Power For All (PFA) initiative with 36 States and UTs for bringing uninterrupted quality of power to each household, industry, commercial business, small and medium enterprise and establishment, any other public needs and adequate power to agriculture consumer as per the state policy.
- (vi) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for:—
 - Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders.
 - Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in the rural areas.
 - Metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in the rural areas.
 - Rural Electrification.

(vii) Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for:—

- Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in the urban areas.
- Metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in the urban area.
- IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network.

Improvement in road connectivity

93. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has asked State Governments to improve connectivity of roads to ensure industrial development;

(b) if so, the response of States in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has provided financial assistance during the last three years and the current year to Himachal Pradesh to improve connectivity of roads; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs).

The Ministry has taken up detailed review of NHs network with a view to develop the road connectivity to Border areas, development of Coastal roads including road connectivity for Non-Major ports, improvement in the efficiency of National Corridors, development of Economic Corridors, along with integration with Sagarmala, etc., under proposed Bharatmala Pariyojana in consultation with State Governments, concerned Ministries/ departments of Central Government including Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP). Development of important Industrial Corridors is also a part of this initiative. The Public Investment Board (PIB) has recommended the proposal for investment approved for Phase-I of Bharatmala Pariyojana for consideration of CCEA, during its meeting held on 16.06.2017.

(c) and (d) The Ministry allocates funds to the States/Union Territories (UTs) for development of State Roads (non Rural Roads) and Roads of Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity (EI&ISC) as per the provisions of the Central Road Fund (CRF) Act, 2000 amended by the Finance Act from time to time. The details

of the CRF accrual and release and allocation and release/ expenditure under EI&ISC schemes during the last three years and the current year for the State of Himachal Pradesh are as follows:-

(₹ in crore)

Schemes	2014-15		2015-16 ^{\$}		2016-17		2017-18	
	Accrual/ Allocation	Release/ Expenditure	Accrual/ Allocation	Release/ Expenditure	Accrual/ Allocation	Release/ Expenditure	Accrual/ Allocation	Release/ Expenditure [#]
CRF	37.26	0.00	40.59	95.14	100.91	55.41	102.94	0.00
EI&ISC	*	0.00	*	0.00	17.00	14.58	12.00	6.64

^{\$}-Funds released more than accruals for the year from unspent balance of previous years accrual.

*- State/UT-wise allocations are not made.

[#]-Till June, 2017.

Lighting on National Highways

94. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 588 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 21st November, 2016 and state:

(a) the reasons for not having provisions of lighting on National Highways passing through rural areas;

(b) whether the Ministry will consider making specific provision for lighting along National Highways in rural areas in order to avoid accidents;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry is likely to make provisions for it under the Motor Vehicle Amendment Bill or its rules and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the reasons for not having data on how many kilometers of National Highways are illuminated and how many are not; and

(e) what steps the Ministry will take to gather and make public such data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The vehicles are equipped with head lights for night vision. Therefore lighting in rural areas is not required.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e) As there is no requirement for lighting of National Highways, no such data is required.

Highways constructed under DBFOT Model in Karnataka

95. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many highways in Karnataka have been earmarked to be built under the Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) model;

(b) the details of the projects in the State which have been completed successfully under DBFOT model, so far; and

(c) the details of such models commissioned under foreign collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Sixteen number of National Highway Projects have been awarded on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) model in the State of Karnataka.

(b) Thirteen number of National Highway Projects have been completed having aggregate length of about 840 km and Total Project Cost of about ₹ 6600 crore.

(c) Nil.

Setting up of logistics parks

†96. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is establishing logistics parks with regard to formulating an Integrated, Multimodal, Logistics and Transport Policy and if so, the number of parks that will be established and the States where they will be established;

(b) the details of points that were discussed in this regard and the names of States and agencies which discussed the same in India Integrated Logistics and Transport Summit (IILTS) along with the details of proposals agreed upon; and

(c) the details of policy initiatives taken in the said summit to reduce the cost, crowd and pollution along with the details of Government's proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. With a view to giving an impetus to logistics development, the "India Integrated Logistics and Transport Summit" (IILTS) was held between 3rd to 5th May, 2017 in New Delhi. The aim of the Summit was to engage with all the stakeholders like the State Governments, various Central Government agencies under the Ministries of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Civil Aviation, Shipping and Railways, as also experts, Investors and private sector, for taking necessary steps including *inter alia* development of Logistics Parks at appropriate locations, so as to ensure seamless freight movement and for lowering costs as well as reducing congestion and pollution in the country.

Funds for maintenance of National Highways

97. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been allocated for maintenance of National Highways during the current fiscal year;

(b) how much amount allocated is proposed to be spent on maintenance of national Highways in Rajasthan;

(c) whether there is some mechanism in place to decide the *inter-se* priority of National Highways to be taken up for major repairs;

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

(e) whether there is some mechanism in place to assess the state of National Highways from the viewpoint of need for major repairs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Amount of ₹ 2,875.75 crore has been allocated for Maintenance and Repair (M&R) of National Highways (NHs) during 2017-18 for the entire country. So far, an amount of ₹ 77.38 crore has been allocated for the State of Rajasthan for M&R of NHs during year 2017-18.

(c) and (d) The *inter-se* priority for carrying out M&R of NHs, including the major repair works on 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)/Operate, Maintenance and Transfer (OMT) Concessions, ongoing works on NHs, status of action taken up for new developmental works, availability of funds, etc.

(e) and (f) Need for major repairs on NHs is assessed based on nature and severity of damages. Detailed investigation is carried out to assess the damages to the NHs. Based on the outcome of the detailed investigation, the project reports are

prepared for undertaking major works of permanent nature and works are sanctioned/implemented accordingly. However, till that time the temporary repair works are carried out to keep NHs in traffic worthy conditions as per inter-se priority and availability of resources.

Construction of bridges under Setu Bharatam Project in Rajasthan

98. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bridges being constructed on National Highways in Rajasthan under the Setu Bharatam Project;

(b) the amount of budget allocation made for this purpose in the current year's budget;

(c) the present status of construction of bridges under the said scheme in Rajasthan; and

(d) by when National Highways in Rajasthan would be free of level railway crossings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) 10 number of Road Over Bridges (ROB)/Bridges are identified for construction in Rajasthan at present under Setu Bharatam.

(b) Funds are allocated to the states for National Highway works. No dedicated budget allocation is made for individual projects in the annual budget.

(c) One ROB amounting to ₹ 25.74 crores has been sanctioned in the current financial year.

(d) ROB under Setu Bharatam are targeted for construction by 2019.

Condition of NH connecting Imphal to Jiribam

99. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway connecting Imphal and Jiribam is in a dilapidated condition;

(b) the details of authorities responsible for its maintenance as this is one of the two lifelines of the State;

(c) the amount of funds released and utilized for repair, widening, maintenance or any other purposes of this road during the last three years; and

(d) the amount of funds sanctioned for this year and for the next three years, year-wise and head-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) National Highway connecting Imphal and Jiribam is in traffic worthy condition.

(b) National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) is currently responsible for maintenance of this road.

(c) Expenditure of ₹ 117.29 Crore has been incurred for repair, widening and maintenance of this road during the last three years.

(d) An amount of ₹ 161.40 Crore has been sanctioned during 2016-17 for maintenance of this road as per phasing given below:—

Financial Year	Amount
2016-17	₹ 16.12 crore
2017-18	₹ 113.00 crore
2018-19	₹ 32.28 crore

Integrated Multimodal Logistics and Transport Policy

100. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working towards formulating an Integrated, Multimodal, Logistics and Transport Policy and if so, the details, along with the aims and objectives thereof;

(b) the time by which the said policy is likely to be announced and implemented;

(c) whether Government is also planning for an All India Integrated Transport and Logistics Summit;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the aims/objectives thereof and the time by which it is likely to be held; and

(e) the steps taken to reduce logistics costs and bring down pollution levels by reducing congestion on roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) With the objective of ensuring streamlined and efficient freight movement in the country, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways got a study conducted which has identified inter alia economic corridors, choke points and appropriate locations for Logistics Parks.

The “India Integrated Logistics and Transport Summit” (IILTS) was held between 3rd to 5th May, 2017 in New Delhi. During the Summit there was interaction among all the stakeholders like the State Governments, various Central Government agencies as also experts, Investors and the private sector with the objective of taking necessary steps for seamless freight movement in the country and thus lowering costs as well as reducing congestion and pollution.

Revision of speed limits on National Highways

101. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the speed limit for vehicles on National Highways;
- (b) whether Government is considering to increase speed limit on highways to 100 kmph. and on the upcoming new access controlled expressways to 120 kmph.;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Ministry will soon set up a Committee of experts to deliberate on the issue;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether increasing the speed limit is possible considering poor safety standards on roads that witness the highest road accident deaths in the world; and
- (g) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The Government has notified S.O. 1997(E) dated 5th August, 2014 fixing the maximum speed in kilometres per hour in respect of the different class of motor vehicles, which is as under:—

Sl. No.	Class of Motor Vehicles	Maximum speed per hour in Kilometers
1	2	3
1.	Motor Vehicles used for carriage of passengers comprising nine or more seats in addition to the driver's seat	80

1	2	3
2.	Motor vehicles used for carriage of passengers comprising not more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat	100
3.	Motor vehicles used for carriage of goods	80
4.	Quadricycle	70
5.	Three wheeled vehicles	60
6.	Motor cycles	80

This Ministry has issued notifications GSR 290(E) dated 15.04.2015 and GSR 424(E) dated 01.05.2017 mandating fitment of speed governor on certain category of transport vehicles with maximum pre-set speed of 80 kmph and for transport vehicles like dumpers, tankers, school buses, those carrying hazardous goods with maximum speed of 60 kmph.

(b) to (g) A committee has been constituted to review the speed limit of various classes of motor vehicles and make suitable recommendations to the Government.

Regulation of tariffs for Taxis and Cab Aggregators

102. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to impose a minimum tariff for taxis and cab aggregators;

(b) whether the Ministry is planning to issue licenses to cab aggregators under the Motor Vehicles Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken by the Ministry to regulate cab aggregators; and

(d) whether the Ministry is taking any steps to protect consumers from arbitrary surge pricing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Ministry has issued Taxi Policy Guidelines in the month of December, 2016 in which it has been suggested that State can fix the lower and upper cap on tariffs charged by Taxi Aggregators. Section 93 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is proposed for amendment in the Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2017 to provide for licensing for cab aggregators. The bill has been passed by Lok Sabha and is pending for consideration before Rajya Sabha.

Extension of NH-87

†103. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider to extend National Highway No. 87 upto Kathgodam-Ranikhet or Kathgodam-Bhimtal-Ranikhet in the lines of Kalka-Shimla (four lane) highway;

(b) if not, whether Government acknowledges the fact that the number of domestic/foreign tourists is increasing in the State every year;

(c) if so, the steps taken to remove the difficulties in extension of National Highway No. 87; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) National Highway No. 87 (Old) from Rampur (Uttar Pradesh) to Jeolikot (Uttarakhand) and extends further through NH 87E up to Karanprayag. Out of this, Rampur-Kathgodam section is under implementation for 4-laning by NHAI.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) National Highway No. 87 is already extended upto Karanprayag *via* Ranikhet. Presently, the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the development of the said stretch from existing single/intermediate lane to 2-lane with or without paved shoulder has been undertaken.

Expansion of NHs in Kerala

104. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of National Highway expansion works in Kerala;

(b) whether there is any objection from the people against acquisition for the expansion in some areas in the State;

(c) if so, the details including the type of objections and the areas affected; and

(d) the total funds allocated for National Highway works in Kerala alongwith the amount utilized and lapsed?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Seven National Highway expansion works amounting to ₹ 2981 crore are in progress in the State of Kerala.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. There is objection from the people against land acquisition and removal of encroachments and structures for development/ expansion of National Highways Projects in the State of Kerala.

(d) The allocation and expenditure for development of National Highways during 2016-17 in Kerala are as under:—

(₹ in crore)			
National Highway (O)		Permanent Bridge Fee fund (PBFF)	
Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
250.00	211.79	29.89	26.01

In addition, an expenditure of ₹ 293.48 crore has been incurred on EPC projects during the financial year 2016-17 by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

Construction of bridges in Goa on NH-17

105. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of construction of each of the bridges proposed on National Highway-17 in Goa sector;

(b) the dates on which each of the bridges are proposed to be completed;

(c) the cost of construction of each of the bridges;

(d) the mode of financing of each of the projects, parties involved, their liabilities, etc.; and

(e) whether the details of the agreements are available on the website of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) No, Sir.

Statement

Details of name of the bridges, status of construction, target of completion, cost of construction, mode of financing and parties involved in construction of bridges in Goa on NH-7

Sl. No.	Name of the bridge	Status of construction	Target of completion	Cost of construction (in ₹ crores)	Mode of financing	Parties involved
1.	Zuari river bridge	In Progress (1%)	23.11.2019	936.40	Financed by Ministry under budgetary resources	Government of India
2.	Mandovi river bridge	In Progress (60%)	31.05.2018	517.00	Financed by the State Government and National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	Government of Goa through Goa State Infrastructure Development Corporation (GSIDC)
3.	Talpona, Galjibag, Maxem bridges as part of Canacona bypass from km. 68/00 to km. 85/740 of NH-17 in the State of Goa on EPC mode	In Progress (36%)	06.12.2017	280.16	Financed by Ministry under budgetary resources	Government of India

Mumbai-Goa Highway

106. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Mumbai-Goa Highway construction project has been undertaken;
- (b) whether the said highway is going to be a cement concrete highway;
- (c) the total cost of the project;
- (d) the mode of financing the project;
- (e) whether it involves more than one partners, if so, the share holdings of each of the partners;
- (f) the length of highway completed, so far; and
- (g) whether the concerned agreement is available on the website of the Ministry?

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

(b) Panvel to Indapur and Zarap to Patradevi sections of Mumbai-Goa (Panjim) Highway have been proposed/constructed as bituminous pavement. For the remaining length of Mumbai-Goa (Panjim) Highway, new 4-lane/2-lane carriageway has been proposed as cement concrete pavement and wherever existing 2-lane carriageway is retained, bituminous pavement has been proposed.

(c) to (f) The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(g) No, Sir.

Satatement

Details of description, length, estimated cost, mode of financing, share-holding partners and length of road completed about Mumbai-Goa Highway.

Sl. No.	Description	Length (km.)	Estimated Project Cost (₹ in cr.)	Mode of financing	Share-holding of partners	Length completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Panvel to Indapur section from km. 0/000 to km. 84/000	84.00	942.69	BOT (Toll)	1. M/s Supreme Infrastructure India Ltd.—26% 2. M/s City Universe Ltd. (100% subsidiary of China State Construction Engineering (Hong Kong) Ltd.)—26% 3. M/s Mahavir Roads and Infrastructure Private Ltd.—10% 4. M/s Supreme Infrastructure BOT Private Ltd.—38%	36 km.
2.	Indapur to Wadpale section from km. 84/000 to km. 108/400	26.75	1202.52	EPC	M/s Chetak Enterprises Ltd.—70% M/s APCO Infratech Private Ltd.—30%	0 km.
3.	Veer (Wadpale) to Bhogaon Khurd section from km. 108/400 to km. 148/0	38.76	1598.47	EPC	M/s Larsen and Toubro—100%	0 km.

4.	Kashedi Ghat section from km. 148/0 to km. 161/600	8.96	745.79	EPC	Civil works not awarded	0 km.
5.	Khawati to Dhamandevi section from km. 161/600 to km. 205/400	42.33	1142.62	Hybrid Annuity	M/s Kalyan Toll Infrastructure Ltd.–100%	0 km.
6.	Pedhe Parshuram to Khershet section from km. 205/400 to km. 241/300	34.45	983.14	Hybrid Annuity	M/s Chetak Enterprises Limited–50% M/s Eagle Infra India Limited–50%	0 km.
7.	Arawali to Kante section from km. 241/300 to km. 281/300	39.24	1101.58	Hybrid Annuity	M/s MEP Infrastructures Developers Ltd.–74% M/s San Jose India Infrastructure and Constructions Pvt. Ltd.–26%	0 km.
8.	Niwali to Waked section from km. 281/300 to km. 332/200	49.15	1230.02	Hybrid Annuity	M/s MEP Infrastructures Developers Ltd.–74% M/s San Jose India Infrastructure and Constructions Pvt. Ltd.–26%	0 km.
9.	Watul to Talgaon section from km. 332/200 to km. 367/200	33.26	1244.75	EPC	M/s KCC Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.–100%	0 km.
10.	Talgaon to Kalmath section from km. 367/200 to km. 406/000	38.38	904.7	Hybrid Annuity	M/s KCC Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.–100%	0 km.
11.	Kalmath to Zarap section from km. 406/000 to km. 450/170	43.91	1338.13	Hybrid Annuity	M/s Dilip Buildcon Limited–100%	0 km.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Construction of Major/minor bridges and ROBs between Indapur and Zarap	Bridge work	187.79	EPC	M/s Khare and Tarkunde Infra Pvt. Ltd.–100%	Bridge work
13.	Zarap to Patradevi section from km. 450/170 to km. 475/0	21.50	264.05	Item rate	M/s SMS Infrastructure Private Limited–100%	21.50 km.
14.	Patradevi to Karaswada section from km. 475.000 to km. 502.500	25.50	634.32	EPC	Civil works not awarded	0 km.
15.	Mandavi River Bridge (funded by State Govt.)	Bridge work	403.00	Item rate	M/s Larsen and Toubro–100%	Bridge work
16.	Karaswada-Porvorim-Panaji-Bambolim section from km 502.500 to km. 514.830 and km. 517.880 to km. 522.790	17.44	852.665	EPC	M/s Navayuga Engineering Company Limited–100%	0 km.
TOTAL LENGTH		503.63	14776.235			

Bharatmala Pariyojana

107. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to launch Bharatmala Pariyojana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the expected time-frame by which the project would be completed; and
- (c) whether Government has reached an understanding with the concerned State Governments for acquisition of land and execution of Bharatmala Pariyojana?

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

(b) and (c) the proposed time-frame for Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I which includes *inter alia* upgradation and expansion of National Highways in co-ordination with the concerned State Governments, is from 2017-18 to 2021-22.

Assistance for SIRDs and ETCs

108. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is extending assistance to State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs) in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details of assistance extended to SIRDs and ETCs during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development is providing 100% Central assistance to State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs) for developing infrastructural facilities. As regards recurring expenditure, it is shared equally between Centre and State Governments. However, in the case of States from North Eastern Region including Sikkim, the ratio is 90:10 between Centre and State. Financial assistance of ₹ 20 lakh per annum per ETC is provided for recurring expenditure.

(b) Details of financial assistance extended to SIRDs and ETCs State-wise, for the last two years *i.e.* from 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of Financial progress report for the last two year's*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released (2015-16)			Amount Released (2016-17)		
		SIRDs	ETCs	Total	SIRDs	ETCs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	343.26	343.26	0.00	195.92	195.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	93.57	0.00	93.57	77.19	0.00	77.19
3.	Assam	224.61	814.96	1039.57	524.30	99.99	624.29
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	301.63	159.24	460.87
6.	Goa	0.00	NIL	0.00	61.92	NIL	61.92
7.	Gujarat	11.40	0.00	11.40	39.07	0.00	39.07
8.	Haryana	73.11	201.33	274.44	103.31	20.00	123.31
9.	Himachal Pradesh	79.64	20.00	99.64	70.11	10.00	80.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	62.52	20.00	82.52	730.96	19.49	750.45
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.44	0.00	33.44
12.	Karnataka	22.13	0.00	22.13	265.48	0.00	265.48
13.	Kerala	19.97	40.00	59.97	158.32	89.71	248.03
14.	Madhya Pradesh	89.64	83.20	172.84	124.73	123.47	248.20
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	151.23	151.23	180.25	816.11	996.36
16.	Manipur	921.58	NIL	921.58	521.89	NIL	521.89
17.	Meghalaya	468.96	69.14	538.10	168.33	20.00	188.33
18.	Mizoram	927.47	53.00	980.47	367.86	132.25	500.11
19.	Nagaland	89.74	0.00	89.74	331.23	0.00	331.23
20.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	191.14	30.00	221.14
21.	Punjab	50.50	20.00	70.50	91.40	10.00	101.40
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	197.10	30.00	227.10
23.	Sikkim	104.39	NIL	104.39	331.03	NIL	331.03
24.	Tamil Nadu	1107.70	81.25	1188.95	87.77	160.41	248.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tripura	70.71	NIL	70.71	222.76	NIL	222.76
26.	Uttarakhand	97.60	82.65	180.25	203.89	198.79	402.68
27.	Uttar Pradesh	937.68	425.39	1363.07	258.12	1007.49	1265.61
28.	West Bengal	222.40	0.00	222.40	399.16	41.95	441.11
TOTAL		5675.32	2405.41	8080.73	6042.39	3164.82	9207.21

Demand for work under MGNREGA

109. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers who demanded jobs under MGNREGA during last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of labourers who were provided with jobs under MGNREGA during the above period, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of the amount allocated to each State during the above period, year-wise; and

(d) the details of the amount used by the States during the above period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) As per Management Information System (MIS), the State/UT-wise details of households demanded employment and households provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) States/UTs-wise details of Central fund released and expenditure under the MGNREGS during the last three years are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of status of Households demanded employment and Households provided employment

(In lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Households demanded employment			Households provided employment		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.93	39.63	40.15	33.00	36.07	39.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.47	1.93	2.07	1.37	1.81	2.03
3.	Assam	10.83	16.68	17.85	9.67	15.02	15.73
4.	Bihar	14.73	19.23	29.80	10.34	14.87	23.32
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.43	26.12	25.43	17.48	21.74	21.32
6.	Goa	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07
7.	Gujarat	5.95	6.42	8.94	5.13	5.57	7.16
8.	Haryana	2.63	2.00	3.32	2.18	1.69	2.81
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.99	4.67	5.70	4.53	4.23	5.28
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.83	7.03	6.77	3.32	6.53	6.28
11.	Jharkhand	12.32	12.71	20.77	11.11	11.26	17.43
12.	Karnataka	15.14	16.62	21.52	10.94	12.36	18.20
13.	Kerala	15.65	16.65	16.06	13.80	15.06	14.57
14.	Madhya Pradesh	31.05	30.24	33.73	27.94	27.02	28.03
15.	Maharashtra	12.81	14.21	16.13	11.60	12.75	14.34
16.	Manipur	4.72	4.81	5.20	4.69	4.74	5.16
17.	Meghalaya	3.57	3.75	4.22	3.51	3.68	4.15
18.	Mizoram	1.91	1.90	1.89	1.90	1.90	1.89
19.	Nagaland	4.07	4.18	4.21	4.06	4.17	4.19
20.	Odisha	16.94	22.28	23.55	14.69	19.97	20.37
21.	Punjab	3.41	5.29	6.11	2.89	4.74	5.36
22.	Rajasthan	41.18	46.88	50.99	36.87	42.21	46.35
23.	Sikkim	0.60	0.68	0.70	0.57	0.65	0.68
24.	Tamil Nadu	56.82	60.94	62.96	56.58	60.53	62.61
25.	Telangana	28.84	29.62	27.63	24.33	25.65	25.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Tripura	5.93	5.80	5.86	5.82	5.70	5.77
27.	Uttar Pradesh	45.35	63.11	58.38	39.15	54.36	50.21
28.	Uttarakhand	4.92	5.88	5.97	4.55	5.44	5.45
29.	West Bengal	57.17	65.00	62.89	51.19	61.11	58.28
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.14	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.10
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.36	0.38	0.35	0.30	0.33	0.31
TOTAL		464.78	534.81	569.31	413.71	481.33	512.34

Source: www.nrega.nic.in**Statement-II**

State/UT-wise details of Central fund released and expenditure under the MGNREGS during last three years.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Central fund released			Expenditure		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2903.14	3073.80	3940.21	2839.13	4635.64	4487.57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.04	43.95	156.76	35.01	66.12	162.93
3.	Assam	500.23	878.30	1254.60	497.52	620.66	1500.54
4.	Bihar	959.68	1024.12	1667.41	1077.76	1625.98	2192.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	1505.70	1063.41	2231.94	1752.46	1283.04	2755.74
6.	Goa	1.38	2.47	4.26	4.57	3.01	4.00
7.	Gujarat	354.43	305.99	643.24	470.78	428.63	742.58
8.	Haryana	167.15	124.71	287.71	216.13	142.42	324.78
9.	Himachal Pradesh	355.43	396.10	388.61	406.06	392.34	563.44
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	521.71	558.02	804.09	393.90	769.66	845.76
11.	Jharkhand	724.33	978.80	1679.14	1026.03	1331.62	1832.15
12.	Karnataka	1716.87	991.55	2258.65	1665.88	1821.94	3310.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	1587.58	1526.34	1582.49	1616.73	1483.51	2426.39
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2451.63	2367.32	3448.92	2808.84	2500.30	3649.14
15.	Maharashtra	799.52	1238.35	1657.09	1615.96	1857.61	2097.47
16.	Manipur	219.97	255.32	343.70	267.14	231.22	369.24
17.	Meghalaya	277.86	221.83	860.69	309.02	272.31	796.09
18.	Mizoram	111.41	285.17	144.51	114.20	298.59	149.83
19.	Nagaland	113.05	266.66	501.53	157.82	194.85	625.73
20.	Odisha	1035.30	1479.41	1895.27	1061.00	2051.97	2142.83
21.	Punjab	189.48	245.33	490.73	213.04	300.20	534.05
22.	Rajasthan	2976.10	2695.83	4818.17	3251.81	3268.44	5157.22
23.	Sikkim	73.86	86.23	132.63	76.43	95.85	137.57
24.	Tamil Nadu	3781.80	5470.37	4552.78	3918.89	6250.43	5159.29
25.	Telangana	1919.96	1824.85	1806.85	1904.10	2378.81	2530.26
26.	Tripura	636.62	1358.94	1016.29	819.71	1371.52	1200.79
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2513.41	2695.69	3915.85	3135.11	2976.11	4254.42
28.	Uttarakhand	286.36	450.77	514.35	322.89	492.59	723.14
29.	West Bengal	3744.95	4711.74	5377.23	4010.06	4847.72	7256.47
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.02	10.36	8.01	9.75	3.99	2.40
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.45	0.12	0.00	0.71	0.30	0.20
34.	Puducherry	7.40	12.93	3.47	6.50	9.18	11.01
TOTAL		32476.87	36644.80	48387.16	36004.93	44006.56	57946.08

**Disparity in compensation for delayed payments
under MGNREGA**

110. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide variation between the amount of compensation payable to the MGNREGA workers for delayed payment of wages, amount approved and compensation actually paid;

(b) if so, what was the compensation payable, approved and actually paid during the year 2016-17 and 2017-18, so far; and

(c) what is the reason for this mismatch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) As per the provisions mentioned in Schedule-II of the Act, wage seekers are entitled to receive payment of compensation for the delay, at the rate of 0.05% of the unpaid wages per day for the duration of delay beyond the sixteenth day of closure of muster roll. The programme officer (PO) shall decide whether the compensation that has been automatically calculated by the NREGA Soft is payable or not after due verification. The compensation payable is decided by the PO except in the following circumstances:—

- (1) Funds are not available at the paying authority level.
- (2) Compensation not due i.e. wages have been paid in time but details not entered in MIS.
- (3) Natural calamities.

Therefore, there is likely variation between the amount of compensation automatically calculated by NREGAsoft and compensation actually paid to the MGNREGA workers.

As per Management Information System (MIS), State/UT-wise details of compensation payable, approved and actually paid under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The payment of the compensation is made by the State Government upfront after due verification.

Statement*Details of status of payment of delay compensation (As on 12.07.2017)*

		(₹ in lakh)							
Sl. No.	State/UTs	Estimated Delay Compensation		Amount approved		Amount yet to be verified		Delay compensation paid	
		2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	708.46	60.28	163.22	0.00	545.24	60.28	0	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	345.22	0.00	22.49	0.00	322.73	0.00	8.82	0.00
3.	Assam	564.04	42.99	1.01	0.00	72.6	8.97	0.02	0.00
4.	Bihar	2105.35	176.62	62.04	17.52	967.99	44.71	20.41	0.68
5.	Chhattisgarh	2555.09	16.19	0	0.00	64.78	1.94	0	0.00
6.	Goa	0.64	0.04	0.23	0.00	0.41	0.04	0.22	0.00
7.	Gujarat	345.45	37.44	7.07	4.89	9.63	5.23	4.95	3.13
8.	Haryana	128.24	6.74	3.11	0.18	6.06	0.63	2.98	0.12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	346.45	3.73	22.99	0.77	49.88	0.35	16.45	0.39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1769.79	6.23	1.83	0.00	1734.02	6.23	0	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	267.27	9.03	84.95	4.27	29.87	1.39	71.09	2.18
12.	Karnataka	1634.08	60.84	157.83	5.89	17.18	7.90	118.71	0.72
13.	Kerala	221.94	2.38	8.8	0.71	8.81	0.49	4.15	0.23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	631.89	81.29	47.12	16.42	30.6	9.10	40.79	11.35

15.	Maharashtra	668.58	133.13	582.84	91.17	62.62	35.28	361.73	25.57
16.	Manipur	54.22	0.52	0.21	0.00	40.53	0.17	0.21	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	2151.88	5.46	0	0.00	870.65	2.37	0	0.00
18.	Mizoram	292.54	36.21	0	0.00	0	1.05	0	0.00
19.	Nagaland	1112.93	0.00	0	0.00	1111.89	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Odisha	1949.04	166.93	10.99	10.35	120.38	20.17	5.12	1.57
21.	Punjab	292.76	29.65	101.84	6.68	51.86	10.53	71.01	1.29
22.	Rajasthan	345.11	30.13	27.57	5.92	16.71	4.48	13.51	0.11
23.	Sikkim	85.42	2.67	0.86	0.00	3.79	0.19	0.73	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	13489.52	3.49	411.7	0.00	1625.38	0.03	375.09	0.00
25.	Telangana	347.36	26.80	1.68	0.00	345.68	26.80	1.68	0.00
26.	Tripura	250.63	3.26	6.48	0.00	9.68	1.36	4.18	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5247.66	124.67	0	0.00	896.03	39.10	0	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	232.44	4.91	19.66	2.25	43.3	0.35	16.29	1.42
29.	West Bengal	12850.62	133.11	17.81	0.92	1989.68	30.81	2.18	0.49
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.28	0.00	0	0.00	0.28	0.00	0	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Puducherry	25.08	0.00	0	0.00	0.09	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL		51019.98	1204.74	1764.33	167.94	11048.36	319.96	1140.33	49.24

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

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Visits by teams of NMC

111. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that petitions have been made to the National Monitoring Committee (NMC) that tribals and dalits have been displaced and evicted for huge projects and dams;

(b) the details of the visits by NMC outside Delhi during 2016-17 and between the 1st April, 2017 and 20th June, 2017;

(c) the details of the composition of these teams; and

(d) whether public was kept in the dark about such visits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Polavaram project is being implemented by agencies under the administrative control of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation. The project is located in the territorial jurisdiction of Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The National Monitoring Committee (which also includes representative from Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation) constituted under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 deliberated on the issues relating to land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement aspects of the Polavaram project in its five meetings held in May 2015, September 2015, November 2015, April 2016 and March 2017. No infringement of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or RFCTLARR Act, 2013 was reported by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation or Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Field visits by the NMC constituted under section 48 of the RFCTLARR Act-2013 for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under the Act for national or inter-state projects have not been undertaken in respect of the Polavaram project.

The concerned authorities to dispose of petitions/grievances etc. are Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Pending wages under MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh

112. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware of pending wages under MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh since the 1st January, 2017;

(b) the factors responsible for delay in payment of wages inspite of having a mandatory provision of paying wages within 15 days;

(c) whether ₹ 150 crore of wages are pending for payment to workers under MGNREGA in four districts of Rayalaseema in the State; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in release of funds by the Ministry or whether the delay is by State Government in disbursement of wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) Andhra Pradesh is an NeFMS State hence wages are directly transferred to the account of the workers from the central account based on Sanctions issued against requisition from the State Government. The Ministry has release ₹ 3285.15 crore to Andhra Pradesh in current FY 2017-18, so far. The fund release to States/UTs is a continuous process and the Central Government is committed to making funds available keeping in view of the demand for work. The delay in payment of wages are due to implementation issues in the States which include inadequate staffing, non-timely recording and reporting of attendance, non-timely recording and reporting of measurement, delay in data entry, internet connecting issues, etc.

Focusing MGNREGA on states with higher poverty

113. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether half of the funds allocated under MGNREGA goes to five States, but only two of them rank high on the poverty list;

(b) whether hard labour offered by MGNREGA should have greater demand from States with higher degree of poverty;

(c) whether the Bose panel has recommended that the scheme's focus should be more on poor regions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Government is taking all steps to help poor regions in leveraging MGNREGA in a better way. All efforts are made to pragmatically arrive at a realistic labour budget through review of the past performance, by the states and as well as factoring the requirement of the State keeping in view the poverty level. While factoring poverty, the total rural households falling under various deprivation categories and the number of rural land less households dependent upon manual casual labour for livelihood as per SECC, 2011 are taken into consideration. The State with higher incidence of poverty are sanctioned higher labour budget.

Better leveraging of MGNREGA

114. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is building systems to help poor regions leverage MGNREGA in a better way;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has launched a concerted campaign to target families which have reported deprivations under the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Government is taking all steps to help poor regions in leveraging MGNREGA in a better way. All efforts are made to pragmatically arrive at a realistic labour budget through review of the past performance, by the states and as well as factoring the requirement of the State keeping in view the poverty level. While factoring poverty, the total rural households falling under various deprivation categories and the number of rural land less households dependent upon manual casual labour for livelihood as per SECC, 2011 are taken into consideration. The State with higher incidence of poverty are sanctioned higher labour budget.

(c) and (d) Survey exercise to map the SECC Tin Numbers with MGNREGA Job Cards for all the 5.4 crore vulnerable rural Households(HHs) dependent upon manual casual labour is underway throughout the country. So far, more than 1.8 crore HHs have been surveyed. During the survey, if a particular household is not already linked to MGNREGA and expresses its willingness to work under the Scheme, it is provided with MGNREGA job card. So far, 9.19 lakh HHs have shown willingness for inclusion in MGNREGA.

Construction of farm ponds in Karnataka under MGNREGA

115. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of 1.11 lakh farm ponds was targeted in Karnataka under MGNREGA during 2016-17;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that as on the 14th March, 2017, only 13,669 farm ponds have been completed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what is the target set for 2017-18 and how Ministry is planning to complete backlog of 2016-17 alongwith the details of proposed projects to be completed in 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is demand driven programme having bottom up approach. Planning and priority are set at the Gram Sabha level. There are no targets. Based on the projected labour budget and regional priorities, States identify works related to strengthening of the Natural resource base/ infrastructure facilities etc. for closer monitoring. Karnataka State had planned for 1,11,340 number of farm ponds during FY 2016-17.

(b) In FY 2016-17, a total 19,890 form ponds were completed in Karnataka while 37589 works started in FY 2016-17 spilled over to FY 2017-18.

(c) The progress of these works depends on the actual prioritization of these works during execution by the gram panchayats, who are the principal implementation of the Scheme.

(d) Karnataka State has planned to construct 70,000 farm ponds during current FY 2017-18. 4249 farm pond have already been completed so far and 51654 are ongoing (which includes the spill over works).

Proposals under PMGSY in Chhattisgarh

†116. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received and approved under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) from Chhattisgarh during the last three years and current year;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether some proposals of the State are still pending with Government, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government on these proposals; and

(c) whether Government has received any complaints regarding connecting roads under PMGSY and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. As per PMGSY guidelines, the State Governments are required to submit Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) to the Ministry for consideration/approval of projects under PMGSY. The project proposals are scrutinized by National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) to ensure that the proposals are in accordance with the programme guidelines and that they have been duly verified by the State Technical Agencies (STAs). The proposals of the State are then put up before the Empowered Committee chaired by Secretary (RD) in the Ministry of Rural Development, for its consideration. The proposal received and sanctioned during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and current year from Chhattisgarh State as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Proposals received		Sanctioned		Returned	
	No. of Work	Value of Proposal	No. of Work	Value of Proposal	No. of Work	Value of Proposal
2014-15	125	341.27			125	341.27
2015-16	299	670.25	-	-	-	-
2016-17	318	841.50	610	1454.78	7	56.97
2017-18	190	2061.08	179	1425.22	-	-

(b) During 2017-18, Empowered Committee has recommended 179 roads covering a length of 2,238.77 kms. of an estimated cost of ₹ 1,425.22 crores in its meeting held on 16.06.2017.

(c) Complaints related to various facets of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) including that of connecting roads/corruption/ irregularities in implementation of PMGSY are received from time to time. As per the programme Guidelines, ensuring quality of road works under PMGSY is the responsibility of implementing State Governments. All such complaints are therefore, referred to the State Quality Coordinators of respective States for taking necessary action and furnishing report

to the Ministry and National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA). In case an adequate response is not received within the prescribed time, the NRRDA, which is the technical arm of the Ministry of Rural Development, deputes National Quality Monitors (NQMs) and further processing of complaint is made on the basis of National Quality Monitor's reports. The details of complaints during the periods 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of the complaints during the period 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 under
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*

Sl. No.	Contents of Complaint	District	From Whom	Remarks
2014-15				
1.	CG 02-98 to Majhgav to Dumrav	Bilaspur	Pushparaj Singh, RTI Activist and Advocate	Work found Satisfactory. Reply sent to the Complainant vide letter dated 29.05.2015
2015-16				
2.	Corruption charges against Rajkishore Harvansh	Chhattisgarh	Smt. Kamla Patle, Hon'ble MP (LS)	Report Received. Follow up Action taken by State Government.
3.	Irregularities in the construction of road works	Rajnandgaon	Shri Shameen Sheikh, Ex-member, Republican Party	Works found Satisfactory. Reply sent to Complainant vide letter dated 6.10.2015.
4.	Irregularities in the construction of road works	Rajnandgaon	Shri Deepanker Khobragade, Principle editor, Chhattisgarh newspaper	Report received. Work found Satisfactory
5.	Poor quality of construction of road works under PMGSY.	Raigarh	Newspaper clippings	Report received. Work found Satisfactory
6.	Irregularities, corruption and fraud in construction of road works in Raipur	Raipur	Shri Veerendra Pandey, Ex-President CG Finance Commission	Report received. State Government has referred the matter to Vigilance Department.

Sl. No.	Contents of Complaint	District	From Whom	Remarks
2016-17				
7.	Poor condition of road works in Saraipalli and Basna Block	Mahsamund	Members of district Panchayat Committee	Report received. Major irregularities found. Letter dated 23.06.2016 written to State Government for corrective action.

Revision of MGNREGA Rates

117. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to reduce the gap between MGNREGA and State wages;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken the opinion of the States 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) No such decision has been taken. As per section 6(1) of MGNREGA, 2005, the Central Government notifies the wages under the scheme for every financial year. It is linked to Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPIAL).

Expenditure under NSAP in Manipur

118. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds being spent for the five schemes under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) in Manipur during the last three years, scheme-wise;
- (b) the details of funds sanctioned, released and spent; and
- (c) the details of beneficiaries in the State during that period, district-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Scheme-wise details of funds sanctioned/

released under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to the State of Manipur and expenditure reported by the State during last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The schemes under NSAP are implemented by the States/UTs. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of benefit under schemes of NSAP has also been done by the respective States/UTs. States/UTs are reporting total coverage (scheme-wise) under the NSAP schemes. The number of beneficiaries reported by Manipur under NSAP during last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the scheme-wise funds released and expenditure reported by Manipur under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

2014-15

Release					Expenditure reported					Number of beneficiaries reported				
IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
1392.93	223.68	37.29	103.35	21.54	2181.83	156.05	56.2	103.35	NR	56045	4376	1007	669	3320

2015-16

813.88	Nil	Nil	68.9	Nil	813.88	NR	NR	68.90	NR	56045	NR	NR	669	NR
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2016-17

842.24	Nil	18.67	68.91	Nil	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	56045	NR	1007	669	NR
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NR- Not Reported.

Funds for MGNREGA, PMAY and PMGSY

119. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of person days of work generated under MGNREGA, the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY) and the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the quantum of expenditure incurred by Government on these schemes during the last three years;

(c) whether there is sharp increase in the quantum of expenditure incurred on these schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is planning to enhance expenditure to make gram panchayats poverty free; and

(f) if so, the quantum of funds to be sanctioned therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) Persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last three years and current year is 166.21 crore, 235.15 crore, 235.84 crore and 86.42 crore respectively for the year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 10.07.2017). Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) essentially are not employment generation scheme; however, these schemes have direct and indirect bearing on employment generation. Rural Road Development Plan: Vision 2025 document estimates that 25 percent of PMGSY expenditure creates employment. The expenditure on PMAY-G results in derived demand for production, procurement and transportation of construction material which generates indirect employment.

The increase in expenditure and funds released to the States under these schemes during the last three years are given in the table below:—

(₹ in crore)

Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
MGNREGA	32476.87	36644.80	48387.16
PMAY-G	11096.96	10107.92	16058.71
PMGSY	9959.58	15186.71	16507.75
TOTAL	53533.41	61939.43	80953.62

(e) and (f) Government has enhanced budgetary allocation of the Department of Rural Development for implementation of rural development schemes to ₹ 1,05,405 crore for the year 2017-18 as against expenditure of ₹ 95,096 crore in the year 2016-17.

Monitoring quality under PMGSY

120. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether quality control and monitoring mechanisms are deficient in all the tiers of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and field laboratories were either not set up or inadequately equipped at work execution sites and inspections of roads at prescribed stages were not conducted;

(b) whether Action Taken Reports on rectification of defects pointed out by State Quality Monitors and National Quality Monitors were pending;

(c) the steps taken to check systemic flaws in quality control system; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to fix responsibility and accountability on erring agencies and individuals in constructing poor quality roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Programme guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) provide for a three tier Quality Control Mechanism. The first tier of quality management mechanism is in-house quality control system of the Executing Agency. The second tier of quality management mechanism are independent quality assurance system operationalized by the State Government through State Quality Monitors (SQMs). Therefore, the State Governments are responsible for the first two-tiers of the Quality Management Structure. The third tier is envisaged as independent quality management mechanism operationalized by the NRRDA, as such, this tier is enforced by NRRDA through the National Quality Monitors (NQMs.) NRRDA has published Quality Assurance Handbook (QAHB), Volume I and Volume II to assist all States to maintain the quality standard of PMGSY works. Field laboratories are set up and equipped at work execution sites as per the QAHB Volume II. The georeferenced photographs of such field labs are uploaded on PMGSY programme MIS *i.e.* OMMAS, by all the States.

(b) Liquidation of Action Taken Reports (ATRs) on the inspection reports of NQMs is a continuous process. The quality of road work is graded by NQMs, under three categories *viz.*, “Satisfactory” (S), Satisfactory Requiring improvement” (SRI), and “Unsatisfactory” (U). ATRs of the road works graded as Satisfactory Requiring Improvement (SRI) and Unsatisfactory by the State Quality Monitors are monitored by the respective State Governments. Similarly, for road works graded as Satisfactory

Requiring Improvement (SRI) and Unsatisfactory on the basis of observations of National Quality Monitors, the Action Taken Reports for such cases, submitted by respective States are monitored by National Rural Roads Development Agency.

(c) During the Empowered Committee meetings and Regional Review Meetings, regular checking of systematic flaws in quality control system is done by presenting the relevant details to State authorities for needful follow up/corrective action.

(d) As per the Programme Guidelines and Operations Manual, ensuring the quality of the road works is responsibility of the State Governments, who are implementing the Programme. To this end, all works must be effectively supervised. The Quality Control Register prescribed by the NRRDA to operationalize the provisions of the mandatory testing prescribed under the specifications is to be invariably maintained for each of the road works. Payment is not to be made to the Contractor unless the tests have been conducted as per the prescribed procedure and the results have been found to be satisfactory. Moreover, contractors are responsible to maintain the roads within first 5 years after completion of the road work which is also known as the Defect Liability Period.

Coverage of NSAP

121. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons eligible for benefits under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), as per the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) data, and how many of them are currently not recognized as beneficiaries thereunder;

(b) whether Government intends to identify beneficiaries for NSAP from SECC records and if so, by when this is likely to be implemented;

(c) the increase in funds required for inclusion of eligible beneficiaries as under SECC data; and

(d) whether Government intends to include widows between age of 18-39 years for widow pension under NSAP and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) Eligible beneficiaries under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) are identified by respective States/Union Territories on the basis of Below Poverty Line (BPL) list. Shifting to Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) based identification of beneficiaries and changes in various criteria including for widow pension is contingent upon wide stakeholder consultations. For facilitating the same a concept note has been prepared.

Fake job cards under MGNREGA

†122. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of job cards have been made in a bogus manner under MGNREGA;

(b) if so, the details of the manner in which they were made and the reasons therefor and why Government is unable to check the same; and

(c) if not, the number of job card holders under MGNREGA so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) MGNREGS is implemented by the State Government and responsibility for effective implementation including issuing of Job cards to eligible workers and timely validation thereof rest with them. Adequate directive has been issued to the State Government to get the registered households verified through Panchayat functionaries from time to time to ensure correctness in the database of the programme.

The States may hold time bound campaigns to verify/update Job Cards. It is the role of the District Programme Coordinator/Collector and the State Government to ensure that these verification campaigns are conducted in a time bound manner. For verification/updation of a Job Card, Aadhaar number (obtained after seeking consent of the worker), SECC TIN number, if any, bank account/Post Office account number must be verified and entered into the Job Card. Besides, either family photo or photos of workers or individual photos (preferably) of that family, duly attested by the competent authority is mandatory.

(c) State/UT-wise details of households issued Job cards are given in the Statement.

Statement***State/UT-wise details of households issued job cards***

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cumulative Number of household issued Job Cards (in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	85.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.11
3.	Assam	41.44

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	143.76
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.56
6.	Goa	0.33
7.	Gujarat	34.39
8.	Haryana	8.48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11.83
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.94
11.	Jharkhand	39.34
12.	Karnataka	53.04
13.	Kerala	32.28
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63.32
15.	Maharashtra	81.03
16.	Manipur	5.40
17.	Meghalaya	5.00
18.	Mizoram	1.89
19.	Nagaland	4.29
20.	Odisha	61.62
21.	Punjab	12.77
22.	Rajasthan	95.22
23.	Sikkim	0.79
24.	Tamil Nadu	77.79
25.	Telangana	57.39
26.	Tripura	6.03
27.	Uttar Pradesh	145.57
28.	Uttarakhand	10.43
29.	West Bengal	124.58
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.37
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.04
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.08
34.	Puducherry	0.62
TOTAL		1254.73

Irregularities under MGNREGA

†123. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether job card holders under MGNREGA do not get 100 days employment and full payment and most of the cards have been made in a bogus manner due to which there is wide spread corruption under MGNREGA and Government is contemplating to discontinue MGNREGA;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The demand for work itself is influenced by various factors such as rain-fall pattern, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGA and prevailing unskilled wage rates. Payment of wages is made based on the measurements of the work done. The State Governments/UTs have been advised to get the registered households verified through Panchayat functionaries to ensure correctness in the database of the programme.

Removal of disparity in MGNREGA rates

124. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the different rates of MGNREGA in different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating on putting an end to disparities in MGNREGA schedule of rates among States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) In exercise of powers conferred by Section 6 of the Act, the Ministry notifies the minimum wage rate for unskilled manual worker under MGNREGA annually based on Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPIAL). State-wise prevailing minimum wage rates under MGNREGA during current FY 2017-18 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) A Committee has been constituted to review the Scheduled of Rates (SOR) of works for MGNREGA across the States. The Committee has held two meetings in this regard. The recommendation of the Committee is awaited.

Statement

State-wise wage rate under MGNREGA

Sl. No.	State/ Union territory	Wage rate in ₹ per day
1.	Andhra Pradesh	₹ 197.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	₹ 177.00
3.	Assam	₹ 183.00
4.	Bihar	₹ 168.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	₹ 172.00
6.	Gujarat	₹ 192.00
7.	Goa	₹ 240.00
8.	Haryana	₹ 277.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Non-scheduled Areas-₹ 179.00 Scheduled Areas-₹ 224.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	₹ 179.00
11.	Jharkhand	₹ 168.00
12.	Karnataka	₹ 236.00
13.	Kerala	₹ 258.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	₹ 172.00
15.	Maharashtra	₹ 201.00
16.	Manipur	₹ 204.00
17.	Meghalaya	₹ 175.00
18.	Mizoram	₹ 194.00
19.	Nagaland	₹ 177.00

Sl. No.	State/ Union territory	Wage rate in ₹ per day
20.	Odisha	₹ 176.00
21.	Punjab	₹ 233.00
22.	Rajasthan	₹ 192.00
23.	Sikkim	₹ 177.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	₹ 205.00
25.	Telangana	₹ 197.00
26.	Tripura	₹ 177.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	₹ 175.00
28.	Uttarakhand	₹ 175.00
29.	West Bengal	₹ 180.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman District ₹ 236.00 Nicobar District ₹ 249.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	₹ 218.00
32.	Daman and Diu	₹ 195.00
33.	Lakshadweep	₹ 237.00
34.	Puducherry	₹ 205.00
35.	Chandigarh	₹ 265.00

Houses for all

†125. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is working on the target to provide 'pucca houses' to all the families living in 'kuchcha houses' in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of families living in 'kuchcha houses' in Madhya Pradesh at present and by when those families will be provided with 'pucca houses';

(d) whether any scheme or proposal of Madhya Pradesh Government in this regard is under Government's consideration; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) To achieve the objective of 'Housing for All by 2022' the rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been re-structured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) which aims to provide pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless households and households living in kutcha and dilapidated house in rural areas of the country. In initial phase one crore houses are proposed to be constructed over the period of three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19.

(c) As per SECC data, total number of families living in zero, one or two room kutcha house (kutcha wall and kutcha roof) in the State of Madhya Pradesh are 47,45,550 Under PMAY-G, the Government aims to provide housing for all by 2022.

(d) and (e) Request for sanction of special projects under PMAY-G have been received from Government of Madhya Pradesh in the Ministry of Rural Development and no decision on the request has been taken so far.

Basic Civil Engineering Training to Youth under MGNREGS

126. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government imparts training to youths in basic civil engineering concepts to supervise the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of youths trained/proposed to be trained in this regard during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Ministry has started Barefoot Technician Project (BFT). A 'Barefoot Technician' is an educated person identified from the local active MGNREGA worker households/mates/Supervisors and specially trained in basic civil engineering concepts using a customised training module so that he acquires required skills for identification and estimation of works, giving mark-out for works in the field and record initial measurement of the work done in the Measurement-Book and support the Technical Assistant. BFTs are provided 90 days of residential training and on completion, assessment is done by Agriculture Skills Council of India. The successful candidates are provided certificate confirming to the National Skill Qualifications Framework, Level-4.

(c) The project has been taken up in 19 State with a total target to train 7759 BFTs. So far, 5280 candidates have been trained. State/UT-wise detail of youths trained as Barefoot technician (BFT) during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of youths trained on Barefoot (BFT) during last three years

Sl. No.	States	No. of BFTs Trained			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	170	195	365
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	85	0	85
3.	Bihar	-	207	290	497
4.	Chhattisgarh	26	99	104	229
5.	Gujarat	-	102	38	140
6.	Haryana	-	60	0	60
7.	Jharkhand	29	329	193	551
8.	Karnataka	-	506	0	506
9.	Kerala	32	60	33	125
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	913	78	991
11.	Manipur	-	35	0	35
12.	Meghalaya	-	87	0	87
13.	Mizoram	-	0	0	0
14.	Odisha	-	0	0	0
15.	Punjab	-	30	38	68
16.	Telangana	-	0	0	0
17.	Rajasthan	143	441	0	584
18.	Uttarakhand	-	549	71	620
19.	West Bengal	-	177	160	337
TOTAL		230	3850	1200	5280

Note: Status as on 14.07.2017

Public transport facilities in rural areas

127. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many rural areas in the country still do not have proper public transport connectivity even though they are properly connected with rural roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to create and develop better public transport facilities in rural areas to complement the road infrastructure developed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Provision of adequate and reliable transport services on rural roads is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. However, it has been decided to launch a new sub-scheme under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) which will be named as “Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY)”. The main objectives of AGEY are (i) to provide an alternative source of livelihoods to members of Self Help Groups (SHGs) under DAY-NRLM by facilitating them to operate public transport services in backward rural areas and (ii) to provide safe, affordable and community monitored rural transport services (e-rickshaws, 3 and 4 wheeler motorised transport vehicles) to connect remote villages with key services and amenities (including access to markets, education and health) for the overall economic development of the area by making use of the supports available within the framework of DAY-NRLM. The sub-scheme will be implemented in 250 blocks in the country on a pilot basis for a period of 3 years from 2017-18 to 2019-20. The States have been informed about the number of blocks allocated to them to take up this sub-scheme in the pilot phases. The guidelines of the scheme are under finalization, after which the scheme will be launched.

Reconsideration of norms for wages under MGNREGA

†128. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to revisit this norms of wages under MGNREGA;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard till now; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Rural Development has constituted a Committee to revisit the norms of wages under MGNREGA. The Committee has held two meetings in this regard. The recommendation of the Committee is awaited.

Gram Parivahan Yojana

129. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating on introducing Gram Parivahan Yojana to facilitate transport facilities in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any areas have been identified in Puducherry and Andhra Pradesh for implementation of the scheme;

(d) the quantum of funds earmarked for this purpose; and

(e) by when this scheme will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) It has been decided to launch a new sub-scheme under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) which will be named as “Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY)”. The main objectives of AGEY are (i) to provide an alternative source of livelihoods to members of Self Help Groups (SHGs) under DAY-NRLM by facilitating them to operate public transport services in backward rural areas and (ii) to provide safe, affordable and community monitored rural transport services (e-rickshaws, 3 and 4 wheeler motorised transport vehicles) to connect remote villages with key services and amenities (including access to markets, education and health) for the overall economic development of the area by making use of the supports available within the framework of DAY-NRLM. The sub-scheme will be implemented in 250 blocks in the country on a pilot basis for a period of 3 years from 2017-18 to 2019-20. The States have been informed about the number of blocks allocated to them to take up this sub-scheme in the pilot phases.

(c) As per the approved allocation of blocks among States/Union Territories, AGEY will be implemented in 1 block in Puducherry and 6 blocks in Andhra Pradesh. However, the specific blocks will be decided by the concerned State Governments.

(d) No specific funds have been allocated to this sub-scheme. The funds required for AGEY will be met from the overall allocation of DAY-NRLM.

(e) The guidelines of the scheme are under finalization, after which the scheme will be launched.

Additional days of work under MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh

130. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh has been identified as one of the drought-affected States and it was decided to give additional 50 days work under MGNREGA during 2017-18;

(b) whether the State has been requesting to provide 50 additional working days to all districts; and

(c) how much funds have been released to the State under MGNREGA, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The provision of additional employment over and above 100 days per household under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in drought notified areas is allowed by the Ministry of Rural Development on the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. For the Financial Year 2017-18, no such proposal seeking funds/additional employment over and above 100 days in drought prevailing areas has been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, in the Ministry.

(c) During the current Financial Year 2017-18 (as on 13.07.2017) an amount of ₹ 3285.15 crore has been released to Andhra Pradesh for implementation of MGNREGS.

Efficiency of Major Ports envisaged through MPA Bill, 2016

131. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved the draft Major Port Authorities (MPAs) Bill, 2016 to replace the existing Major Port Trusts Act (MPTA), 1963 to empower

12 major ports to perform with greater efficiency on account of full autonomy in decision making;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an independent review board has been proposed to carry out the residual function of the erstwhile Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP), to look into disputes between ports and PPP concessionaires, to review stressed PPP projects and suggest measures to revive such project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The salient features of the Major Port Authorities Bill, 2016 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. An Adjudicatory Board has been proposed *inter alia* for expeditious disposal of disputes between ports and PPP concessionaries and suggest measures for revival of such stressed to them. This will help boost private investment in port sector and enable faster dispute resolution.

Statement

Salient features of The Major Port Authorities Bill, 2016

- (i) With the growth and development of private ports, the Major Ports are facing severe competition and difficulties in implementing the changes which may help the Major Ports compete in the evolving market conditions. The regulation of tariff in the Major Ports by the Central Government are some of the critical factors hindering their growth and development. To provide greater autonomy, flexibility to the Major Ports and to professionalize their governance, it is proposed to repeal the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 and to replace it with a new legislation, namely the Major Ports Authorities Bill, 2016.
- (ii) To constitute the Board of Port Authority for each Major Port in the place of the Board of Trustees.
- (iii) To enable the Board of Port Authority to use its property, assets and funds in such manner and for such purposes as it may deem fit for the benefit of the Major Port.
- (iv) To enter into and perform any contract necessary for the performance of its functions under the proposed legislation.
- (v) To make regulations for the purposes of operation, development and planning of the Major Port.

- (vi) To frame the scales of rates for assets and services available at Major Port.
- (vii) To claim lien on such goods and to seize and detain the same until such rates and rents are fully paid.
- (viii) To empower the Board of Port Authority to raise loans and issue securities for the purposes of the capital expenditure and working capital requirements of such port authority.
- (ix) To constitute an Adjudicatory Board for adjudication of disputes among Major Ports, Public Private Partnership concessionaries and captive users. This Adjudicatory Board shall consist of a Presiding Officer and such other Members not exceeding two, as may be appointed by the Central Government.
- (x) To make a provision for Corporate Social Responsibility measures within the port limits.
- (xi) To provide for regulation, operation and planning of Major Ports in India and to vest the administration, control and management of such ports upon the Boards of Major Port authorities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Development of Thiruvananthapuram and Chennai sea route

132. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project to develop Thiruvananthapuram and Chennai sea route is under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry is in the process of developing jetties and terminals for development of coastal and inland water routes for passenger and cargo transportation. The State Governments have been requested to submit proposal for construction of jetties etc under the scheme. The Ministry of Shipping has sanctioned construction of jetties etc. at Cuddalore Port (Berth-1), construction of coastal berth at Cuddalore Port (Berth-2) and extension of passenger berthing facility at Kanyakumari Port in Tamil Nadu on the recommendation of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Disinvestment of Cochin Shipyard Limited

133. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the circumstances or reasons which led to the decision of disinvesting Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL) which is one of profit making PSUs;

(b) how far the proceeds of the disinvestment will be used for the expansion of the company; and

(c) whether this will affect the CSL credentials for getting orders from Indian navy and other Government entities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL) has embarked upon two major infrastructure expansion projects *i.e.* International Ship Repair Facility with a cost of ₹ 970 cr. and construction of new Dry Dock with a cost of ₹ 1799 cr. In order to finance these projects it has proposed to issue of Initial Public Offer (IPO).

(b) The entire proceeds of the funds raised through IPOs will be used for partial funding of the projects.

(c) No, Sir.

Commercial transport scheme in Ganga river

†134. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to formulate a scheme for commercial transport in Ganga;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) To strengthen navigation capacity and promote transportation of cargo and passengers on National Waterway-1 (NW-1) on the Haldia-Varanasi stretch of Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System, the Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) is being implemented with the technical and investment support of the World Bank. The project has been appraised by the Public Investment Board, at an estimated cost of ₹ 5,369.18 crore, and is scheduled to be completed by 2021-22. The project includes construction of multimodal terminals at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sahibganj (Jharkhand) and Haldia (West Bengal) and a new navigational lock at Farakka (West Bengal).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Satellite Port at Betul, Goa

135. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to build a satellite port at Betul, Goa;
- (b) whether land for the purpose has been acquired;
- (c) the total cost of the project and mode of financing the same and shares of each of the partners and their liabilities; and
- (d) the total land required for the project and the proposed cost of the land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The proposal to set up a satellite port at Betul, Goa has not made progress as the response of State Government of Goa on the issue of land transfer and support for the project is awaited.

Implementation of Sagarmala Project

136. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government will implement projects worth ₹ 5 lakh crore till May, 2019 under Sagarmala project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has planned an investment of ₹ 12 lakh crore under the Sagarmala programme, out of which ₹ 8 lakh crore would be spent on industrial clusters and the remaining would go to port rail and port road connectivity, mechanization and modernization of ports; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof thin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) An estimated 415 projects at an investment of approximately 8 lakh crores, have been identified in the areas of port modernization, new port development, port connectivity enhancement, port-linked industrialization and coastal community development for phase-wise implementation over the period 2015 to 2035. As per the approved implementation plan of Sagarmala Programme, these projects are to be taken up by the Central Line Ministries, State Governments/Maritime Boards and SPVs, preferably through the private sector and Public Private Participation (PPP) wherever feasible. Summary of these projects is shown in the Table 1 below:—

Table 1: *Summary of projects under Sagarmala*

Sl. No.	Project Theme	No. of Projects (₹ in crore)	No. of Projects (₹ in crore)
1.	Port Modernisation	189	142,828
2.	Connectivity Enhancement	170	230,576
3.	Port-Linked Industrialisation	33	420,881
4.	Coastal Community Development	23	4,216
TOTAL		415	798,500

Out of 415 projects under Sagarmala, 199 focus projects are to be taken up during 2016-2019. These 199 focus projects are summarized in Table 2 below:-

Table 2: *Summary of 199 focus projects under Sagarmala from 2016-2019*

Sl. No.	Project Theme	FY 16-17		FY 17-18		FY 18-19		Total	
		#	Project Cost (₹ cr.)	#	Project Cost (₹ cr.)	#	Project Cost (₹ cr.)	#	Project Cost (₹ cr.)
1.	Port Modernisation	39	19,220	13	2,193	20	35,512	72	56,925
2.	Connectivity Enhancement	43	14,504	28	16,641	26	139,715	97	170,860
3.	Port-Linked Industrialisation	1	3,000	2	5,000	17	94,426	20	102,426
4.	Coastal Community Development	3	516	3	119	4	688	10	1,373
TOTAL		86	37,240	46	23,953	67	270,341	199	331,534

Sale of property/assets of Major Port Trusts

137. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government desires to sell the property/assets of the major port trusts;

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

(c) whether Government plans to lease the properties instead of selling; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The management of land of the Major Ports is regulated by the provisions of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963 and “Policy Guidelines for Land Management by Major Ports, 2014” which lays down the procedure of land allotment on lease/licence basis.

Major port authorities bill, 2016

138. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Major Port Authorities Bill, 2016, Government proposes to appoint labour representatives from amongst the persons who in the opinion of the Central Government are capable of representing the interest of the employees in the major port authorities; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This will ensure that the interest of the employees is adequately protected.

Vacancies in Kandla Port Trust

139. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are more than 1000 vacancies in Kandla Port Trust;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has any plans to fill up the vacancies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) There are 1968 employees in Kandla Port Trust at present. Due to overstaffing and increased mechanization and automation, the Major Port Trusts (including Kandla Port Trust) were advised not to go for further recruitments. In order to rationalize the workforce some Major Port

Trusts, including Kandla Port Trust, were even allowed Special Voluntary Retirement Scheme (SVRS). A Committee was constituted in December, 2016, to assess the Human Resource requirements of each Port Trust. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, all Major Port Trusts have been advised to initiate the process of recruitment for filling up the essential posts identified by the Committee. Kandla Port Trust has been allowed to fill up 9 posts.

Profits from new small and medium ports

140. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) which are Government run ports that have reported profit during the last two years and what were the important measures taken post 2014 to ensure that ports make profit;

(b) which are the top profit making ports and top loss making ports during the last three years and the major reasons behind accumulated losses of the loss making ports; and

(c) the number of new small, medium size and big ports being constructed by Government and what are the structural reforms that Government is introducing in their construction and management design to ensure that they make profit from day one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) All the 12 Major ports under the administrative control of Central Government namely, Kolkata Port Trust; Paradip Port Trust; Visakhapatnam Port Trust; Chennai Port Trust; V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust; Cochin Port Trust; New Mangalore Port Trust; Mormugao Port Trust; Mumbai Port Trust; Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust; Kandla Port Trust and Kamarajar Port Limited (Ennore) have reported Operating Surplus during the last two years. However, 3 Major Ports namely Kolkata Port Trust, Mumbai Port Trust and Cochin Port Trust have reported negative net surplus during the last two years. Towards ensuring productivity and profitability of ports, a study on international benchmarking of efficiency and productivity of Major Ports was carried out in 2014 to improve the operations and efficiency of the Major Ports. The study has identified 106 port-wise action points/initiatives of which 81 initiatives have already been completed and the Remaining initiatives are scheduled to be completed by the year 2019. The completed initiatives have unlocked 80 MTPA of port cargo-handling capacity and resulted in additional Operating Surplus.

(b) Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Kamarajar Port Limited (Ennore), Kandla Port Trust and Paradip Port Trust are the top four profit making ports during last three years, whereas, Mumbai Port Trust, Kolkata Port Trust and Cochin Port Trust are the top three loss making Ports during the last three years. The reason behind the accumulated losses of these Ports has been mainly on account of pension liabilities, retirement benefits and higher dredging costs which has led to expenditure outgo being higher than the operating income.

(c) As part of the Sagarmala Programme, six locations for establishing 6 new port have been identified. For their economic viability and profitability, various studies are required to be carried out in the preparation of the Detailed Project Reports and implementation on the Landlord port model which is largely practiced globally.

Development of Sirajganj-Dhaikawa River Stretch in Bangladesh

141. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Indian perspective the Sirajganj-Dhaikawa river stretch in Bangladesh would help create a 4000 km. long waterway from Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh to Sadiya in Assam (Bordering Arunachal Pradesh) through Bangladesh;

(b) whether India has now planned to finance 80 per cent of the estimated ₹ 220 crore required for dredging to maintain navigability in Jamuna-Ashuganj stretch in Kushiyara river in Bangladesh; and

(c) whether India is already developing the Varanasi-Kolkata stretch on river Ganga (National Waterway No. 1) at an estimated cost of ₹ 5400 crore under World Bank assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) A Protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade (PIWTT) between the Government of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh exists under which vessels of either country can ply in the identified waterways of both the countries. The Protocol was last renewed on 06th June, 2015 with a provision for automatic renewal for successive five years. Indian and Bangladesh have signed on MOU on 08th April, 2017 wherein it has been decided that the Ashuganj – Zakiganj stretch (309 km) of Kushiyara river and Sirajganj – Daikhowa stretch (146 km) of Jamuna river in the Indo-Bangladesh protocol route will be developed for round the year navigation and the costs will be shared in the ratio of 80:20 between India and Bangladesh respectively.

The development for round the year navigation of Sirajganj – Daikhowa stretch on the Indo – Bangladesh Protocol route in Bangladesh has the potential to facilitate critical connectivity between National Waterway-1 (River Ganga) and National Waterway-2 (River Brahmaputra) and enable movement of larger vessels from Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh to Sadiya in Assam *via* Bangladesh.

(c) The Jal Marg Vikas Project envisages capacity augmentation of National Waterway-1 (NW-1) from Haldia to Varanasi with technical and financial assistance of the World Bank at an estimated cost of ₹ 5,369 crore.

Cases filed against borewell companies

†142. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inappropriate maintenance of borewells there have been incidents of children falling into them and dying ultimately;

(b) if so, the number of deaths of children in such incidents during the last three years, State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether any case has been filed against the borewell companies for negligence, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has made any change or proposes to make changes in rates with regard to borewell so that such incidents can be prevented, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (d) As per information received from National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) there have been cases of children falling into borewell and dying. State wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below). However, NCRB has no information as to whether this was because of inappropriate maintenance of borewells. Construction and maintenance of borewells are mostly the responsibility of individual owners be it private persons, companies, corporations or governments.

Action against such negligence are taken by State Government. No data is available with NCRB, MHA.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has directed all the States and UTs through order dated 11th February, 2010 to take preventive actions on cases of children

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

falling in borewells. CGWB at regular intervals has requested States/ UTs to take necessary measures regarding safety guidelines issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in order to prevent such accidents.

Statement

*Details of State/UT-wise number of children died due to fall into
borewell during 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1	1	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	4	2
8.	Haryana	1	0	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	6	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	2	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	3	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	2
21.	Punjab	0	0	4
22.	Rajasthan	3	4	3
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	1	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016*
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	9	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	NR
TOTAL (STATES)		12	31	14
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		12	31	14

Note: * Data for the year 2016 is provisional as data is under clarification.

Note: NR implies data not received from the State of West Bengal.

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'

Study on groundwater contamination in Uttar Pradesh

143. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been carried out by Government to identify areas in Uttar Pradesh which have problem of groundwater contamination;

(b) if so, the details of the study;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has any plan to make such a survey in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) regularly monitors the ground water quality in different hydrogeological units across the Country including the State of Uttar Pradesh. Details of the districts affected with ground water contamination in the State of UP are given in the Statement (*See below*).

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

Statement*Details of Districts affected with Ground Water Contamination in Uttar Pradesh*

Salinity (EC above 3000 micro mhos/cm)	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Iron (above 1 mg/l)
(EC: Electrical Conductivity)				
Agra, Aligarh, Firozabad, Hamirpur, Kashganj, Kanpur Nagar, Mathura, Rae Bareli, Unnao	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Auraiya, Banda, Bulandshahar, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Firozabad, G B Nagar, Ghaziabad, Hathras, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Kanpur Nagar, Kasganj (Kashiram Nagar), Lalitpur, Mahoba, Mainpuri, Mathura, Maunath Bhanjan, Pratapgarh, Rai Bareli, Shajahanpur, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Varanasi, Unnao	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Badaun, Baghpat, Balrampur, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Bulandsahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Fatehpur, Firozabad, GB Nagar, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Hathras, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Lakhimpur, Mahoba, Mathura, Meerut, Mau, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Mirzapur, Raebarelli, SantRavidas Nagar, Shajahanpur, Sitapur, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Shravasti, Siddarth Nagar, Unnao	Bahraich, Balia, Balrampur, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Chandauli, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Lakhimpur Kheri, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muradabad, Rai Bareilly, Santkabar Nagar, Shajahanpur, Siddarthnagar, SantRavidas Nagar, Unnao, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Badaun, Deoria, Jhansi, Kausambi, Kushinagar, Pilibhit, Maunath Bhanjan	Azamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Etawah, Fatehpur, Gazipur, Gonda, Hardoi, KanpurDehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur, Lalitpur, Mau, Siddartnagar, Unnao

Water sector development in mahanadi basin

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

(a) whether the State of Chhattisgarh has considered the demands of Odisha a lower riparian State while planning its water sector development in Mahanadi basin to the tune of 33,897 MCM of water;

(b) whether State of Chhattisgarh has planned to release flood water to Odisha in the down stream of river Mahanadi during high flood in its delta region; and

(c) what is the provision of minimum flow kept at State border by the State of Chhattisgarh for the fulfillment of the requirement of Odisha including requirement for maintaining the river health in shape of environmental flow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) As per the complaint of Odisha dated 19/11/2016 under Section-3 of the Inter State River Water Dispute (ISRWD) Act, 1956, the utilization of water to the extent of 33.89 BCM by Chhattisgarh is for the purposes of existing, ongoing and future irrigation, industrial use and domestic projects of Chhattisgarh. In its complaint dated 19.11.2016 submitted to the Central Government under Section 3 of the ISRWD Act, 1956, the Government of Odisha raised the issues like quantum of minimum flow in Hirakud dam, surplus flow and shares of States in minimum and surplus flows.

The Central Government in accordance with Sec 4(1) of ISRWD Act, 1956 set up a Negotiation Committee on 19.01.2017, which comprised of members from basin States and concerned Ministries of Central Government, Central Water Commission, India Meteorological Department and National Institute of Hydrology for finding a negotiated settlement of the water dispute. The Committee submitted its report to MoWR, RD and GR on 27.6.2017.

In accordance with the provisions of the ISRWD Act, 1956, the Central Government is required to refer the matter to a Tribunal for adjudication within a year from the date of receipt of reference if it is of the opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations. Therefore, issues raised in the complaint dated 19.11.2016 of State of Odisha are subject to the outcome of the adjudication process.

Model law on water conservation

145. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to come out with a draft model law to conserve ground, surface and rain water;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the proposed draft model law would also envisage the use of treated water for non potable purposes;

(c) whether Government is considering to form a committee to suggest ways to conserve fast depleting groundwater levels through aquifer recharge; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) A Committee constituted by this Ministry on 28.12.2015 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah has suggested draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016 which, *inter alia*, provides for an overarching national legal framework with principles for protection, conservation, regulation and management of water as a vital and stressed natural resource.

The draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016, *inter alia* proposes appropriate treatment and use of wastewater.

(c) and (d) In order to ensure sustainable withdrawal and effective utilization of ground water and its management, a Committee with Secretary (WR, RD and GR), Secretary, Rural Development, Secretary, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Secretary, Panchayati Raj, Secretary, Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change has been constituted on 10.3.2017.

Implementation of Namami Gange Programme

†146. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of projects sanctioned under Namami Gange Programme (NGP) the details of total budget allocated and the amount spent so far under the project;

(b) the total number of projects that have been completed under NGP and by when the remaining projects are likely to be completed, the project-wise details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the names of PSUs and the amount spent by them on the projects under NGP, the details thereof;

(d) the names of rivers whose basin area has been cleared for conservation and continuous flow of rivers; and

(e) the amount spent along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL):

(a) 155 projects have been sanctioned so far with total sanctioned amount of ₹ 12423.63 crore, out of which ₹ 2513.55 crore have been spent.

(b) Total No. of 39 Projects have been completed till date. All efforts are being made to complete the balance projects by 2020.

(c) National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) releases most of the funds to State Programme Management Group (SPMG) of respective state. They in turn release funds to the concerned executing agencies. However NMCG has remitted funds to five CPSUs under Namami Gange Programme as tabulated below for the works being executed by these CPSUs.

CPSUs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
EIL	5.77	15.73	16.54	38.04
NBCC	4.00	0.00	6.14	10.14
WAPCOS	6.78	13.31	0.00	20.09
NPCC	0.00	3.35	4.52	7.87
EPIL	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
TOTAL	16.55	35.39	27.2	79.14

(d) and (e) Government *vide* its Gazette Notification dated 07.10.2016 published River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities order, 2016 has mandated NMCG for prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution in River Ganga and to ensure continuous adequate flow of water so as to rejuvenate the River Ganga to its natural and pristine condition.

Ministry has constituted a committee to formulate a policy paper on “Implementation of Environmental Flows, Feb 2017”. The committee has examined several studies regarding allocation of water for ecology for Himalayan Ganga carried out in the past.

Release of water from Nagarjuna Sagar Reservoir

147. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nagarjuna Sagar Reservoir has reached dead-storage level in the beginning of summer season itself, due to release of water from right and left canals for generation of power by Telangana and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether it is affecting the drinking water and irrigation of the States; and

(c) whether there is an agreement between both States as to how the water has to be utilised based on availability of water in the reservoir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Nagarjuna Sagar Reservoir has not reached dead-storage level in the beginning of summer season itself due to release of water from right and left canals for generation of power by Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

However, it has reached dead storage level in the beginning of summer season due to release of water from Right and Left Canals to save the standing crops of their respective command areas and to meet the drinking water requirements of both the States.

(b) The total water released through Left and Right Canals during the Water Year 2016-17 is:

NS Left Canal : 70.754 TMC (Both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana)

NS Right Canal: 58.805 TMC (Andhra Pradesh)

The present water level of NSP as on 10.07.2017 is 501.10ft (117.05TMC)

Yes, it is affecting the drinking water of the States due to decrease in the Reservoir level below the MDDL (+510.00ft).

(c) No Sir. However, some adhoc arrangement was made during the meeting held on 18th and 19th June, 2015 at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, MoWR, RD and GR with the officials of both the States. In the meeting, it was agreed that a committee comprising of Engineer-in-Chief of both the States and Member Secretary of Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) (henceforth called 3-Member Committee) would consider the indents raised by the project authorities keeping in view the overall availability of water and requirements raised by the concerned project authorities and make recommendation to KRMB. The decision

taken by KRMB shall be implemented by concerned state project authorities. This arrangement was for the Water Year 2015-16. In the first Apex Council Meeting held on 21.09.2016 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Minister, M/o WR, RD, GR with Hon'ble Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, both the States agreed for continuation of 2015-16 working arrangement for sharing of waters during 2016-17 also.

Disaster at Rajmahal open cast mine

148. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the disaster at Rajmahal open cast mine in Jharkhand had led to many fatalities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that safety concerns raised by activists and locals were rubbished after authorities;

(d) whether complaints pointing to violation of safety norms which forwarded to the Director General of Mines Safety by the Prime Minister's Office was termed incorrect/false in December, 2015; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government against the officials who neglected the security aspects of the people working in mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) An accident occurred in Rajmahal Open Cast mine on 29.12.2016 involving 23 fatalities. Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) has informed that a Committee comprising of five officers of the Directorate to inquire into the cause of the accident was constituted and the enquiry established that it was a case of failure of overburden and coal benches. Prosecution has been launched by DGMS against the persons found responsible in this report in CJM, Godda Court.

(c) No such record is available at Coal India Ltd. DGMS informed that any complaint related to mine safety, received in the office of DGMS, is enquired into and action as provided under the law is taken.

(d) and (e) DGMS received a complaint through Public Grievance portal, which was on general violation of safety norms. After being enquired by DGMS, management of Rajmahal OCP was asked for compliance of the contraventions observed during the course of inspection/enquiry.

Sewage treatment plants for cleaning Ganga river

149. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sewage treatment plants built and operationalised to treat sewage from the river Ganga in 2016-17;

(b) the number of existing sewage treatment plants to treat sewage from the river Ganga in the financial year 2016-17; and

(c) the amount spent in financial year 2016-17 for building such sewage treatment plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) 4 Nos. of sewage treatment plants have been built and operationalised under Namami Gange Programme during 2016-17 to treat sewage before discharging into river Ganga. The sanctioned capital cost of these four projects is ₹ 189.81 crore and the corresponding expenditure incurred during 2016-17 is ₹ 54.45 crore.

There are 82 STPs created in towns along main stem of river Ganga under different schemes till 2016-17. These include 11 STPs constructed under NGRBA / Namami Gange Programme.

Serious issues on Farakha Barrage in Bihar

†150. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government had raised some serious issues regarding the Farakka Barrage with the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether the Bihar Government had requested the Central Government to send a team to conduct study in this regard; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the ferocity of flood is increasing year after year as a result of accumulation of silt in the river beds of all rivers including Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Hon'ble Minister (WR, RD & GR) held a meeting with the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Bihar at Patna on 2nd June, 2017. Subsequently, a meeting

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

between Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Bihar and Secretary (WR, RD & GR) along with senior officers/Experts was held on 5th June, 2017 at Patna, wherein it is decided to constitute an Expert Committee to address the issues of flood and siltation in the State of Bihar.

(c) Erosion and deposition of silt is a natural process in alluvial rivers. Rivers carry, pickup and drop silt load as per their regime conditions *i.e.* discharge in the river, river slope, morphology, nature of silt etc. No study has come to Ministry's knowledge which supports the fact that the ferocity of flood is increasing year after year as a result of accumulation of silt in the river bed of all rivers including Ganga.

Setting up of a single permanent Tribunal for Inter-State Water Disputes

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up a single permanent tribunal to adjudicate all the inter-State river water disputes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that at present there are eight tribunals looking into disputes over the waters of rivers across the country;

(d) whether Government has sought any opinion from the involving States with regard to creation of single tribunal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) The Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 has been introduced in Lok Sabha by the Hon'ble Minister for WR, RD & GR on 14.03.2017 during the Budget Session, 2017 of the Parliament. In the Bill, it is proposed to set up a single, permanent tribunal to adjudicate all inter-State river water disputes replacing existing tribunals 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 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 Bill has

further been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources by the Hon'ble Speaker *vide* order dated 14.03.2017 for examination and report to the House within three months. In this regard, three meetings of the Committee have been held on 16.06.2017, 30.06.2017 and 10.07.2017.

(c) On the complaint made by the State Governments, the Central Government has, so far, set up 08 Tribunals to settle water disputes among the States under the Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. The inter-State river water sharing disputes relating to Godavari, Krishna (of May 1976), and Narmada are settled with the publication of decisions of respective Tribunals. Currently there are 05 active inter-State water disputes Tribunals.

(d) and (e) The proposed Inter-State River Water Disputes Bill was circulated to all States/UTs for their comments/views *vide* letter dated 27.12.2012, followed by a reminder dated 07.01.2013. Subsequently, then Secretary (WR) held a meeting of Irrigation Secretaries of States/UTs on 21.01.2013 to discuss the issue. The proceedings of this meeting was again shared with all the States/UTs *vide* letter dated 06.02.2013 for furnishing their comments/views. Further, in accordance to the directions of PMO, NITI Aayog prepared a brief note on the amendments proposed to the existing Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 and circulated to States/UTs in November, 2015 for their comments. This was followed by a consultative inter-State Secretary Level meeting along with representatives of concerned Central Ministries on 28.01.2016 under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, NITI Aayog wherein provisions of the Bill were discussed threadbare.

Inter-linking of rivers across the country

152. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the option of inter-linkage of rivers for better water management and irrigation of crops and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor along with the details of the proposals for water management and prevention of losses during floods thereof;

(c) how many embankments exist across States in India and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether all embankments are still operational in the country in the current period and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Under the National Perspective Plan (NPP) for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water prepared by this Ministry, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). After survey and investigations, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links in the Himalayan component have been prepared. Details of Present status, States concerned and States benefited of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Based on the concurrence of concerned states four priority links for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been identified *viz*; Ken-Betwa link project Phase-I and II, Damanganga-Pinjal link, Par-Tapi-Narmada link and Mahanadi-Godavari link. The DPRs of Ken-Betwa Phase I and II, Daman-Ganga-Pinjal, Par-Tapi-Narmada have been prepared and shared with the respective States. Further, various Statutory Clearances have been obtained for KBLP Phase-I. The Ken-Betwa link project was declared as National Project in 2008. The project will benefit the drought prone areas of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

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

(c) to (e) The National Register of Large Dams (NRLD) contains the details of large dams (including earth and rock fill dams) in the country as provided by respective State Governments/Dam Authorities. The abstract of large dams as per NRLD is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The subject of flood management being under purview of the States, the schemes for flood contro/embankment are formulated and implemented by concerned States as per their priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and also promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas. As per the report of “Working Group on Flood Management and Region specific issues for XII Plan”, by March, 2011, a total of about 35,200 km. of embankments have been constructed in the country.

Statement-I

Details of present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, name of rivers and status of Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Report

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi and Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari and Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh,	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti)-Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem)-Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)-Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna and Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka,	FR Completed

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
8.	Pennar (Somasila)-Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar and Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai)-Vaigai-Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Ken and Betwa	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	FR and DPR (Ph-I&II) Completed
11.	Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh and Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi and Narmada	Maharashtra and Gujarat	FR and DPR Completed
13.	Damanganga-Pinjal link	Damanganga and Pinjal	Maharashtra and Gujarat	FR and DPR Completed.
14.	Bedti-Varda link	Bedti and Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	PFR Completed
15.	Netravati-Hemavati link	Netravati and Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	PFR Completed
16.	Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil and Vaippar	Kerala and Tamil Nadu,	FR Completed

Himalayan Component

1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Bhutan	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi and Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	PFR completed
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak and Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra and Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda and Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna and Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga and Sone	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam—Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone and Badua	Bihar and Jharkhand	PFR completed.
10.	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar and Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha and Mahanadi	West Bengal and Odisha	Draft FR Completed

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi and Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal and Nepal	PFR completed Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga and Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista and Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

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

Statement-II

Abstract of large dams (State-wise and Decade-wise)

Sl. No.	State	Year of completion											Total
		Upto 1900	1901 to 1950	1951 to 1960	1961 to 1970	1971 to 1980	1981 to 1990	1991 to 2000	2001 and Beyond	Year of construction not available	Total completed dams	Under Construction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*					1			1		2		2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	6	9	11	24	15	9	21	46	142	25	167
3.	Arunachal Pradesh								1		1	3	4
4.	Assam						2		1		3	1	4

5.	Bihar	1		1	8	5	5	1	3		24	2	26	<i>Written Ans. to Unstd.</i>
6.	Chhattisgarh		11	1	18	51	99	37	30	1	248	10	258	
7.	Goa						3	2			5		5	
8.	Gujarat	6	57	59	85	151	155	57	44	5	619	13	632	
9.	Himachal Pradesh				1	2	1	1	12	2	19	1	20	
10.	Haryana								1		1		1	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir					2	2	1	6	3	14	3	17	
12.	Jharkhand			9	5	11	22			3	50	29	79	
13.	Karnataka	6	24	11	39	49	54	17	14	16	230	1	231	
14.	Kerala	1	1	9	15	11	10	10	4	0	61	1	62	[18 July, 2017]
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3	86	35	66	220	301	93	66	28	898	8	906	
16.	Maharashtra	21	38	24	156	615	455	378	382	0	2069	285	2354	
17.	Manipur					1		1	1		3	1	4	
18.	Meghalaya			1	2	2		1	2		8		8	
19.	Mizoram											1	1	
20.	Nagaland							1			1		1	
21.	Odisha	2	2	4	8	54	77	35	13	4	199	5	204	
22.	Punjab			1			4	6	3		14	2	16	
23.	Rajasthan	17	14	33	23	29	36	26	15	8	201	10	211	<i>Ques. of 17 July, 2017 517</i>
24.	Sikkim							1	1		2		2	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	10	10	26	26	17	8	19		116	0	116
26.	Telangana	6	29	6	13	9	13	6	3	78	163	21	184
27.	Tripura					1					1		1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4	24	21	22	16	14	11	3		115	15	130
29.	Uttarakhand				5	4	2	1	4		16	9	25
30.	West Bengal			1	1	4	16	2	5		29	1	30
GRAND TOTAL		68	302	235	504	1288	1303	705	655	194	5254	447	5701

*Union Territory (UT)

Lift irrigation schemes on river Krishna

153. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Karnataka State was permitted to construct new Lift Irrigation Schemes on river Krishna based on the additional usage recommended by Bachawat Tribunal in the case of commissioning of Polavaram Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any request from the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Telangana to permit additional usage of Krishna water in view of the commissioning of Polavaram, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. While submitting the proposal of Shiggaon Lift Irrigation Scheme (LIS), Government of Karnataka *vide* letter dated 31.08.2016 informed that a quantum of 21 TMC of water was made available to Karnataka in Krishna basin due to diversion of water from Godavari basin to Krishna basin by construction of Indira Sagar Polavaram Project by the State of Andhra Pradesh (in addition to allocation made by Bachawat Tribunal award). Earlier, in order to utilise the above quantity of water, Government of Karnataka had made project wise allocation for 23 TMC duly accounting additional quantity of 2 TMC of water by considering 10% regeneration water. Now they have revised the Master Plan and restricted the quantity of water available from Polavaram diversion to 21 TMC. An allocation of 1.5 TMC of water for Shiggaon LIS and 2.4 TMC of water for upper Bhadra Project are included in the Master Plan.

Singatalur Lift Irrigation Scheme is planned for utilisation of 18.55 TMC as allocated within the allocated water of 734 TMC for Karnataka as per KWDT-1 Award. DPR of Upper Bhadra project and Singatalur LI Scheme have been returned to Project Authorities by Central Water Commission (CWC) on 30.11.2016 due to certain deficiencies in DPR.

No other request from other States has been received in CWC so far.

Cleanliness of river Ganga

†154. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the stretches and the levels of achieved cleanliness therein so far along the Ganga river from its source to termination;

(b) whether the cleanliness is being carried out by Government agencies or private companies, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of expenditure incurred on the places where cleanliness has been completed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL):

(a) Cleaning of river Ganga is being carried out through various activities including treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, afforestation and biodiversity etc. The municipal sewage being generated in cities on the banks of Ganga is being managed by a mix of Interception and Diversion projects, sewerage network and sewage treatment plant (STP) projects.

The four stretches of river Ganga where Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels are more than permissible limits, as monitored by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is given in table below:—

State	Stretch	Identified Length of Stretch (Km)	BOD range/ max value (mg/l)
Uttarakhand	Haridwar to Sultanpur Adampur	10	4.2-5.8
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj to Varanasi	450	3.8-16.9
Bihar	Buxar to Bhagalpur	40	7.8-27
West Bengal	Tribeni to Diamond Harbour	50	3.1-5.8

In other stretches, BOD levels are within permissible limits *i.e.* ≤ 3 mg/l. However, as per monitoring reports of CPCB, entire stretch of river Ganga has high levels of faecal coliform against the prescribed limits.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) For Surface cleaning of Ganga total 11 Nos. of trash skimmers have been deployed, one each at Haridwar, Varanasi, Allahabad, Kanpur, Garhmukhteshwar, Mathura-Vrindavan, Delhi, Patna, Sahibganj, Kolkata and Nabadwip. In addition, cleaning of 84 ghats in Varanasi is being carried out by Varanasi Nagar Nigam through IL&FS Environment, being funded by NMCG. Sewerage infrastructure projects are being executed by State Executing Agencies, by following transparent bidding process.

(c) An amount of ₹ 2396.75 crore has been spent by NMCG upto 30.6.2017 on various activities relating to rejuvenation and cleaning of river Ganga.

Plan for water grid on rivers

†155. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is mulling over any plan for establishing water grid in rivers and if so, the details of the said plan;

(b) whether rivers and the States where the above grid would be established have been selected under this plan and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the cities in the country that would get piped water supply as a result of the above; and

(d) whether Government is also mulling over establishing water grid on the rivers of Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (d) No proposal of water grids on rivers is under consideration of this Ministry. However, under the National Perspective Plan (NPP) for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water prepared by this Ministry, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). After survey and investigations, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links under the Himalayan component have been prepared. Present status, States concerned and States benefited by the Inter Basin Water Transfer Links are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement-I Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 152 {Part (a) and (b)}]. Based on the concurrence of concerned states four priority links for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been identified viz; Ken-Betwa link project Phase-I and II, Damanganga-Pinjal link, Par-Tapi-Narmada link and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Mahanadi-Godavari link. The DPRs of Ken-Betwa Phase I and II, Daman-Ganga-Pinjal, Par-Tapi-Narmada have been prepared and shared with the respective States. Further, various Statutory Clearances have been obtained for KBLP Phase-I. The Ken-Betwa link project was declared as National Project in 2008. The project will benefit the drought prone areas of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Status of work on Polavaram Project

156. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of work on Polavaram project;
- (b) the total funds released for land acquisition, relief and rehabilitation measures in connection with the project along with the status of utilization certificate for the released funds; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to increase pace of Polavaram project particularly of the main project and left main canal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) As per information provided by Polavaram Project Authority (PPA), physical progress of various works upto May 2017 is given below:

Head Work

- Earth Work – 66%
- Embankment – 9%
- Concrete for navigation tunnel and OT regulator – 6%
- Gates for connectivities – 30%

Right Main Canal

- Earth work- 100%
- Lining – 79%
- Structure – 61% (by numbers)

Left Right Main Canal

- Earth work- 86%
- Lining – 62%
- Structure – 24% (by numbers)

(b) Central Assistance (CA) of Rs.562.47 crore was provided to Polavaram Project under AIBP up to 2009-10. Further, an Amount of ₹ 3364.70 crore has been released for this project including that for Land Acquisition and Relief and Rehabilitation after it was declared National Project during 2014 as per the A.P. Reorganisation Act, 2014. The funds are released for the project after receipt of Utilization Certificate from PPA for the previous releases.

(c) The Polavaram Project Authority has been constituted for execution of the project preferably through concerned State departments and obtain all requisite clearances, regulations and development of the project.

Further, to expedite the completion of the project, Dam Design Review Panel (DDRP) has been constituted to provide technical and strategic guidance for planning, design, etc. and an Expert Committee has been constituted to overview the implementation of Polavaram project and to coordinate with Dam Design Review Panel (DDRP)/Contractor/State/Polavaram Project Authority (PPA)/CWC Design Units/CWPRS in respect of various issues related to design, implementation, studies etc. and addressing the bottlenecks. DDRP has held 7 meetings and Expert Committee has made one visit to the project. They have made number of suggestions for smooth implementation of the project.

Allocation of funds under RRR Scheme

157. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the scarce water resources in Rajasthan State, whether, Government will arrange to sanction 36 Detailed Project Report (DPRs) amounting to `Rs. 98.13 crore proposed under Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) Scheme of water bodies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) The proposal of 36 water bodies from Rajasthan with planned restoration of irrigation potential to the tune of 5614.25 ha and estimated cost of ₹ 98.13 crore was received in Central Water Commission (CWC) for inclusion under Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies scheme. The

proposal was examined by them and views/observations were communicated to the State Government. The compliance on the same was received and the proposal has also been approved by State Level Sanctioning Committee in its meeting held on 15.02.2017. However, the State Government has not so far sent the proposal for release of Central Assistance as per the guidelines of scheme.

Project under CAD and WMP in Andhra Pradesh

158. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government has requested to include 8 projects under Command Area Development (CAD) and Water Management Programme (WMP); and

(b) if so, details of the project and by when they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Mission-mode completion of eight irrigation projects including Command Area Development and Water Management works of Andhra Pradesh has been taken up under 99 prioritized projects of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). The details of the projects are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of 8 projects under PMKSY in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Balance CCA for CADWM works (in thousand hectare)	Targeted year for completion
1.	Gundlakamma,	32.4	2018-19
2.	Tadipudi LIS	83.61	
3.	Thotapally	48.56	
4.	Tarakaram Teerta Sagaram	10	
5.	Musurumilli	9.16	
6.	Pushkara LIS	71.18	
7.	Yerracalva	6.96	
8.	Maddigedda	1.42	

Deadline for cleaning Ganga

159. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the Ministry it will take 10 years more to cleanse river Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for repeatedly extending the deadline for cleaning Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL):

(a) to (c) Cleaning of river Ganga is a continuous process. However, in Namami Gange 3 types of projects are envisaged:—

(i) Short Term Project

(ii) Medium Term Project

(iii) Long Term Project

Short term and Medium term projects which includes projects relating to entry level activities (ghats, crematoria, surface cleaning etc.) and sewerage and industrial effluent treatment infrastructure are to be completed by 2020. Long term projects which include ensuring adequate and continuous flow in the river Ganga (Aviral dhara) afforestation biodiversity conservation etc. will show results in the long run.

Implementation of Godavari water Disputes Tribunal Award

160. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state that under which circumstances Polavaram Multipurpose Project was taken up first, since as per Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal award, Inchampally project was to be taken up prior to Polavaram multipurpose project in order to moderate the design flood of 36.00 lakh cusecs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): GWDT Award does not mention that Inchampalli Project is to be taken up prior to Polavaram project. AT present, Polavaram project has been taken up as per the provisions of GWDT. The project has been designed for a flood of

50 lakh Cusecs in the absence of Inchampalli Project and all safety aspects have been accounted for in this regard. Further, FRL/MWL has been kept as +150 ft. As per the Inter-State Agreement dated 02.04.1980.

The House then adjourned at three minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we have given notices.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just one second. I will come to that. First, let me take up Papers to be Laid on the Table. Shri Arun Jaitley.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — *Contd.*

Notification of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 8 of the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 (15 of 2017), a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. 3/2017-Compensation Cess (Rate), dated the 18th July, 2017, seeking to amend Notification No. 1/2017- Compensation Cess (Rate), dated the 28th June, 2017, so as to increase the Compensation Cess rate on cigarettes as mentioned in the said Notification *w.e.f.* 18th July, 2017, along with an Explanatory Memorandum thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7577/16/17]

**REGARDING ATROCITIES AGAINST THE POOR DALITS, MINORITIES
LABOURERS, FARMERS AND MIDDLE CLASS — *Contd.***

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we, from different parties from the Opposition, have given twelve notices on core issues. The first core issue is the lynchings that are happening. ...(Interruptions)... No, Sir, we have given you the notices. We have also given notice on the issue of farmers. ...(Interruptions)... Those notices are with you. We want rulings on those notices because we want discussions on those. ...(Interruptions)... Just one second, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, please start the discussion right now. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, in the morning, the Opposition did not disrupt the House. The disruption was from the Treasury Benches. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. ...(Interruptions)... No; no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: We are ready for a discussion. ...(Interruptions)... If you want a discussion, start it right now. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek, please do not mislead. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No; no, Sir, I am not misleading. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If you are really serious about that, please start the discussion right now. ...(Interruptions)... Don't be non-serious about the discussion. Start it right now. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Leader of the House is asking to start the discussion. We also want to discuss it. ...(Interruptions)... There are twelve issues. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... See, in the morning, I had allowed the discussion. I had allowed the hon. Members. I had called the hon. lady Member. After that, you know what had happened. ...(Interruptions)... I really wanted the discussion to take place. You know that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आर्टिकल 85 ...(व्यवधान)... Article 85 of the Constitution.

श्री उपसभापति: क्या है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, मेरा यह कहना है कि सदन की बैठकें लगातार कम होती जा रही हैं। आप आर्टिकल 85 देखिए। इसमें यह दिया हुआ है कि सदन बुलाने का अधिकार महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी को है और महामहिम राष्ट्रपति को मंत्रिपरिषद लिखकर भेजती है, मंत्रिपरिषद से प्रस्ताव जाता है कि किस तारीख से किस तारीख तक सदन बुलाया जाना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, पहली लोक सभा में या राज्य सभा में 200 दिन से ऊपर काम हुआ है। यदि सदन 14 दिन का बुलाया गया है, तो सिर्फ 14 working days हैं। सदन की बैठकें निरंतर घटाई जा रही हैं और सरकार 18, 20, 22 और 24 बिल ले आएगी कि आप दिन-रात बिल पास करिए। हमारे ऊपर इसलिए बिल थोपे जा रहे हैं, ताकि हम दलितों की बात न कर सकें, हम किसानों की बात न कर सकें। ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री उपसभापति: उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं बोला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... The Government is saying that it is ready for the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: गवर्नमेंट कहाँ ready है?**(व्यवधान)**.... यह बिल्कुल ready नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप देख लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा यह कहना है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let them not beat around the bush. Please start the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: बिल्कुल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने कहा है कि चर्चा शुरू करो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Why are they running away from the discussion? ...**(Interruptions)**... They do not have any issue. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want a discussion, the Government is saying that it is ready for that. ...**(Interruptions)**... नरेश जी, मैं अभी डिस्कशन शुरू करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चेयर डिस्कशन के लिए तैयार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**.... मैं अभी डिस्कशन शुरू करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I am ready.**(Interruptions)**..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सरकार discussion चाहती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is also ready. ...**(Interruptions)**... सरकार तैयार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने बोला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, यह जो दलितों पर अत्याचार हो रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस पर कैसा discussion? ...**(व्यवधान)**... खाली दलित नहीं, किसान का भी मुद्दा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं क्या करूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): किसान का भी मुद्दा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज हजारों किसान ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do?**(Interruptions)**.. What do you want?**(Interruptions)**.. If you want a discussion, ...**(Interruptions)**... किस के लिए? ...**(व्यवधान)**... I am ready for discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... Discussion करेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... Discussion करेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... I am ready for a discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... Discussion करेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... Go to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**.. Go to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**.. I will allow a discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**.. I am ready for a discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**.. Mr. Derek, what subject you want to discuss, I am ready.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Where is the Home Minister?**(Interruptions)**...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): इन तीन वर्षों में नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़े वर्ग के हित की अनेक

योजनाएँ बनी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका उनको लाभ मिला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे लाभान्वित हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनके पास बोलने के लिए कुछ है नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चर्चा करने के लिए कुछ है नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये केवल हल्ला करके सदन को एडर्जन कराना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार discussion के लिए तैयार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...**(Interruptions)**.. The House is adjourned up to 3.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at seven minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

**REGARDING ATROCITIES AGAINST THE POOR, DALITS,
MINORITIES LABOURERS, FARMERS AND
MIDDLE CLASS — Contd.**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Nadda. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): The Government is ready for discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Leader of the House has said and so as the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has said that we are ready for discussion on the subjects given by them, on the notices given by them. ...**(Interruptions)**... They can start discussion on any subject they want, and the discussion will start immediately. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is offering that the Government is ready for a discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why don't you go back to your seats and start discussion? ...**(Interruptions)**... Why don't you go back to your seats and start discussion? ...**(Interruptions)**... Special Mentions. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... If you continue shouting, I will have to adjourn the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will be forced to adjourn the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, Dr. Maitreya. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Special Mentions, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can allow you to lay it on the Table because you cannot read it out. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I will lay it, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can lay it on the Table. Reading is not possible. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We will lay it, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me get the list. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, सदन होता है काम चलाने के लिए और(व्यवधान)... नरेश जी ने सही कहा है कि सदन ज्यादा चलना चाहिए, So, we must conduct the Business. ...(Interruptions)... The Leader of the House has already said that we are ready to discuss anything right away, immediately. Then, why are they running away from discussion? ...(Interruptions)... वे चर्चा से भाग क्यों रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... चर्चा से भाग क्यों रहे हैं? यह पहले जवाब दो। ...(व्यवधान)... आप चर्चा से भाग क्यों रहे हो? यह पहले जवाब दो। ...(व्यवधान)... चर्चा से भाग क्यों रहे हो? आपके पास कुछ कहने के लिए नहीं है, इसीलिए आप ऐसा कर रहे हो। चर्चा से भागो मत। ...(व्यवधान)... चर्चा से भागो मत, चर्चा करो। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: चर्चा करना शुरू करो। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: हिम्मत करो, चर्चा करो। ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार तो चल रही है। सरकार तो चलेगी भी ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार चलेगी भी, लेकिन आप चर्चा से क्यों डर रहे हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... आप चर्चा से भाग क्यों रहे हैं, यही मेरा मुद्दा है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप चर्चा से मत भागिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't have the list with me. So, I am going to adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... There is no list with me. We would take it up tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)...

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 19th July, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at five minutes past
three of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 19th July, 2017.*

