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Tuesday  
18 December, 2018  
27 Agrahayana, 1940 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

**RAJYA SABHA**

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, 18th December, 2018/27th Agrahayana, 1940 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have an appeal to make to all of you that whatever important issues are there, whichever notices I have received, depending on the first-cum-first basis and also on priority and merit of each case, they are being admitted — Price-rise, agricultural crisis. And, then with regard to Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and now to some parts of Odisha also, on the cyclone, Titli, — fortunately there is no cyclone in Uttar Pradesh, please don't add — the cyclone notice had been admitted and it has been now carried forward also. Today afternoon, there is a Call Attention given by hon. Members on the same subject.

With regard to the privilege notice that has been given, it is under my examination. I have to go through it in detail because it is a little complicated matter; it is partly before the court. But still I am not going into the merits and then the Government was saying, they are willing for a discussion.

With regard to Members of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, I have an appeal to make. As regards the notice given by the Members with regard to the Central Water Commission's decision and Makedatu issue, I am willing to have a discussion in the House, and then I will be asking the concerned Minister to come and respond to the Members' queries, if any. The only thing is, because it is an inter-State issue, I don't want Members to go beyond a point and then create further controversies because it will again raise tempers outside. Follow this much advice. That is my appeal to all of you. Today, once again, I want to appeal to all of you, please have a peaceful conduct of the House and allow issues to be discussed. Particularly, this afternoon, we will be discussing the Tamil Nadu situation, Kerala situation, Andhra Pradesh situation, and partly Odisha situation arising out of the cyclone, and then Bills afterwards as has already been agreed upon.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

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## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Power
- II. Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of IREDA, New Delhi and NIWE, Chennai, Tamil Nadu and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001:—
- (1) G.S.R. 528 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2015, publishing the Energy Conservation (Energy Consumption Norms, Form, Time within which, and Manner of Preparation and Implementation of Scheme, Procedure for Issue of Energy Savings Certificate and Value of Per Metric Ton of Oil Equivalent of Energy Consumed) Amendment Rules, 2015, along with delay Statement.
  - (2) G.S.R. 891 (E), dated the 19th November, 2015, publishing the Energy Conservation (the form and manner for submission of report on the status of energy consumption by the designated consumers) Amendment Rules, 2015, along with delay Statement.
  - (3) G.S.R. 373 (E), dated the 31st March, 2016, publishing the Energy Conservation (Energy Consumption Norms and Standards for Designated Consumers, Form, Time within which, and Manner of Preparation and Implementation of Scheme, Procedure for Issue of Energy Savings Certificate and Value of Per Metric Ton of Oil Equivalent of Energy Consumed) Amendment Rules, 2016, along with delay Statement.
  - (4) No. BEE/S&L/Ref/70/2016-17, dated the 26th May, 2016, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Particulars and Manner of their Display on Labels of Household Direct Cool Refrigerators) Regulations, 2016, along with delay Statement.
  - (5) No. BEE/S&L/CTV/02/2016-17, dated the 26th May, 2016, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Particulars and Manner of their Display on Labels of Colour Televisions) Regulations, 2016, along with delay Statement.
  - (6) No. BEE/S&L/Water Heater/3/2015-16, dated the 8th September, 2016,

publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Particulars and Manner of their Display on Labels of Stationary Storage Type Electric Water Heater) Regulations, 2016, along with delay Statement.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) *See* No. L.T. 10032/16/18]

- (7) BEE/S&L/AC/37/2017-18, dated the 29th November, 2017, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Particulars and Manner of their Display on Labels of Room Air Conditioners) Regulations, 2017.
- (8) No. BEE/S&L/LED/52/2017-18, dated the 28th December, 2017, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Particulars and Manner of their Display on Labels of Self-ballasted LED Lamps) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (7) to (8) *See* No. L.T. 10725/16/19]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

1. (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2017-18. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9835/16/18]

2. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), Chennai, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Performance Review of the above Institute, for the year 2017-19.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10030/16/18]

**Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of ITDC, New Delhi and various Hotel Companies and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (i) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, 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 on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9892/16/18]
- (ii) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited (PAHCL), Puducherry, for the year 2017-18, 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 on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9895/16/18]
- (iii) (a) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, Punjab for the year 2017-18, 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 on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9897/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2017-18, 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 on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9896/16/18]
- (v) (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited (UAHCL), Puri, Odisha. for the year 2017-18, 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 on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9893/16/18]

(vi) (a) Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, 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 on the working of the above company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9894/16/18]

**Statements showing action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements showing action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session shown against each:—

1. Statement No. XXVII Two Hundred and Ninth Session, 2006.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10726/16/19]
2. Statement No. XXXI Two Hundred and Eleventh Session, 2007.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10727/16/19]
3. Statement No. XXX Two Hundred and Thirteenth Session, 2008.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10728/16/19]
4. Statement No. XXX Two Hundred and Seventeenth Session, 2009.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10729/16/19]
5. Statement No. XXX Two Hundred and Eighteenth Session, 2009  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10730/16/19]
6. Statement No. XXIV Two Hundred and Twenty-first Session, 2010.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10731/16/19]
7. Statement No. XXIV Two Hundred and Twenty-second Session, 2011.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10732/16/19]
8. Statement No. XXV Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Session, 2011.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10733/16/19]
9. Statement No. XXIV Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Session, 2012.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10734/16/19]



6	<i>Papers laid</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>on the Table</i>
10.	Statement No. XXI	Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Session, 2012. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 10735/16/19]	
11.	Statement No. XX	Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Session, 2012. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 10736/16/19]	
12.	Statement No. XVIII	Two Hundred and Thirtieth Session, 2013. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 10737/16/19]	
13.	Statement No. XVI	Two Hundred and Thirty-second Session, 2014. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 10738/16/19]	
14.	Statement No. XV	Two Hundred and Thirty-third Session, 2014. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 10739/16/19]	
15.	Statement No. XIII	Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Session, 2015. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 10740/16/19]	
16.	Statement No. XIII	Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Session, 2015. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 10741/16/19]	
17.	Statement No. XII	Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Session, 2015. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 10742/16/19]	
18.	Statement No. XI	Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Session, 2015. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 10743/16/19]	
19.	Statement No. X	Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Session, 2016. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 10744/16/19]	
20.	Statement No. IX	Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Session, 2016. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 10745/16/19]	
21.	Statement No. VIII	Two Hundred and Fortieth Session, 2016. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 10746/16/19]	
22.	Statement No. VII	Two Hundred and Forty-first Session, 2016 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 10747/16/19]	
23.	Statement No. V	Two Hundred and Forty-second Session, 2017. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 10748/16/19]	
24.	Statement No. IV	Two Hundred and Forty-third Session, 2017. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 10749/16/19]	
25.	Statement No. III	Two Hundred and Forty-fourth Session, 2017-18. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 10750/16/19]	

26. Statement No. II Two Hundred and Forty-fifth Session, 2018.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10751/16/19]
27. Statement No. I Two Hundred and Forty-sixth Session, 2018.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10752/16/19]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of SPMCIL, New Delhi and IEG, Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 24 of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018:—

- (1) G.S.R. 804 (E), dated the 24th August, 2018, publishing the Fugitive Economic Offenders (Manner of Attachment of Property) Rules, 2018.
- (2) G.S.R. 805 (E), dated the 24th August, 2018, publishing the Declaration of Fugitive Economic Offenders (Forms and Manner of Filing Application) Rules, 2018.
- (3) G.S.R. 806 (E), dated the 24th August, 2018, publishing the Fugitive Economic Offenders (Procedure for Sending Fetter of Request to Contracting State) Rules, 2018.
- (4) G.S.R. 807 (E), dated the 24th August, 2018, publishing the Fugitive Economic Offenders (Procedure for Conducting Search and Seizure) Rules, 2018.
- (5) G.S.R. 808 (E), dated the 24th August, 2018, publishing the Fugitive Economic Offenders (Manner and Conditions for Receipt and Management of Confiscated Properties) Rules, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) See No. L.T. 9855/16/18]

- (6) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 25 of the Coinage Act, 2011:—

- (1) G.S.R. 99 (E), dated the 31st January, 2018, publishing the Printing of One Rupee Currency Notes, Rules, 2018.
- (2) G.S.R. 281 (E), dated the 26th March, 2018, publishing the Coinage (Issue of Commemorative coin on the occasion of 350th Birth Anniversary of Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji) Rules, 2018.
- (3) G.S.R. 592 (E), dated the 28th June, 2018, publishing the Coinage (Issue of Commemorative coins on the occasion of 125th Birth Anniversary of Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis) Rules, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 10753/16/19]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. S.O. 4152 (E), dated the 24th August, 2018, authorizing officers, not below the rank of Assistant Directors in the Directorate of Enforcement, to exercise the power to search any person and to seize such record or property which may be useful for or relevant to proceedings under the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018, issued under clause (a) of Section 9 of the Act, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9858/16/18]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. S.O. 4153 (E), dated the 24th August, 2018, appointing the Special Directors of Enforcement of the Directorate of Enforcement to perform the functions of an Administrator under the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Act, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9857/16/18]

- II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section

(1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (a) Thirteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, 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 on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8763/16/18]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9858/16/18]

### I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

### II. Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of various companies and delated papers

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993:—

- (1) G.S.R. 535 (E), dated the 8th June, 2018, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Allahabad and Debts Recovery Tribunals at Allahabad, Ranchi, Jabalpur, Patna, Lucknow and Dehradun Recruitment Rules, 2018.
- (2) G.S.R. 536 (E), dated the 8th June, 2018, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Chennai and Debts Recovery Tribunals at Ernakulam, Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore and Bangalore Recruitment Rules, 2018.
- (3) G.S.R. 537 (E), dated the 8th June, 2018, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Delhi and Debts Recovery Tribunals at Chandigarh, Delhi and Jaipur Recruitment Rules, 2018.
- (4) G.S.R. 538 (E), dated the 8th June, 2018, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Kolkata and Debts Recovery Tribunals at Hyderabad, Guwahati, Kolkata, Visakhapatnam, Siliguri and Cuttack Recruitment Rules, 2018.
- (5) G.S.R. 539 (E), dated the 8th June, 2018, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai and Debts Recovery Tribunals at Aurangabad, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Pune and Nagpur Recruitment Rules. 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) See No. L.T. 10101/16/18]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. S.O. 4176(E) dated the 27th August, 2018, specifying certain Non-Banking Financial Companies as "Financial Institution" for the purposes of Section 2 (i) (m) (iv) of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2003, under sub-section (4) of Section 31A of the Act.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10104/16/18]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (3) of Section 38 of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1040 (E), dated the 18th October, 2018, publishing the Security Interest (Enforcement) Amendment Rules, 2018.
- (2) Draft Notification No. S.O. Nil (E), dated the Nil, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 2641 (E), dated the 5th August, 2016, to omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 10105/16/18]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), No. PAD-IR-2469:2017-18, dated the April, 14-April, 20, 2018 (Weekly Gazette) publishing the Corporation Bank (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulation, 2017, under subsection (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, along with delay Statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10103/16/18]

- (v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 789 (E), dated the 21st August, 2018, exempting all goods falling under the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from SGST and IGST for relief and rehabilitation of the people of Kerala affected by floods.
- (2) G.S.R. 882 (E), dated the 14th September, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 498 (E), dated the 22nd July, 2005, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (3) G.S.R. 918 (E), dated the 24th September, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 274 (E), dated the 31st March, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 943 (E), dated the 28th September, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 122 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute/add certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 1154 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> 1 November, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 413 (E), dated the 8th May, 2000, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) *See* No. L.T. 10093/16/18]

- (vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 994 (E), dated the 4th October, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 793 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 1019 (E), dated the 10th October, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 793 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10094/16/18]

- (vii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962; and sub-section (12) of Section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 740 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 753 (E), dated the 7th August, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (3) G.S.R. 860 (E), dated the 11th September, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 744 (E), dated the 14th November, 1995, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 889 (E), dated the 17th September, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 944 (E), dated the 28th September, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 1080 (E), dated the 1st November, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) *See* No. L.T. 10093/16/18]

(viii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 1078 (E) dated the 31st October, 2018, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Second Amendment Rules, 2018, under Section 74 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

(ix) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 732 (E), dated the 2nd August, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 347 (E), dated the 21st May, 2014, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 786 (E), dated the 20th August, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 710 (E), dated the 28th October, 2013, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 787 (E), dated the 20th August, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 232 (E), dated the 15th March, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (4) G.S.R. 810 (E), dated the 24th August, 2018, Seeking to prescribe provisional assessment of all imports of "Jute products namely, Jute Yarn/ Twine (multiple folded/cabled and single), Hessain fabric and Jute Sacking bags" originating in or exported from Bangladesh by M/s Natore Jute Mills (producer), Bangladesh and M/s PNP Jute trading LLC (Exporter/Trader), USA into India, without collecting anti-dumping duty already imposed *vide* Notification No. G.S.R. 11 (E), dated the 5th January, 2017, subject to furnishing of security or guarantee, pending the outcome of New Shipper Review initiated by Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties.
- (5) G.S.R. 811 (E), dated the 24th August, 2018, Seeking to prescribe provisional assessment of all imports of "jute products namely, Jute Yarn/ Twine (multiple folded/cabled and single), Hessain fabric and Jute Sacking bags" originating in or exported from Bangladesh by M/s Aziz Fibres Limited (Producer/Exporter), Bangladesh into India, without collecting anti-dumping duty already imposed *vide* Notification No. G.S.R. 11 (E), dated the 5th January, 2017, subject to furnishing of security or guarantee, pending the outcome of New Shipper Review initiated by Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties.
- (6) G.S.R. 845 (E), dated the 6th September, 2018, Seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Chopped strands Mats of Glass Fibre' originating in or exported from Thailand, up to and inclusive of the 31st August, 2021, based on recommendations of investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties.
- (7) G.S.R. 846 (E), dated the 6th September, 2018, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 93 (E), dated the 13th February, 2015.
- (8) G.S.R. 876 (E), dated the 13th September, 2018, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 194 (E), dated the 26th March, 2013.
- (9) G.S.R. 877 (E), dated the 13th September, 2018, Seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'Flat Base Steel Wheels' originating in or exported from China PR, for a period of five years, in pursuance of final findings in sunset review of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties from the date of publication of the notification.



- (10) G.S.R. 883 (E), dated the 14th September, 2018, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 24th March, 2017.
- (11) G.S.R. 923 (E), dated the 25th September, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 498 (E), dated the 25th May, 2018 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 924 (E), dated the 25th September, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 343 (E), dated the 11th April, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) G.S.R. 998 (E), dated the 5th October, 2018, Seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'Nylon Filament Yarn (Multi Filament)' originating in or exported from Vietnam and European Union, for a period of five years, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority.
- (14) G.S.R. 1012 (E), dated the 9th October, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 680 (E), dated the 10th October, 2013, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (15) G.S.R. 1033 (E), dated the 15th October, 2018, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 924 (E), dated the 24th December, 2012.
- (16) G.S.R. 1044 (E), dated the 18th October, 2018, Seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'Flax yarn below 70 Lea count' originating in or exported from China PR, for a period of five years from the 19th day of October, 2018 in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority.
- (17) G.S.R. 1045 (E), dated the 18th October, 2018, Seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'Straight Length Bars and Rods of Alloy Steel' originating in or exported from China PR, for a period of five years from the date of publication of the notification in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority.
- (18) G.S.R. 1118 (E), dated the 15th November, 2018, imposing definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'O-acid' originating in or exported from China PR at the specified rates, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (18) See No. L.T. 10100/16/18]

(x) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 940 (E), dated the 28th September, 2018, notifying that every electronic commerce operator, not being an agent, shall collect an amount calculated at a rate of half per cent of the net value of intra-Union Territory (without legislature) taxable supplies made through it by other suppliers where the consideration with respect to such supplies is to be collected by the said operator.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10089/16/18]

- (2) G.S.R. 1004 (E), dated the 8th October, 2018, notifying the Constitution of the Authority for Advance Ruling in the certain Union Territories (without legislature), as mentioned therein.

- (3) G.S.R. 1005 (E), dated the 8th October, 2018, notifying the Constitution of the Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling in the certain Union Territories (without legislature), as mentioned therein.

[Placed in Library. For (2) to (3) See No. L.T. 10090/16/18]

(xi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 941 (E), dated the 28th September, 2018, notifying that every electronic commerce operator, not being an agent, shall collect an amount calculated at a rate of one per cent of the net value of inter-Union Territory (without legislature) taxable supplies made through it by other suppliers where the consideration with respect to such supplies is to be collected by the said operator, under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10091/16/18]

(xii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 908 (E), dated the 20th September, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 703 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert explanatory clause in the original Notification, under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10097/16/18]

(xiii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 906 (E), dated the 20th September, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 691 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert an explanation clause in the original Notification, under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10095/16/18]

(xiv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 907 (E), dated the 20th September, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 684 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert an explanatory clause in the original Notification, under Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10095/16/18]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(i) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, 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 on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10083/16/18]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, 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 on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10085/16/18]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oriental Insurance Company Ltd., New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, 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 on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10086/16/18]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Insurance Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, 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 on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10084/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the United India Insurance Company Ltd., Chennai, for the year 2017-18, 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 on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10087/16/18]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the IFCI Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Report on the Performance of the above Corporation, for the year 2017-18.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10081/16/18]
- (vii) (a) Seventieth Liquidator's Report on the voluntary winding up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India limited (IIBI), Kolkata, for the period from 01.04.2018 to 30.06.2018, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the voluntary winding up process of the above Bank, for the period from 01.04.2018 to 30.06.2018.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10079/16/18]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs**

**II. Accounts (2017-18) of CCI, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI  
P.P. CHAUDHARY): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Notification No. S.O. 3839 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2018, publishing the State Engineering

and Servicing Company of Tamil Nadu Limited (SESCOT) and the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited (TANSI) Amalgamation Order, 2018, issued under sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10113/16/18]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 840 (E), dated the 6th September, 2018, publishing the Competition Commission of India (Term of the Selection Committee and the manner of selection of panel of names) Amendment Rules, 2018, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Competition Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10114/16/18]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Notification F. No. CCI/CD/Amend/Comb.Reg1./2018, dated the 9th October, 2018, publishing the Competition Commission of India (Procedure in regard to the transaction of business relating to combinations) Amendment Regulations, 2018, under sub-section (3) of Section 64 of the Competition Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10114/16/18]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Competition Commission of India (CCI), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18. and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 52 of the Competition Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10112/16/18]

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### MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

#### **The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2018**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha.

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th December, 2018."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

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**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE – Contd.****Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी कुमार चौबे): महोदय, मैं खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक अधिनियम, 2006 की धारा 93 के अधीन स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय (स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग) की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) F.No. Stds/O&F/Notification (5)/FSSAI-2016, dated the 26th February, 2018, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) First Amendment Regulations, 2018.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10754/16/18]

- (2) F. No. 1-100/SPPAR-NOTIFICATION-CTR/FSSAI/2016, dated the 21st March, 2018, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, toxins and Residues) first Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (3) F.No. 2/SA-24/2009(1)/FSSAI, dated the 21st March, 2018, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Alcoholic Beverages) Regulations, 2018.
- (4) F.No. Stds/SCSS&H/Notification (03)/FSSAI-2016, dated the 13th April, 2018, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (5) No. Stds/CPL&CP/Notification/FSSAI-2016, dated the 7th May, 2018, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (6) F.No. Stds/SP(SCSSH)/Ice lollies notification/FSSAF2018, dated the 23rd July, 2018, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (7) F.No. 1-100/SP(PAR)-Notification/Enf/FSSAI/2014, dated the 23rd July, 2018, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, toxins and Residues) Second Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (8) F.No. 11/03/Reg/Fortification/2014, dated the 3rd August, 2018, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Fortification of Foods) Regulations, 2018.
- (9) F.No. Stds/CPL&CP/Draft Notification/FSSAI-2017, dated the 3rd August, 2018, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (10) F.No. TPA/01/REG/FSSAI-2017, dated the 29th August, 2018, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Safety Auditing) Regulations, 2018.

- (11) No. 12/01/2010-Admn. FSSAI dated the 3rd October, 2018, publishing Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (Recruitment and Appointment) Regulations, 2018.
- (12) F.No. 11/202/LAB REC/QA/FSSAI/2016, dated the 12th November, 2018, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Recognition and Notification of Laboratories) Regulations.

[Placed in Library. For (2) to (12) See No. L.T. 10109/16/19]

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### **REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2018-19):—

- (i) One hundred eighteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their thirty-ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Preservation and Conservation of Monuments and Antiquities";
  - (ii) One hundred nineteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighty-seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Maintenance of Bridges in Indian Railways";
  - (iii) One hundred twentieth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Ninety-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Management of Narcotics Substances";
  - (iv) One hundred twenty-first Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Ninety-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Working of Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) and Academic Activities of Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata for the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15";
  - (v) One hundred twenty-second Report on the subject "Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Gujarat Vidyapith"; and
  - (vi) One hundred twenty-third Report on the subject "Ineffective Monitoring by APEDA".
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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित श्रम संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Forty-third Report on 'Code on Wages Bill, 2017' pertaining to the Ministry of Labour & Employment; and
- (ii) Forty-fourth Report on 'Safety, Security and Welfare of TV/Broadcasting/Digital Entertainment/Advertisement Industry Workers' pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 99th and 103rd Reports and 100th and 104th Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 99th and 103rd Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demands for Grants (2017-18) (Demand No. 42) pertaining to the Department of Health and Family Welfare; and 100th and 104th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-18) (Demand No. 43) pertaining to the Department of Health Research.

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**MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION**

**Establishment of High Court Bench of Allahabad at Meerut**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up matters to be raised with the permission of the Chair; Zero Hour. Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my notice under Rule 267 is there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई कोर्ट की बेंच की मांग के लिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Hon. Chairman, Sir, we appreciate that hon. Chairman has agreed to discuss most of the issues which we wanted to discuss on the floor of the House and which we had decided in the



Business Advisory Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*... But one of the most important issues, which is agitating in the minds of the people across the country, there is the privilege notice which we have given against the Government... ...*(Interruptions)*... This Government misled the Parliament by giving wrong information on Rafale deal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Gulam Nabiji, I have already told you that the notice is before me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot discuss it in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The notice is before me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The entire House would like that this notice be accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Chairman take a view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The privilege motion given by the Opposition against the Government should be accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*... This Government has misled the Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल):** सभापति जी, ये चाहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... चार दिन सदन हंगामे की भेंट चढ़ गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार हर विषय पर चर्चा के लिए तैयार है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... राफेल के ऊपर चर्चा करने से विरोधी दल भाग रहे हैं, क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय आ गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दो-दो निर्णय कांग्रेस के खिलाफ आए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक राफेल पर आया है और दूसरा 1984 के सिक्खों के कत्लेआम को लेकर आया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कांग्रेस पार्टी को दोनों विषयों पर माफी मांगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार सदन में हर विषय पर चर्चा के लिए तैयार है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार राफेल पर भी चर्चा के लिए तैयार है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये जितने घंटे चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, उतने घंटे चर्चा करें, पर कांग्रेस पार्टी चर्चा से भाग रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No slogan; no placard. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, it should not be telecast also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** क्योंकि उन्हें लगता है कि उनके ...*(व्यवधान)*... भ्रष्टाचार का ...*(व्यवधान)*... उन्होंने ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो जुल्म किए हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... सिक्खों के ऊपर ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे सब सामने आएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं यह इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** मैंने आपको मौका दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपका इश्यू हो गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। Now, Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश):** सभापति जी, मेरा कहना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश देश का सबसे बड़ा राज्य है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वहाँ की आबादी लगभग 22 करोड़ है तथा यहाँ का क्षेत्रफल भी 2.43 लाख कि.मी. से अधिक है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश के 22 जिले ...*(व्यवधान)*... पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई कोर्ट बेंच की मांग को लेकर आंदोलनरत हैं।

सभापति महोदय, यहाँ से मेरठ की दूरी लगभग 650 किलोमीटर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Construction status of AIIMS at Mangalagiri, Andhra Pradesh**

\*76. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of construction of buildings and providing other infrastructure in AIIMS at Mangalagiri in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of funds approved, sanctioned, released and spent so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that physical targets which were set have not been achieved;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the manner in which Government is going to complete this AIIMS within the fixed timeframe and start its operations; and

(e) whether all the departments are going to be established in one go, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Cabinet has approved setting up of AIIMS at Mangalagiri in Andhra Pradesh at the cost of ₹ 1618 crore on 07.10.2015. As per Cabinet approval, the time-frame for completion of the project is September, 2020.

Construction Progress is as follows:

**Phase I - OPD Block & Residential Complex**

- Work started in September 2017 - Work in Progress (45.05%)
- Completion Period - 18 Months

**Phase II - Hospital and Academic Campus**

- Work awarded in March 2018 - Work in Progress (14.45%)
- Construction Period - 22 months

(b) The fund release to Executing Agency as on date is ₹ 231.02 cr. out of which ₹ 156.43 cr. has been utilized.

(c) and (d) There has been a slight delay in the achievement of the physical targets. The reason for delay was that there was a hindrance at site as a Master Plan Road was passing through the area earmarked for construction. Also, the land use had

to be changed from Agricultural to Institutional. The permission of deletion of Master Plan Road was granted by APCRDA in June 2018. The project completion time-frame remains unaltered.

(e) The AIIMS is targeted to be made fully functional by September, 2020, as per original approval.

#### **Food-credit loans to States from PSBs**

\*77. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether States have outstanding food-credit loans from Public Sector Banks (PSBs) against their accounts;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including principal, interest rates and loan repayment periods:

(c) whether any State has been given waivers with regard to food-credit loans in the past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The food credit loans are granted to various State Governments, by a consortium of banks led by State Bank of India (SBI).

SBI has reported that the total outstanding food credit as on 30.11.2018 is ₹ 95,796.74 crore. The State Arise position of food credit is given in Statement (*See* below). SBI has further stated that no waivers with regard to food credit have been given. However, in 2017, the Union Government approved one time settlement of the outstanding amount in legacy cash credit account of Government of Punjab of approx. ₹ 31,000 crore through their conversion into a long term loan.

#### *Statement*

#### *The State-wise position of food credit*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	O/s as on 30.11.2018	Rate of Interest	Loan repayment period
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,800.70	150 bps above average 1 Year MCLR rate of 5 top Food Credit	These are cash credit accounts, in which outstandings are

1	2	3	4	5
			Standing Committee Banks i.e (8.57) effective rate 10.07%, reset quarterly.	backed by value of stocks and repayable from proceeds of stock sold to FCI.
2	Haryana	6,127.05		
3	Madhya Pradesh	6,425.56		
4	Telangana	3,938.59		
5	Punjab	49,016.54		
6	Punjab (Long Term Loan)	28,488.30	Fixed rate of interest of 8.25%, subject to reset every 5 years.	This Long Term Loan is repayable in 20 years, commencing from April 2017.
TOTAL		95,796.74		

### Impact of demonitisation on industry and employments

\*78. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for calling back ₹500 and ₹1000 notes and destroying them;

(b) the expenditure for replenishing the currency withdrawn during demonetisation;

(c) the number of persons including bank workers who expired during demonetisation by standing in ques for changing currency, mental shock, work pressure etc. and whether any compensation was given to their family; and

(d) whether any study has been conducted on the impact of demonetisation on industry and employment situation in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Expenditure on printing of new notes after demonetisation has not been shown separately by the Reserve Bank of India in its Accounts. The expenditure on printing of notes during 2015-16 (the year prior to demonetisation) was ₹ 34.21 billion. ₹ 79.65 billion and ₹ 49.12 billion were spent on printing of banknotes in the year 2016-17 and 2017-18

respectively. In addition, ₹1.09 billion, ₹ 1.47 billion and 1.15 billion were spent on remittance of currency in the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.

(c) All Public Sector Banks except State Bank of India have reported nil information. State Bank of India has reported that three staff members and one customer died during the period of demonetisation. Compensation of ₹44,06,869 (including ₹ 3,00,000 to customer) was paid to their family members.

(d) No specific study has been done by Government.

#### **Solar energy for villages in Rajasthan**

\*79. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state whether Government proposes to provide the facility of electricity to villages in Rajasthan through solar energy programmes, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): As reported by the States, all the inhabited census villages in the country including those in Rajasthan stand electrified as on 28.04.2018.

Government of India have launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Mar Ghar Yojana - "Saubhagya" with an outlay of ₹ 16,320 crore for universal household electrification by providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas. Under the scheme all remaining un-electrified households including those in Rajasthan, are targeted for electrification by 31st March, 2019.

'Saubhagya' scheme includes provision of solar based standalone systems to provide electricity to un-electrified households in remote and inaccessible villages/habitations, where grid extension is not feasible or cost effective.

#### **Recovery of bank dues from wilful defaulters**

\*80. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL) data, Public Sector Banks have reported wilful defaults to the tune of ₹93,357 crores involving 7,564 borrowers as of September, 2017;

(b) if so, the details of all such wilful defaulters having exposure of more than ₹.100 crores; and

(c) the details of the efforts being made by Government to realise or recover the said bank dues and the actions taken against such wilful defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that, as per data reported by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for September 2017 quarter, as on 7.12.2018, there were 7,562 borrowers with suit-filed wilful defaults, with amount outstanding of ₹ 93,355.32 crore. With regard to wilful defaulters having exposure of ₹ 100 crore and above, RBI has apprised that there were 185 borrowers in the suit-filed wilful defaulters category with total exposure of ₹ 42,978.78 crore, as on quarter ending September 2017.

RBI has also apprised that the list of suit-filed defaulters of ₹ 1 crore and above and the list of suit-filed wilful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh and above are available in public domain on the websites of Credit Information Companies (CICs). RBI has also apprised that the list of non-suit filed defaulters of ₹ 1 crore and above and non-suit filed wilful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh and above is confidential in nature and is exempted from disclosure under section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Further, RBI, *vide* circular dated 27.6.2014, has advised all banks/financial institutions to submit the said list to all CICs directly and not to RBI from December 2014 onwards.

RBI has further apprised that, in a pending case, it has submitted to Supreme Court a list of defaulters above ₹ 500 crore in a sealed cover claiming that the said information is confidential and requested that it may not be revealed to the public. The matter is under the consideration of Supreme Court.

RBI has also apprised that a lending institution can consider publication of the photographs of only those borrowers who have been declared as wilful defaulters following the mechanism set out in RBI instructions, for which the lending institutions shall formulate a policy with the approval of their Board of Directors which clearly sets out the criteria based on which the decision to publish the photographs of a person covered in paragraph above will be taken by them so that the approach is neither discriminatory nor inconsistent.

With a view to deter wilful defaulters and help realise repayment from them, a number of steps have been taken by the Government and the banks. As per RBI's instructions, wilful defaulters are not sanctioned any additional facilities by banks or

financial institutions, their unit is debarred from floating new ventures for five years, and lenders may initiate criminal proceedings against them, wherever necessary. As per data reported by PSBs, till 30.9.2018, 2,571 FIRs have been registered against wilful defaulters, 9,363 suits have been filed for recovery from them, and action has been initiated under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 in respect of 7,616 cases of wilful defaulters. Further, as per Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011, wilful defaulters and companies with wilful defaulters as promoters/directors are debarred from accessing capital markets to raise funds. In addition, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been amended to debar wilful defaulters from participating in the insolvency resolution process.

Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to provide for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscation of his property and disentitle him from defending any civil claim. Government has also advised PSBs to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore. Further, for enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has initiated establishment of National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.

RBI Master Circular on Wilful Defaulters, dated 1.7.2015, addressed to banks, provides that legal process wherever warranted against the borrowers/guarantors and foreclosure for recovery of dues should be initiated expeditiously and, further, that the lenders may initiate criminal proceedings against wilful defaulters, wherever necessary. Government has also asked PSBs to examine all accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, if classified as Non-Performing Asset (NPA), from the angle of possible fraud and in case an account turns NPA, to seek a report on the borrower from the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau, a nodal agency for economic intelligence mandated to ensure interaction and coordination among all the concerned agencies in the area of economic offences.

#### **Proposal of Andhra Pradesh to Fifteenth Finance Commission**

\*81. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifteenth Finance Commission has received any representation or proposal seeking relaxation in distribution of funds to States from 42 per cent to 50 per cent;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the other recommendations made by Andhra Pradesh Government to the Commission;
- (d) whether the recommendations of the Andhra Pradesh Government have been taken into consideration, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) Fifteenth Finance Commission was notified by President of India *vide* Gazette Notification No. 10(1)-B(S)/2016 dated 27.11.2017 and has been asked to make its report and recommendations available by 30th October 2019. The Commission is actively engaged in consultations with various State Governments including Andhra Pradesh and Ministries in the Central Government. The details of representation of various States received by the Finance Commission, its consideration thereof and the recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission are shared with Government only after submission of its report. The Government of India does not have the representation of the state and does not comment thereon.

#### **Facelift of Jallianwala Bagh**

\*82. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal with Government to get the facelift of the Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar done, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) when the work will start and by when it is likely to be completed; and
- (c) the amount sanctioned for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India has decided to commemorate centenary of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre from 13th April, 2019 for a period of one year at pan India level. As a part of the commemorative activity, it has been decided to (i) provide basic amenities, (ii) renovate, upgrade and beautify, and (iii) develop Virtual Reality Theme based show at the Memorial. The estimated tentative cost of the project is ₹ 12.00 crore. The project is targeted to complete within the commemoration period.



**Development of Sitamarhi under Swadesh Darshan Yojana**

†\*83. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ramayan Circuit, which also includes the prominent tourist site of Sitamarhi of the State of Bihar is being developed under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the progress of development of Sitamarhi tourist site is on expected lines, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) Ramayana Circuit is one of the fifteen thematic circuits identified for development under the Swadesh Darshan scheme of Ministry of Tourism. The Ministry has initially identified fifteen destinations including Sitamarhi, Bihar for development under the Ramayana Circuit theme namely Ayodhya, Nandigram, Shringverpur and Chitrakoot (Uttar Pradesh), Sitamarhi, Buxar and Darbhanga (Bihar), Chitrakoot (Madhya Pradesh), Mahendragiri (Odisha), Jagdalpur (Chhattisgarh), Nashik and Nagpur (Maharashtra), Bhadrachalam (Telangana), Hampi (Karnataka) and Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu).

(b) The projects for development under the scheme are identified in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

The Ministry of Tourism has not sanctioned any project for the development of tourism infrastructure in Sitamarhi, Bihar.

**Provision of legal services by audit firms**

\*84. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert panel constituted by the Ministry has recommended that Advocates Act be amended to allow audit firms to offer legal services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the other recommendations of the panel and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Committee of Experts (CoE) constituted by this Ministry has recommended

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to amend the Advocates Act, 1961 to facilitate development of Indian law firms as well as audit firms into Multi-Disciplinary Practice (MDP) firms.

The CoE noted that without multi-disciplinary expertise, Indian Chartered Accountancy firms, especially the non-network firms, would not be able to provide comprehensive expertise and support to their clients, which is detrimental for the growth of Indian audit firms. Recent reforms like the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 highlight the importance of Chartered Accountants, Valuers and Lawyers working together efficiently in resolving the huge volumes of stressed assets across sectors. Even during the stakeholders' meetings it emerged that most of them including audit firms, professional institutes and industry associations favour development of MDPs in India. As a first step towards this, the CoE has recommended amendment of the Advocates Act, 1961 to promote the structure of MDPs.

The other recommendations of CoE are:-

- (i) Allowing solicitation of work through advertisement by all Chartered Accountants subject to reasonable restrictions;
- (ii) Allowing Branding with international networks to increase competitiveness of the Indian audit firms;
- (iii) ICAI to amend the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1988 to explicitly prohibit a CA from signing on behalf of any company;
- (iv) Inclusion of more services (taxation, valuation, restructuring) as prohibited non-audit services under Section 144 of the Companies Act, 2013;
- (v) Cap that non-audit fees earned by a network from a listed audit client (including its holding and subsidiary companies) shall not exceed 50% of audit fee earned by such network from such client. Auditor shall file a declaration with NFRA stating that it has complied with the cap on non-audit fees;
- (vi) NFRA be further strengthened and therefore, the rules which are presently being formulated, must provide powers to NFRA to publish audit inspection results, subject to necessary checks and balances. This will strengthen NFRA further and will provide an effective tool of deterrence for better compliance by the auditors of public companies with the applicable laws and professional standards;

- (vii) NFRA should be explicitly empowered by law to impose civil liability in the form of monetary penalties on the international network/entity with who/ which the Indian audit firm has entered into networking/membership agreement, if any audit failure or fraud is found to have been caused due to any faulty methodology being followed by that particular network.

The Report of CoE has been sent to the Government which has been put on the website of Ministry of Corporate Affairs. The Government have sought the comments of all the Stakeholders on the said report.

#### **Release of balance revenue deficit of Andhra Pradesh**

\*85. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that against the revenue deficit of ₹ 16087.76 crores, as certified by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) the Ministry has approved only ₹ 4417.89 crores for Andhra Pradesh and part of this money is yet to be released after four years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is considering to release the entire balance revenue deficit as certified by CAG; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) No. Audited figures as reflected in State Finance Accounts for 2014-15 published by AG (A&E), Andhra Pradesh and Telangana mentioned a Revenue Deficit of ₹ 16078.76 crore for the period of 2nd June, 2014 to 31st March, 2015. After taking into account ₹2303 crore released by the Central Government (GoI) during 2014-15 towards Resource Gap of the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh, the revenue deficit amounted to ₹ 13775.76 crore. Further, AG (A&E) informed that launching of new schemes by GoAP viz. Agriculture Debt Redemption Scheme, assistance to DISCOMS for taking over Financial Restructuring Plan Bonds, assistance to APTRANSCO, incentives for industrial promotion and enhanced expenditure on INDRAMMA old age and disabled pension schemes by way of broadening the base and monthly pension rate have contributed to this revenue deficit.

In order to arrive at a realistic estimate of Resource Gap for the year 2014-15, expenditure on new schemes and impact of increase in monthly pension rate and broadened base of pensioners was disallowed. However, arrears of ₹91.27 crore pertaining to 2013-14 and paid in 2014-15 were included in the Resource Gap. Thus, the amount of the Resource Gap for the reference period was arrived at ₹4117.89 crore. Of which ₹3979.50 crore including ₹2303 crore released by the Central Government in 2014-15 has already been released to the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Disbursal of funds under Museum Grant Scheme**

\*86. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the list of disbursal of funds under each component of Museum Grant Scheme since 2015, State-wise;

(b) the progress of all establishments or development of museums under this scheme, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government plans to provide additional funds to leading museums such as the Indian Museum, Kolkata for improving their condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The State-wise list of disbursal of funds under three components of the Museum Grant Scheme namely 'Development and Establishment of Museums at the regional, State and district level', 'Digitization of Museum Collections' and 'Capacity Building and Training of Museum Professionals' alongwith progress of all museums granted financial assistance for establishment of new museums or development of existing museums since 2015 is given in Statement (*See* below). For establishments or development of museums, share of the Central Government is released in three installments in the ratio of 2:1:1. The first installment, being 50% of the Central Government share, is released on approval of the project. The second installment and third installment are released, based on the financial progress and physical progress commensurate with disbursed funds for the approved project.

(c) Yes Sir, M/o Culture provides regular grant to protect and maintain museums under their administrative control including Indian Museum, Kolkata. Besides, additional funds are also provided to these Museums from time to time, apart from their regular grant to improve their conditions.

**Statement**

*State-wise list of disbursement of funds under the Components of the  
Museum Grant Scheme*

1. **The State-wise list of disbursal of funds under the component (A): " Development and Establishment of Museums at the Regional, State and District level" under the Museum Grant Scheme.**

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	FY: 2015-16	FY: 2016-17	FY: 2017-18	FY: 2018-19 (till November, 2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	252.78	0.00	480.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	137.90	210.12	73.01	26.99
3.	Assam	19.57	0.00	18.22	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	2.10	18.72	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	74.62	0.00	62.84	0.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.71	4.80	0.00	0.00
8.	Karnataka	140.00	362.80	115.00	0.00
9.	Kerala	120.00	0.00	92.44	67.57
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	50.68	0.00
11.	Maharashtra	341.09	31.28	231.28	183.20
12.	Manipur	21.80	19.28	25.00	9.27
13.	Mizoram	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Nagaland	331.82	1544.25	851.10	740.00
15.	Odisha	75.00	15.00	217.56	0.00
16.	Punjab	97.22	305.58	0.00	0.00
17.	Rajasthan	202.45	483.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Sikkim	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	16.60	58.86	464.61	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	15.00	488.21	10.48	266.53
21.	Uttarakhand	121.80	200.00	20.89	0.00
22.	West Bengal	656.82	458.13	364.02	131.22
23.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	29.43	0.00	169.20	0.00

2. **The State-wise list of disbursal of funds under the component (B): "Digitization of Museum Collections" under the Museum Grant Scheme.**

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	FY: 2015-16	FY: 2016-17	FY: 2017-18	FY: 2018-19 (till November, 2018)
1.	Haryana	-	12.50		12.50
2.	Maharashtra	-	-	4.5944	-

3. **The State-wise list of disbursal of funds under the component (C): "Capacity building and training of Museum Professionals" under the Museum Grant Scheme:**

"NIL"

4. **The State-wise list showing progress of all museums granted financial assistance for establishment of new museums or development of existing museums since 2015-16:**

Sl. No.	State	Name and Address of Museum	Financial Progress
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Archaeological Museum, Eluru, West Godavari Dist. of Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Andhra Pradesh	1st instalment released
2.		Bapu Museum, M G Road, Vijayawada, Krishna Distt. of Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Andhra Pradesh	1st instalment released

1	2	3	4
3.		Padamasree Kalluri Subba Rao memorial Museum, Anantpur Town and District, Andhra Pradesh	1st instalment released
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mumpa Museum, Bright Future Society, Ziro, M.G. Road, Hapoli, P.O. Ziro (Post Box No. 44) lower subansiri District, Arunachal Pradesh	All instalments released
5.		Siynik Museum, Bui Welfare Society, Daporjio Town, P.O. and P.S Daporjio, upper Subansiri Dist., Arunachal Pradesh	2nd instalment released
6.		Monyul Museum by Arunodaya Welfare Society Tawang Arunachal Pradesh	All instalments released
7.		Research Institute of World's Ancient Traditions, Cultures Heritage (RIWATCH), Arunachal Pradesh	All instalments released
8.	Assam	Padamshree Dr. Robin Banerjee Trust, Mission Road, Golaghat	All instalments released
9.	Goa	Museum of Christian Art, Goa, Annex Convent of Santa Monica, Old Goa	1st instalment released
10.	Gujarat	Lai Bhai Dalpat Bhai Museum,(A Division of Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Instt. of Indology) Near Gujarat University, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad	All instalments released
11.		Gujarat Museum Society, (N.C. Mehta Gallery), L. D. Institute of indology Campus, Near Gujarat University, Ahmedabad- 380 009	All instalments released
12.	Haryana	Centre for Art and Archaeology, 22, Sector-32, Institutional Area, Gurgaon, Haryana-122001	All instalments released
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Cultural and Welfare Society Tangtse Gonpa Leh	All instalments released
14.		Amar Mahal Museum and Library, (Hari tara Charitable Trust), The Palace, Jammu Tawi (J&K)	All instalments released

1	2	3	4
15.	Karnataka	Shivappa Nayaka Museum and Research Bureau, Shivamogga, Karnataka	1st instalment released
16.		Grama Karnataka Museum, Karnataka Janapada Vishwavidyala, Haveri District, Karnataka	1st instalment released
17.		Indian Music Experience and Trust (IMET) Bangalore	2nd instalment released
18.	Kerala	Guru Gopinath National Dance Museum Natanagramam Society Vattiyookavu PO Thiruvananthapuram Kerala-695013	Final instalment pending
19.		Galaxy, Karaunasai Road, Velland, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	Ist instalment released
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Shantinath Museum, Shri 1008 Digambar Jain Siddha Kshetra Aharji, Teekamgarh Teekamgarh, Madya Pradesh	2nd instalment released
21.	Maharashtra	Bombay High Court Museum, Mumbai, Maharashtra	1st instalment released
22.		Indian Numismatic, Historical and Cultural Research Centre, Nasik	All instalments released
23.		Funds and Properties of the Parsi Punchayet Bombay, of Framji Dadabhoy Alpiwalla Museum, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Mumbai	1st instalment released
24.		Symbiosis Society, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Museum and Memorial Pune	All instalments released
25.	Manipur	The Public Museum, Jiribam, Emphal East, Manipur	2nd instalment released
26.		Zogam Arts and Cultural Development Association, Churachandpur, Manipur	All instalments released



1	2	3	4
27.	Mizoram	Mizoram State Museum, Aizawl, Mizoram	All instalments released
28.	Nagaland	North East Heritage Museum at North-East Zone Cultural Centre, Nagaland	1st instalment released
29.		State Museum Kohima, Nagaland	2nd instalment released
30.		Kipi Qomi Welfare Society, Thilixu Village, Dimapur, Nagaland	2nd instalment released
31.		Ayolta Human Resource Society, Orangkong Village, Longleng District for setting up of Naga Historical District Museum	2nd instalment released
32.		Tenak Society, Mon District, Nagaland	2nd instalment released
33.		Directorate of Art and Culture, Kohima, Nagaland for setting up of Chesore Museum in Tuesang Town Nagaland	1st instalment released
34.		Heikhas Museum, Nourhe Society, C/o Dr. Kedo zato Punyii Medplus Pharmacy, Kohima, Nagaland	2nd instalment released
35.		Vikehie Welfare Society, Viswema Village, Post Jakhama Kohima, Nagaland	2nd instalment released
36.		Charity Welfare Society, Khezhakeno, Phek, Nagaland	2nd instalment released
37.		Needy People Society, Mokokchung, Nagaland	2nd instalment released
38.		Naga Traditional Museum, Khel, Kohima Village, Kohima, Nagaland	2nd instalment released

1	2	3	4
39.		Tesophenyu Light Bearer Youth Club Society, Teosophenyu Village Kohima, Nagaland	2nd instalment released
40.		Tribal Art and Textile Museum Society, Half Nagarjan, Dimapur, Nagaland (NER)	All instalments released
41.	Odisha	J.D. Centre for Art, Bhubaneswar	2nd instalment released
42.		Society for Development of Rural Literature for Purvasha Museum, P.O. Ashram Patna, Dist. Jagatsinghpur, Pin 754103, Odisha	All instalments released
43.	Punjab	Punjab War Memorial-cum-Museum (PWMCM), Amritsar-Attari Road, Punjab	1st instalment released
44.	Rajasthan	Vivekananda Museum Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Smriti Mandir Khetri Rajasthan	Final instalment pending
45.		The City Palace Museum Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation Udaipur Rajasthan	Final instalment pending
46.		Ramgopal Vijayvergia Memorial Trust, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Final instalment pending
47.		Veer Shiromani Maharaja Pratap Samiti, Tiger Hill, Badgaon Road, Manoharpura, Udaipur, Rajasthan	1st instalment released
48.		Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Rajasthan (i) Government Museum, Ahar, Udaipur (ii) Government Museum, Alwar and (iii) Government Museum, Dungarpur	All instalments released
49.	Sikkim	Museum in State Capital of Sikkim	1st instalment released

1	2	3	4
50.	Tamil Nadu	High Court Madras, Chennai	1st instalment released
51.		Government Museum St. Mark Road, Samathanapuram Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli Distt.	1st instalment released
52.		Government Museum Trichy, Rani Managammal Palace, Distt. Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu	1st instalment released
53.		Government Museum Ooty, Stone House, Distt. Udhamandalam, Tamil Nadu	1st instalment released
54.		Government Museum Thirugokarnam, Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu	1st instalment released
55.		The Madras Regiment Museum, Madras Regiment Centre Wellington (Nilgiris), Tamil Nadu -643231	All instalments released
56.		Dakshinachitra heritage Museum Madras Craft Foundation	All instalments released
57.	Uttar Pradesh	Parshwanath Vidyapeeth, ITI Road, Karaundi, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	Final instalment pending
58.		Khurseed manzil museum at La Martiniere Girls College, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	All instalments released
59.		Bharat Kala Bhavan, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	1st instalment released
60.		Allahabad High Court, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	1st instalment released
61.		Office of Cantonment Board Shahjahanpur, UP setup of Shahjahanpur Freedom Fighters Museum	1st instalment released
62.	Uttarakhand	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	1st instalment released

1	2	3	4
63.		Sumitra Nandan Pant Mueum, Kausani Distt. Bageshwar, Uttarakhand of Tourism and Culture, Uttaranchal, Sectt, Dehradun	1st instalment released
64.	West Bengal	Sir Jadunath Sarkar Resource Historical Research Centre for Studies in social science, Kolkata	Final instalment pending
65.		Nehru Museum of Science and Technology, IIT, Kharagapur, West Bengal	Final instalment pending
66.		Rabindra Bharati University, West Bengal	Final instalment pending
67.		Artsacer Foundation, BH-167 Lake Sector II Kolkata 700091	All instalments released
68.		Netaji Research Bureau, 38/2, Lala Lajpat Rai Sarani, Kolkata-700020 West Bengal	All instalments released
69.		Gaudiya Mission, Kolkata for Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu Museum, Kolkata West Bengal	Final instalment pending
70.		Sister Nivedita heritage Museum and Knowledge Centre, Bosepara Lane, Bagh Bazar, Kolkata	1st instalment released
71.		Rabindra Bhawan, Vishva Bharati, Shantiniketan-731235 West Bengal (i) Rabindra Bhavan Museum (RBM) (ii) Kala Bhawan Museum (KBM)	1st instalment released
72.		Natya Shodh Sansthan, Bidhan Nagar, Kolkata	2nd instalment released
73.		Nehru Children Museum, National Cultural Association, Leela Roy Sarani, Kolkata	All instalments released
74.		Bagnan Ananda Niketan Kirtishala, Howrah, West Bengal	All instalment released

1	2	3	4
75.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	Academy of Fine Arts and Literature, New Delhi	Final Instalment pending
76.		Shahajhanabad Museum Lahori Gate Chowk Delhi run through the Community Services Dept., North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC), Delhi	1st instalment released
77.		Srinivas Malliah Memorial Theater Crafts Trust, Kamladevi Bhawan, Theatre Crafts Museum, 5, Deen Dayal Upadhayay Marg (Rouse Avenue) New Delhi-110002	2nd Instalment released
78.		Heritage Transportation Trust, Heritage Transport Museum, 4/26, First Floor, Shanti Niketan, New Delhi	Final instalment pending
79.		NSG Vives welfare Association (NWYA), HQ NSG, Mehram Nagar, New Delhi	1st instalment released

#### **Condition of healthcare services in the country**

†\*87. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international journal has ranked the health services of the country in the extremely poor category and in its survey conducted on 133 countries stated that 24 lakh people in the country meet untimely death annually due to poor treatment;

(b) whether the same report points out that the said fatality figure was 16 lakhs in the year 2016 and this figure has gone up despite Government's claims of providing better medical facilities; and

(c) details of availability of Government doctors in rural and urban areas and details of their shortage in the country *vis-a-vis* the standard requirement?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

There is a study published by an international journal mentioning the statement. However, there is no mention of India being categorized as extremely poor in health services.

The article does not compare deaths from previous estimates and therefore there is no evidence to suggest that this number has gone up.

With the help of National Programmes and rollout of several public health schemes such as Ayushman Bharat, National Quality Assurance Standards, Kayakalp, Swasthya Swachh Sarvatra, LAQSHYA and a strong political commitment towards achieving Universal Health Coverage, the quality standards of healthcare services has been improvised.

(c) On the basis of the information provided by the States/UTs (as on 01.12.2018) on the Health Management Information System (HMIS) portal maintained by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, there were 86342 doctors available against 105986 in the Rural Areas and 15964 doctors were available against 17776 in the Urban Area.

Details of availability of Government doctors in rural and urban areas and their shortage *vis-a-vis* the sanctioned positions, in the country, are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of availability and shortage of Government Doctors in Rural and Urban areas in the country (as on 01.12.2018)*

States/UT's	No. of Doctors *					
	Sanctioned	In- Position	Shortage	Sanctioned	In -Position	Shortage
		Rural		Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All India	105986	86342	19644	17776	15964	1812
Andhra Pradesh	5104	4375	729	863	777	86
Arunachal Pradesh	149	541	-392	0	11	-11
Assam	1717	4200	-2483	61	100	-39
Bihar	4937	2507	2430	698	366	332
Chhattisgarh	3231	1755	1476	105	88	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa	529	447	82	4	5	-1
Gujarat	4871	3642	1229	825	608	217
Haryana	2330	2192	138	166	125	41
Himachal Pradesh	1785	1451	334	15	15	0
Jammu and Kashmir	3415	2356	1059	120	239	-119
Jharkhand	1682	1399	283	46	50	-4
Karnataka	6260	5033	1227	640	644	-4
Kerala	3538	3415	123	524	514	10
Madhya Pradesh	7306	3834	3472	1234	660	574
Maharashtra	9367	7835	1532	2556	2480	76
Manipur	418	593	-175	0	4	-4
Meghalaya	257	590	-333	9	25	-16
Mizoram	156	282	-126	3	8	-5
Nagaland	145	371	-226	4	6	-2
Odisha	4995	3956	1039	150	148	2
Punjab	3057	2327	730	621	483	138
Rajasthan	7899	5725	2174	799	691	108
Sikkim	69	137	-68	3	3	0
Tamil Nadu	8790	7832	958	2558	2218	340
Telangana	1919	1423	496	831	668	163
Tripura	60	737	-677	0	68	-68
Uttar Pradesh	12248	8938	3310	656	565	91
Uttarakhand	762	466	296	76	60	16
West Bengal	5602	4879	723	2921	2701	220
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	33	-30	0	0	0
Chandigarh	994	1085	-91	54	145	-91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	109	108	1	2	2	0
Daman and Diu	59	65	-6	0	1	-1
Delhi	1948	1513	435	933	1224	-291
Lakshadweep	28	73	-45	0	0	0
Puducherry	247	227	20	299	262	37

Note: Doctors attached to District Hospital is considered under rural area.

\* includes all Allopathic Doctors including Specialist and AYUSH Doctor. Negative sign indicates deployment from other hospitals.

### Special Category status to Andhra Pradesh

\*88. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that after bifurcation of erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh, the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh comprising 58.32 per cent of the population inherited only 46 per cent of the revenues of the combined State; and

(b) if so, why Government is hesitant to accord Special Category status to the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes.

(b) As regards Special Category Status, 14th Finance Commission (14th FC) did not make a distinction between Special and General Category States. However, keeping in view the financial resources and position of the States, 14th FC for award period recommended Revenue Deficit Grants to bridge the resource gap of the States. Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Commission and accordingly, decided to provide for Revenue Deficit Grants amounting to ₹22,113 crore to the States of Andhra Pradesh during the period 2015-20. The Central Government also announced Special Assistance Measure for the State of Andhra Pradesh, which would make up for the additional Central share the Centre might have released during 2015-16 to 2019-20 to Andhra Pradesh, if the funding of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) would have been shared at the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and the States. The Special Assistance will be provided by way of repayment of loan and interest for the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) signed and disbursed during 2015-16 to 2019-20 by the State, on 90% (Centre) grant basis in place of transfer on back to back basis.



**Study on beneficiaries of CSR funds**

\*89. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of companies in India which are committed or liable under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

(b) how does Government ensure that all the money under CSR is utilised by the companies;

(c) the details of the total amount generated, amount spent and amount unspent separately under CSR during the last three years; and

(d) whether there is any study on the beneficiaries of CSR Funds, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) As per the filings made by the companies upto 30.06.2018, a total of 19,933 companies have disclosed eligibility for Corporate Social Responsibility for the year 2016-17. (*Source: National CSR Data Portal*).

(b) Whenever, the violation of CSR is detected, the Registrar of Companies initiates penal action against such non-compliant companies after seeking the sanction for prosecution from the Ministry. For the FY 2014-15, prosecution against 284 companies were sanctioned out of which 33 companies have filed application for compounding. In addition to this, Ministry has established Centralised Scrutiny and Prosecution Mechanism (CSPM) in April, 2018 for the financial year 2015-16 onwards on pilot basis for enforcement of CSR provisions. Based on scrutiny, preliminary notices have been issued to 5,382 companies for financial year 2015-16.

(c) The details of prescribed, spent and unspent CSR amount are as tabulated hereunder:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Prescribed CSR Amount (₹ in crores)	Total CSR Amount Spent (₹ in crores)	Total CSR Amount Unspent (₹ in crores)
1.	2014-15	15,251.32	10,065.93	5,185.39
2.	2015-16	15,256.20	14,366.29	889.91
3.	2016-17	15,705.00	13,466.22	2,238.78

*Source: Derived from National CSR Data Portal.*

(d) No, Sir.

### CSR expenditure on education and healthcare in Kerala

\*90. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state the companies which have spent or donated funds on education and healthcare facilities under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the State of Kerala during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): As per the data obtained from the filings made by the companies upto 30.06.2018 with this Ministry, the amount spent on education and healthcare facilities under Corporate Social Responsibility by the companies in the State of Kerala are as tabulated here under:-

#### CSR spent for the three financial years in the State of Kerala

Sl. No.	Sectors	2014-15 (₹ in crores)	2015-16 (₹ in crores)	2016-17 (₹ in crores)
1.	Education	18.20	46.55	19.42
2.	Healthcare	16.56	29.23	35.14

Source: National CSR Data Portal.

The details of companies are given in the CSR Data Portal of this Ministry at [www.csr.gov.in](http://www.csr.gov.in)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Rotational Transfer Policy for AYUSH doctors

801. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rotational Transfer Policy has been framed for AYUSH doctors from Ministry of AYUSH to CGHS and *vice-versa*, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether many CGHS AYUSH doctors are working in the Ministry of AYUSH since past 10 to 15 years and their transfer is due since long;

(c) whether the transfer guidelines of CVC and DoPT are being ignored by Ministry of AYUSH and as a result the transfer of AYUSH doctors from CGHS in Ministry of AYUSH is pending since long; and

(d) by when the Rotational Transfer Policy will be implemented for a fair transparency in the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. The Rotational Transfer Policy (RTP) has been framed for AYUSH Physicians. As per RTP, AYUSH Physicians shall be placed at the disposal of the CGHS for further posting after serving in the Ministry for a period of three years.

(b) Some AYUSH Physicians have been working in the Ministry of AYUSH beyond the laid down period of three years. Such Physicians have been retained in the Ministry due to exigencies of work in public interest.

(c) No. The RTP has been formulated in compliance of CVC and DoPT guidelines.

(d) The RTP is being implemented.

#### **Indo-Japanese agreement for promotion of Yoga and Ayurveda**

802. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government has entered into an agreement with Japan to promote the Indian traditional medical system of Yoga and Ayurveda, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Yes. A Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) in the field of Healthcare and Wellness has been signed between the Ministry of AYUSH of Republic of India and the Kanagawa Prefectural Government of Japan. The MoC envisages the following salient areas for cooperation between the two countries:

- (i) Promotion of understanding and interaction with regard to "ME-BYO" and "Ayurveda and Yoga".
- (ii) Human Resource Development.
- (iii) Any other areas decided between the participants.

#### **AYUSH hospitals**

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

(a) whether Government is formulating any plan to set up Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) hospitals in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) to (c) As public health is a State subject, opening of AYUSH Hospitals come under the purview of respective State/UT Governments. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) there is a provision of financial assistance to set up upto 50-bedded integrated Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) hospitals. Under NAM, grant-in-aid is being provided to State/UT Governments as per their proposed State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs). The State/UT-wise list of approved 50-bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals is given in Statement.

*Statement*

*Status of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals approved under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) during 2014-15 to 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated Hospitals approved
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	2
3.	Bihar	1
4.	Chandigarh	1
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	2
8.	Haryana	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2

1	2	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
11.	Karnataka	2
12.	Kerala	1
13.	Lakshadweep	1
14.	Maharashtra	4
15.	Manipur	4
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4
17.	Meghalaya	1
18.	Nagaland	3
19.	Odisha	2
20.	Puducherry	2
21.	Punjab	2
22.	Rajasthan	5
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	2
25.	Telangana	3
26.	Tripura	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	16
28.	Uttarakhand	1
29.	West Bengal	2
TOTAL		75

**Academic studies conducted under AYUSH Ministry**

804. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of studies conducted by the Ministry, especially through randomised double-blind trials and in large survey cohorts of varied categories, that

prove the efficacy of Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic medicine for any disorder or disease;

(b) whether such studies have been peer-reviewed and cross-verified with international studies and standards, if so, details thereof;

(c) if not, reasons therefor;

(d) whether any prescribed medications, or medications promoted by the Ministry or its statutory bodies, had a recorded instance of side-effects, or been shown to cause side-effects by any independent study; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Central Councils for Research in Homoeopathy and Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences have conducted 69 clinical studies including Randomised Controlled Clinical Trials (RCTs) and Cohort Studies to validate the efficacy of Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic medicines. The RCTs have been conducted in the area of cancer, mental health, viral and vector borne diseases, gastrointestinal-gynaecological-neurological-rheumatologic and urological diseases as per the extant guidelines and standards for clinical research and ethics and published in the peer-reviewed indexed national and international journals.

(d) and (e) Ministry of AYUSH and the statutory bodies under the Ministry *i.e.* Central Council of Indian Medicine and Central Council of Homoeopathy have neither promoted any particular medications nor received any reports of side effects except an independent study published in online Indian Journal of Gastroenterology on 24 January, 2018 entitled "Clinical outcomes - histopathological patterns, and chemical analysis of Ayurveda and herbal medicines associated with severe liver injury. A single-centre experience from southern India", which has come to the notice of Ministry. In this study conducted by allopathic practitioners, ninety four patients alleged suffering from severe liver injury are reported to have consumed Ayurvedic and herbal medicines.

**Ayush hospital and Yoga Wellness Centre in every district**

805. SHRI D. KUPENDRA 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 Government plans for an AYUSH hospital and a Yoga Wellness Centre in every district of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the status of the said proposal and whether AYUSH hospital and Yoga Wellness Centre have not been set up so far in every district; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and 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) to (c) As public health is a State subject, opening of AYUSH Hospital and Yoga Wellness Centre comes under the purview of respective State/UT Governments. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) there is a provision of financial assistance to set up upto 50-bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals and Yoga Wellness Centres. Under NAM, grant-in-aid is being provided to State/UT Governments as per their proposed State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs). The State/UT-wise list of approved 50-bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals and Yoga Wellness Centres is given in Statement-I [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No. 803 Part (A) to (C)] and Statement-II respectively.

***Statement-II***

*States/UT-wise AYUSH Wellness Centres assisted during the financial year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 under NAM*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (As on date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	3	3	3	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	9	-	12	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1	1	1	3
4.	Assam	2	2	10	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	3	-	2	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	10	12	-	12
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Daman and Diu	-	2	2	-	2
10.	Delhi	1	4	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	4	4	4	4
12.	Gujarat	-	5	6	12	-
13.	Haryana	21	10	-	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	31	14	4	18
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	2	12	12	-
16.	Jharkhand	-	1	-	-	-
17.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Kerala	5	10	2	14	15
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	1	-	2
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	31	31	-	-
21.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	19	-
22.	Manipur	3	3	3	4	8
23.	Mizoram	-	5	3	-	20
24.	Meghalaya	1	-	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	1	3	4	4	4
26.	Odisha	-	34	14	16	16
27.	Puducherry	1	1	1	1	1
28.	Punjab	-	2	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	-	-	295	-	-
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	9	17	40	38
32.	Telangana	2	4	5	16	22



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Tripura	12	5	5	-	4
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	17	42	41	50
35.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	8	11
36.	West Bengal	-	-	-	3	12
TOTAL		57	211	487	216	261

**AYUSH hospitals in every district of Maharashtra**

806. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up AYUSH hospitaits with indoor patient facility and clinics in all the districts of Maharashtra to provide AYUSH treatment to the people; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and 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) As public health is a State subject, opening of AYUSH Hospitals come under the purview of respective State Government. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) there is a provision of financial assistance to set up upto 50-bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals with outdoor and indoor patient facilities. Under NAM, grant-in-aid is being provided to State/UT Governments including the State of Maharashtra as per their proposed State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs). Under NAM, 4 units of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals at Nandurbar, Pune, Sindhudurg and Ahmednagar have been approved for the State of Maharashtra.

**Co-locating AYUSH facilities with PHC/CHC/DH**

807. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to co-locate AYUSH facilities at

Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) in all the States across the country; and

(b) if so, details of the States and the districts therein in which facilities of alternative medicine *i.e.*, AYUSH facilities are available along with allopathy medical facilities at PHCs, CHCs and DHs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Public health is a State subject. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), financial support is provided to States/UTs across the country for strengthening their healthcare systems including mainstreaming of AYUSH facilities through co-location based on their requirements projected by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). This also includes support for engagement of AYUSH doctors/Paramedics on contractual basis in co-located public health facilities. Similarly, under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) financial support is provided to States/UTs for better access to AYUSH Services through co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) as per the requirement projected by them in their State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs).

(b) The details of the States/UTs in which co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) as on 30.06.2018 are given in Statement.

*Statement*

*Details of Co-locating AYUSH facilities at PHC/CHC/DH*

Sl. No.	State	AYUSH Co-locating Facilities at PHC/CHC/DH			
		DH	CHC	PHC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	36	0	0	36
2.	Chhattisgarh	18	98	454	570
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1	32	101	134
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	11	398	431
5.	Jharkhand	24	48	97	169

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Madhya Pradesh	36	105	323	464
7.	Odisha	3	314	1162	1479
8.	Rajasthan	1	164	837	1002
9.	Uttar Pradesh	102	666	627	1395
10.	Uttarakhand	13	53	44	110
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
12.	Assam	0	0	0	0
13.	Manipur	7	17	78	102
14.	Meghalaya	11	23	58	92
15.	Mizoram	9	9	5	23
16.	Nagaland	9	20	9	38
17.	Sikkim	4	1	4	9
18.	Tripura	3	21	84	108
19.	Andhra Pradesh	9	105	273	387
20.	Goa	2	4	26	32
21.	Gujarat	0	7	705	712
22.	Haryana	20	97	109	226
23.	Karnataka	13	10	630	653
24.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
25.	Maharashtra	23	238	20	281
26.	Punjab	20	69	143	232
27.	Tamil Nadu	31	385	537	953
28.	Telangana	8	46	479	533
29.	West Bengal	16	213	222	451

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	4	20	27
31.	Chandigarh	1	2	1	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2	9	11
33.	Daman and Diu	2	2	2	6
34.	Delhi	43	0	122	165
35.	Lakshadweep	4	6	5	15
36.	Puducherry	4	4	39	47
ALL INDIA		498	2776	7623	10897

Source: NHM-MIS Report (30.06.2018)

#### Committee on Penal Provision of Companies Act, 2013

808. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a Committee to review the Penal Provision of Companies Act, 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the move will reduce the burden of Trial Courts in the country and rather allow them to concentrate on more serious offences; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) A Committee was constituted by the Ministry to review the offences under the Companies Act, 2013 in July, 2018. The terms of reference of the Committee were as follows:

(i) To examine the nature of all 'acts' categorized as compoundable offences viz. offences punishable with fine only or punishable with fine or imprisonment or both under the Companies Act, 2013 and recommend if any of such 'acts'

may be re-categorised as 'acts' which attract civil liabilities wherein the company and its 'officers in default' are liable for penalty;

- (ii) To review the provisions relating to non-compoundable offences and recommend whether any such provisions need to be re-categorised as compoundable offence;
- (iii) To examine the existing mechanism of levy of penalty under the Companies Act, 2013 and suggest any improvement thereon;
- (iv) To lay down the broad contours of an in-house adjudicatory mechanism where penalty may be levied in a MCA21 system driven manner so that discretion is minimised;
- (v) To take necessary steps in formulation of draft changes in the law;
- (vi) Any other matter which may be relevant in this regard.

The Committee deliberated and re-examined various aspects and submitted the Report on 27th August, 2018. The Committee *inter alia* recommended re-categorising of 16 offences out of the 81, which are in the category of compoundable offences, to an in-house adjudication framework wherein defaults would be subject to a penalty levied by an adjudicating officer.

- 2. As per the Committee's report, a large number of cases concerning compoundable offences are pending in the trial courts, a significant number of which relate to non-filing of Financial Statements and Annual Returns, which have been recommended by the Committee to be shifted to the in-house adjudication mechanism.
- 3. In pursuance of recommendations of the Committee, the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 was promulgated on November 2, 2018 by the Honourable President of India to amend the Companies Act, 2013 *inter alia* to implement the recommendations made by the Committee with respect to re-categorisation of above offences into civil wrongs. This is expected to significantly reduce the case load of Special Courts for such cases, thereby enabling them to concentrate on serious corporate offences.

**CSR funds invested in Aspirational Districts**

809. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the CSR funds invested in Aspirational Districts during financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18; and

(b) respective percentage of total amount of CSR funds invested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the filings made by the companies upto 30.06.2018 in the MCA 21 registry, the details of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure have been complied and analysed for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 only. A total of 117 districts have been declared as Aspirational Districts. The details of the CSR expenditure in those districts which fall in the list of Aspirational Districts are as follows:

Parameter	2015-16	2016-17
Total Amount spent (in ₹ crores)	287.04	177.24
Percentage of the Amount spent on Aspirational Districts, over the total CSR expenditure of the respective financial year	2.00	1.32

**Competition Law Review Committee**

810. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a Competition Law Review Committee to review the Competition Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) On 1st October, 2018 the Government constituted a Competition Law Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Corporate

Affairs to review the Competition Act, 2002. The terms of reference of the committee are:-

- (i) To review the Competition Act/Rules/Regulations, in view of changing business environment and bring necessary changes, if required;
- (ii) To look into international best practices in the competition field, especially anti-trust laws, merger guidelines and handling cross border competition issues;
- (iii) To study other regulatory regimes/institutional mechanisms/government policies which overlap with the competition Act; and,
- (iv) Any other matters related to competition issue and considered necessary by the committee.

#### **Action against shell companies under Companies Act**

811. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of shell companies and entities that are primarily used as conduits for dealing in black money and hawala transactions have come to the notice of Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including companies identified by Government;
- (c) whether Government has served or proposes to serve show cause notices to such companies and deregister them under various sections of the Companies Act; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The term 'Shell Company' is not defined in the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act'). However, Section 248(1) (c) of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for removal of name of company from the register of companies if it is not carrying on any business or operation for a period of 2(Two) immediately preceding financial years

and has not made any application within such period for obtaining the status of a dormant company under Section 455 of the Act, 2013. Accordingly the names of 2,26,166 and 1,00,150 companies have been struck off during the financial year 2017-18 and 2018-19 (upto 30.11.2018) respectively by the Registrar of Companies after following the prescribed procedure under the Companies Act, 2013. This is a continuous process.

### Unspent CSR funds of private sector

812. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of CSR funds spent by the private sector since last three years till date, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is huge unspent funds under CSR, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the private players are suggested to fund CSR activities which are related to the various schemes of Government, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the data derived from the filings made by the private companies up to 30.06.2018, in the MCA 21 Registry, the details of the Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure for the last 3 years are given below:

Year of Filing	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	No. of Companies	Total Amount spent (₹ crore)	No. of Companies	Total Amount spent (₹ crore)	No. of Companies	Total Amount spent (₹ crore)
Private Companies	16,405	7,249	21,060	10,190	19,561	10,222

Source: National CSR Data Portal.



(b) The CSR amounts unspent by companies (PSUs and Private companies) for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are ₹ 5,185.39 crores, ₹ 889.91 crores and ₹ 2,238.78 crores respectively on the basis of filings made by companies in MCA21 upto 30.06.2018. Whenever, violation of CSR provisions is noticed, the Registrar of Companies initiates penal action against such non-compliant companies after sanction of Prosecution. For the year 2014-15, prosecution against 284 companies were sanctioned out of which 33 companies have filed applications for compounding. Further, the Ministry has established Centralized Scrutiny and Prosecution Mechanism in April, 2018 for handling cases pertaining to financial year 2015-16 onwards on pilot basis for enforcement of CSR provisions. Based on scrutiny, preliminary notices have been issued to 5,382 companies for financial year 2015-16.

(c) No, Sir. However the companies can contribute their CSR Funds to any Government scheme provided the Scheme permits participation by Corporates.

#### **Resignation by auditors of listed companies**

813. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN:

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that auditors in as many as 204 listed companies have submitted their resignation between January 1 and July 17, 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this startling data is now the subject of an investigation by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Since 01.01.2018 to 17.07.2018, auditors of 204 listed companies have resigned as per filings in the MCA21 Registry.

The details are hereunder:

Registrar of Companies (ROC)	No. of Listed Companies
Ahmedabad	30
Bengaluru	02
Chandigarh	08
Chennai	06
Chhattisgarh	02
Coimbatore	04
Delhi	35
Goa	02
Gwalior	03
Hyderabad	09
Jaipur	10
Kolkata	35
Mumbai	53
Pune	03
Shillong	02
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>204</b>

(c) and (d) No Sir.

#### **Fire safety measures in museums**

814. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is satisfied with the fire safety measures in its museums;  
and

(b) how often is fire safety audit done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Various fire safety measures, as per guidelines for Disaster Risk

Management in museums framed by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), have been introduced in the museums under administrative control of Ministry of Culture.

(b) Fire safety audit in the museums under the administrative control of Ministry of Culture are carried out periodically.

**Source of funds for maintenance of historical monuments**

815. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds received through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) is the only source for the maintenance of historical monuments apart from the funds generated through sale of tickets;

(b) if not, the other sources of the funds for the maintenance thereof and the percentage contribution of the different heads through which the funds are generated; and

(c) the amount that has been received through CSR, and the percentage funding by corporate under the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Sir, the conservation and maintenance work of monuments is attended from the funds allocated through budget of the Government of India. The contribution of the CSR, is for development works at selected monuments through NCF. The revenue collected through various sources like Ticketing, Photography, filming, Parking and from holding cultural events from selected centrally protected monument etc, is deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India.

(c) The details of the amount received through CSR, during last three years are as given below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount received (₹ in lakhs)
1.	2015-16	354.80
2.	2016-17	300
3.	2017-18	250

**Funds for cultural activities and heritage preservation in Kerala**

816. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allotted for various cultural activities and heritage protection projects in Kerala from 2015-16 to 2017-18; and

(b) whether any financial aid is granted for the renovation or construction of Ayyankali Monument at Venganoor, Thiruvananthapuram district of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Culture implements a number of schemes and programmes aimed at protection/preservation/development/revival and promotion of Indian culture. As the schemes are not implemented on State-wise basis, no State-wise funds are allocated.

The fund allotted for conservation and preservation activities in Kerala State by Archaeological Survey of India during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 is as under:

Year	Fund allocation (₹ in crores)
2015-16	5.45
2016-17	2.85
2017-18	3.25

(b) ASI is not granting any financial aid for renovation and construction of Ayyankali monument at Venganoor.

**Restoration of Konark Sun Temple by ASI**

817. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has carried out restoration work on the 13th century Konark Sun Temple in Odisha, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the original stone carvings of the monument have been removed and replaced with plain stones as reported in the print media, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir. Sun Temple Konark is a protected monument of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and the essential conservation, preservation and environmental development work on it is attended by the ASI as per the requirements of the site.

(b) No Sir. No such carvings have been replaced by the plain stones. However, for structural stability wherever the stone work was missing or no evidence of original features was available, the plain stones have been used, while attending repair/restoration work. The conservation work of temple is executed by the ASI as per the guidelines in the International Charters and Conservation Policy of ASI.

#### **Measures to preserve Victoria Memorial**

818. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any preventive measures for preservation of Victoria Memorial and if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and expenditure incurred in this regard during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been an increase in footfall and revenue generated by way of entry tickets; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken or being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

Government has taken a number of preventive measures for preservation of VMH, namely, preservation and digitisation of artefacts, modernisation and renovation of galleries and stores, security fencing of office building and maintenance of the garden.

Year-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred during last three years by Victoria Memorial Hall (VMH) for aforesaid activities are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Fund allocation	Expenditure incurred
2015-16	1352.04	788.76
2016-17	1128.45	1128.98
2017-18	1496.17	859.45

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

Details of last three years are as under:

Year	Visitors	Amount (₹)
2015-16	33,02,053	5,71,90,910
2016-17	35,05,545	6,19,46,880
2017-18	36,26,149	6,65,72,740

This increase in footfall is due to implementation of a multimedia campaign by the Government through its web portal, major newspapers and organising important cultural events throughout the year.

#### **Institution for promoting Gandhian philosophy and ideals**

819. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action plan has been drawn by Government for 150th Birth Anniversary Celebration of Mahatma Gandhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what concrete measures are proposed to be taken to create permanent institutions in the country to propagate and promote Gandhian philosophy and ideals; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to establish any exclusive interactive museum of international standards on several facets of the life of Mahatma Gandhi in the country, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India has decided to commemorate 150th birth

anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi for a period of two years from 2.10.2018 to 2.10.2020 at national as well as international level. A National Committee (NC) under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble President of India and an Executive Committee (EC) under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister have been constituted to consider policies and decide programmes/activities under the commemoration. Pursuant to discussions held in the meeting of NC on 2.5.2018 and EC on 18.7.2018, a large number of activities have been decided for implementation by different Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments.

(b) There are a large number of institutions in the country which are solely engaged towards promotion and propagation of Gandhian values and ideals. No proposal to create any new such institution on Mahatma Gandhi is under consideration of the Government at present.

(c) A number of digital interactive museums on Mahatma Gandhi have been established in the country at various places. To keep pace with the change in technology, Government takes measures to upgrade them from time to time.

#### **Revenue from monuments under ASI**

820. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of monuments that fall under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(b) the number of monuments that charge a ticket for entry;

(c) total revenue generated through entry fee for monuments in the last three years, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(d) total amount spent by ASI for maintenance and upkeep of these monuments in the last three years, the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are 3691 monuments/sites declared as of National importance falls under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) 116 monuments are ticketed monuments.

(c) The revenue generated through entry fee for monuments in the last three years is as under:

2015-16	₹93.95 crores
2016-17	₹224.77 crores
2017-18	₹269.40 crores

(d) The amount spent for conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments/sites in the country during the last three years is as under:

	(₹ in lacs)
2015-16	23746.25
2016-17	30176.22
2017-18	41076.79

#### **Vacancy of monument attendants in Maharashtra**

821. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether watch and ward and day-to-day maintenance of protected monuments has been mainly left to daily-wagers or contractual workers in Maharashtra because most of the regular posts are vacant.

(b) if so, the number of sanctioned and vacant regular posts of monument attendants for protected monuments in Maharashtra;

(c) the reason for keeping posts vacant; and

(d) whether there is any time-frame that Government has fixed to fill-up the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As against 382 posts of Multi Tasking Staff (MTS) sanctioned for protection of monuments in the State of Maharashtra, 161 posts are vacant. However, for certain services, such as, security, maintenance work under Annual



repairs/special repairs etc. workers have been engaged through outsourcing agency as per General Financial Rules, 2017.

(c) The posts have remained vacant on account of the time taken to fill up vacancies by direct recruitment through Staff Selection Commission (SSC).

(d) The Department is taking necessary steps to fill up the vacancies expeditiously through SSC.

### **Implementation of Project Mausam**

822. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched project Mausam to revive cultural ties with countries in the Indian Ocean region;

(b) the year-wise allocation of funds to the project; and

(c) the status of implementation of project Mausam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The year wise allocation of funds is mentioned below as per approved SFC:-

1.	2015-16	₹ 78,225,975/-
2.	2016-17	₹ 72,018,527/-
3.	2017-18	Nil
Unused amount has been re-allocated as mentioned below:-		
4.	2018-19	₹ 2,80,95,532
5.	2019-20	₹ 3,19,43,765

(c) The Government has indentified 39 countries to bring on board for transnational nomination for World Heritage status, the names of which are given in Statement (*See* below). Indian missions in these countries have been requested to identify appropriate authority/expert/resource/person for dialogue. Seminars and academic activities have been taken in IGNCA.

**Statement***List of 39 Indian Ocean countries identified under Project Mausam*


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1	Bahrain	21	Myanmar
2	Bangladesh	22	Oman
3	Cambodia	23	Pakistan
4	China	24	Philippines
5	Comoros	25	Qatar
6	Egypt	26	Singapore
7	Eritrea	27	Sri Lanka
8	Reunion, French Department	28	Saudi Arabia
9	Indonesia	29	Seychelles
10	Iraq	30	Somalia
11	Iran (Islamic Republic)	31	South Africa
12	Jordan	32	Sudan
13	Kuwait	33	Syrian Arab Republic
14	Kenya	34	United Republic of Tanzania
15	Lebanon	35	Thailand
16	Madagascar	36	Turkey
17	Malaysia	37	United Arab Emirates
18	Maldives	38	Viet Nam
19	Mauritius	39	Yemen
20	Mozambique		

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**Protection of monuments and sites by ASI**

823. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of historical monuments/temples and other sites protected by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country as a whole and in Jharkhand and Gujarat in particular;

(b) whether Government proposes to strengthen ASI to enable it to protect all the historical monuments and heritage sites and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is considering to provide more funds to protect/recreate/restore these monuments/sites and develop the peripheral area within the range of 500 metres and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are 3691 monuments/sites including 13 in Jharkhand and 203 in Gujarat declared as of National importance in the country and are under protection of the Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) Archaeological Survey of India has taken various steps to strengthen its functioning by way of filling up regular vacancies in the various grades and wherever necessary, by engaging manpower through outsourcing to enable it to protect all the historical monument and heritage sites under its control.

(c) There is no such proposal for more funds.

#### **Charges imposed by banks on transactions**

824. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of zero balance accounts opened in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that banks are charging for every transaction including for withdrawal of one's own money; and

(c) the number of banks deducting the money from accounts for such transactions, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) *Vide* Reserve Bank of India (RBI) circular dated 10.8.2012, banks are permitted to offer "Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account" (BSBDA). which do not have the requirement of any minimum balance. Following basic minimum services are also available to BSBD account holders free of cost:

- Deposit, monthly maximum four withdrawals including ATM withdrawals, receipt/credit of money through electronic payment channels or by means of collection/deposit of cheques.

Further, under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), one BSBD account is opened for the beneficiaries with free RuPay debit card with in-built accident insurance coverage of ₹ 1 lakh (since enhanced to ₹2 lakh *w.e.f.* 28.8.2018) and Over Draft (OD) facility upto ₹5,000 (upper limit of OD since enhanced to ₹ 10,000).

Depending upon the transactions earned out by BSBD/Jan-Dhan account holder, the balance in any such account can vary on day-to-day basis and may even become zero on a particular day. Hence, zero balance accounts under BSBD/PMJDY are not centrally monitored.

However, State-wise number of BSBD accounts and out of which how many are PMJDY accounts are given in the Statement.

Besides, as per RBI's direction on 'Usage of ATMs - Rationalization of number of free transactions', dated 14.08.2014, a minimum of three free transactions at any other bank's ATMs at six metro location, *viz.* Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad and a minimum of five free ATM transactions at a bank's own ATM at any other location is permitted during a month.

Beyond this minimum number of free ATM transactions, banks have their Board approved policy on charges from customers on ATM transactions, subject to a cap on customers' charges of ₹20 per transaction.

Further, Scheduled Commercial Banks are permitted vide RBI's Master Circular dated 1.7.2015 on 'Customer Service in Banks' to fix service charges for various types of services rendered by them. While fixing service charges, banks have been advised to ensure that the charges are reasonable and not out of line with the average cost of providing these services. In this regard, banks have been advised to identify basic services and the principles to be adopted / followed by them for ensuring reasonableness in fixing such charges. They have been further advised to take steps to ensure that customers are made aware of the service charges upfront and changes in the service charges are implemented only with the prior notice to the customers.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	State Name	Total number of BSBD accounts as on 31.3.2018	Total number of PMJDY accounts as on 28.3.2018
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	75645	54002
2.	Andhra Pradesh	27020046	9039150

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	298563	252365
4.	Assam	17564486	12750532
5.	Bihar	52001050	33910007
6.	Chandigarh	389210	247625
7.	Chhattisgarh	17442747	13056159
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	175779	93034
9.	Daman and Diu	64789	42084
10.	Delhi	6254789	4051501
11.	Goa	315817	148316
12.	Gujarat	21529580	11947326
13.	Haryana	12539253	6502030
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1741070	993202
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3884840	1951402
16.	Jharkhand	15255659	11204018
17.	Karnataka	26067009	11773052
18.	Kerala	7574525	3580465
19.	Lakshadweep	30929	5215
20.	Madhya Pradesh	45235855	27318396
21.	Maharashtra	37548239	22152759
22.	Manipur	921436	793887
23.	Meghalaya	544590	417032
24.	Mizoram	451493	268058
25.	Nagaland	336027	218322
26.	Odisha	21556268	12429579
27.	Puducherry	389015	144898
28.	Punjab	11304375	6090117
29.	Rajasthan	31331837	24324081

1	2	3	4
30.	Sikkim	172703	89667
31.	Tamil Nadu	22559084	8982030
32.	Telangana	16126936	8990452
33.	Tripura	1569568	828662
34.	Uttar Pradesh	85620992	47562281
35.	Uttarakhand	3553631	2201451
36.	West Bengal	46700528	30025972
GRAND TOTAL		536148363	314439129

Source: RBI, Public Sector Banks & major Private Sector Banks

#### **Adverse impact of demonetisation on MSME**

825. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with two years in retrospect, recent reports indicate that micro and small business firms are still reeling under the impact of demonetisation with a rather bumpy start for the GST regime;

(b) whether the latest RBI figures show that the loan default margin of these firms doubled over last year — from ₹8249 crore by March, 2017 to ₹16118 crores by March, 2018; and

(c) whether as statistics indicate, demonetisation has failed to reduce the size of the cash-based economy with ATM withdrawals from 66 different banks in April 2018, up by 22 per cent from the same period last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNA P.): (a) to (c) Information is being collected.

#### **Committee for passing reserves of RBI to Government**

826. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recent board meeting of RBI to sort out issue of passing on reserves of RBI to centre every year as was being done during last five years based on recommendations of YH Malegam Committee, it was resolved to set up a committee;

(b) whether the membership and terms of reference of the Committee will be jointly decided by the Centre and RBI leaving no scope for either side to complain of biasness; and

(c) whether Government has chosen to wait for another few months to effectively seek transfer of RBI reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) In the meeting of Central Board of RBI held on November 19, 2018, it was decided to constitute an Expert Committee to examine the Economic Capital Framework of RBI.

Further, it was decided that the Terms of Reference and Composition of the Expert Committee would be jointly determined by the Government and RBI. The Government has asked for a review of RBI's Economic Capital Framework.

**Exemption to agricultural co-operative societies from income tax**

827. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received from various States regarding exemption to agricultural cooperative societies from income tax;

(b) if so, the names of the States; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No Sir. Government has not received any such proposal. However, it may be noted that the existing provisions of section 80P of the Income tax Act, 1961 provides deduction to various cooperative societies (other than specified cooperative banks) subject to fulfillment of conditions specified in the said section. The quantum of deduction under the said section depends upon the nature of the activities carried out by the cooperative societies.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Reduced credit supply to exporters from gems and jewellery industry**

828. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the PNB fraud came to the fore, getting credit has become difficult for exporters, from the gems and jewellery industry; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make credit supply accessible again to the gems and jewellery industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India data on sectoral deployment of bank credit, collected from select 41 Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) that account for 90% of the total non-food credit deployed by SCBs, gross bank credit of SCBs to gems and jewellery industries has grown from ₹ 68,100 crore (June 2018) to ₹ 69,700 crore (September 2018).

#### **Chit fund and ponzy schemes scams in West Bengal**

829. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognisance of various chit fund and ponzy schemes scams which took place in West Bengal, like Saradha Scam and Rose Valley Scam;

(b) if so, the details of all such scams and investigations carried out till date;

(c) the details of all persons whose name came out during the investigation of these scams; and

(d) the details of action taken by securities market regulator SEBI to ensure that such fraudulent schemes no longer take place again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Government has taken cognisance of various chit fund and ponzy schemes scams. The details of such scams and investigations (as per regulators and enforcement agencies) are:

- The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 42 cases relating to Chit Fund and Ponz; schemes scams which took place in West Bengal during the last 4 years (Nil in 2015, Nil in 2016; 24 in 2017 and 18 in 2018 upto 30.11.2018).
- The Enforcement Directorate (ED) has informed that attachments for the value of ₹ 274.62 crores have been issued and prosecution complaints filed against 10 persons in the case of Saradha Group of Companies; attachments for the value of ₹ 860.80 crores have been issued and prosecution complaints



filed against 8 persons in the case of M/s Rose Valley Group of Companies; and attachments for the value of ₹ 3.16 crores have been issued in the case of MPS Developers Limited with 5 persons mentioned in the prosecution complaint.

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that 326 cases of unauthorized collection of funds in the State of West Bengal were discussed in the State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) meetings in West Bengal, so that action may be taken by the respective regulators/law enforcement agencies in the State for dealing with the complaints.
- During the last three financial years and the current year (till November 2018), the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has passed orders against 73 entities (34 in 2015-16, 11 in 2016-17, 19 in 2017-18 and 9 in 2018-19) for carrying Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) activities without obtaining registration from SEBI, directing these entities to refund the monies collected from investors with returns promised, and restraining the directors from accessing the securities market in accordance with SEBI (CIS) Regulations, 1999. With the aim of spreading financial literacy and protection of small investors, SEBI has also under taken the following initiatives:
  - (i) Financial education through Resource Persons (RPs) for various target groups.
  - (ii) "Visit to SEBI" program for students.
  - (iii) Investor awareness programs through Stock exchanges, Depositories and Investors' Associations.
  - (iv) Mass Media awareness campaign through TV/Radio/Print/bulk SMSes/Digital media/cinema.
  - (v) Dedicated investor website <http://investor.sebi.gov.in> with relevant educational and awareness material including Do's and Don't's.
  - (vi) SEBI toll free helpline for investor assistance.

#### **Electoral bonds purchased**

830. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of electoral bonds scheme;

(b) the details of electoral bonds purchased by the citizens and other entities so far;

(c) the details of electoral bonds collected and encashed by the political parties so far, party-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission has raised concerns on the issue of electoral bonds, if so, the details thereof as well as reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to address the concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Government notified the Electoral Bond Scheme, 2018 on January 02, 2018 to establish and cleanse the system of political funding in the country. Broad features of the said Scheme are under:

1. Electoral Bond (EB) would be a bearer instrument in the nature of a Promissory Note and an interest free banking instrument. A citizen of India or a body incorporated in India is eligible to purchase the bond.
2. Electoral bond would be issued for a certain value denominations from the specified branches of the State Bank of India (SBI).
3. Tenor of the Electoral Bonds is for 15 days during which it can be used for making donation only to the political parties registered under section 29A of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1951 (43 of 1951) and which have secured not less than one per cent of the votes polled in the last general election to the House of the People or a Legislative Assembly. It will not carry the name of payee or the donor.
4. The bonds under the Scheme shall be available for purchase for a period of 10 days each in the months of January, April, July and October, as may be specified by the Central Government. An additional period of 30 days shall be specified by the Central Government in the year of the General election to the House of People.

(b) Electoral bonds of the aggregated amount of ₹1056.73 crore were purchased by citizens/entities till the completion of 6th phase of issuance of electoral bonds in November 2018.

(c) So far six tranches of electoral bonds have been released by the Government as per the terms & conditions of the Notification dated 2.1.2018. An aggregated amount

of ₹1056.73 crore was mobilised through sale of Electoral Bonds in six tranches. Out of the collected amount, a sum of ₹1,045.53 crore was encashed by political parties.

(d) and (e) The Government has not received any concerns from Election Commission on the issue of Electoral Bearer Bonds.

### **Granting Special Assistance Measure to Andhra Pradesh**

831. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to grant Special Assistance Measure (SAM) to Andhra Pradesh State through NABARD/HUDCO/Banks;
- (b) if so, whether Government has issued any orders in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P): (a) to (d) No. The Central Government is not considering to grant Special Assistance Measure (SAM) to Andhra Pradesh State through NABARD/ HUDCO/Banks. In line with the Special Assistance Measure declared by the Central Government for the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh, repayments of Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) negotiated, signed and disbursed between years 2015-16 to 2019-20 are being reimbursed as and when becomes due. Details of the specified projects are given in Statement.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of the specified projects*

(Amount in US \$ million)

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Donor Agency	Total Loan Amount
1	2	3	4
<b>On-going Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) under implementation in the State of Andhra Pradesh, (Agreements signed after 31.03.2015)</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Inclusive Growth Project	World Bank (IDA)	75

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project (ADRP)	World Bank (IDA)	250
3.	Andhra Pradesh 24x7 Power for All	World Bank (IBRD) and AIIB	400
4.	Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program- Project-1	ADB	370
5.	Green Energy Corridors (GEC) Infra State Transmissions System in Andhra Pradesh	KFW Germany	79
6.	Andhra Pradesh Drought Mitigation Project	IFAD	75.50
7.	Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project Phase 2(1)	JICA	186.20

**Details of Pipeline Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) to be implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh**

1.	Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation and Agriculture Transformation Project	World Bank	172.20
2.	Amravati Capital City Development Project	World Bank	500.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh Roads and Bridges Reconstruction Project (APRBRP)	NDB	INR 2240 crore
4.	Andhra Pradesh Mandal Connectivity and Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (APMCRCIP)	NDB	INR 2240 crore
5.	Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Septage Management Improvement Project	AIIB	405
6.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply Project (APRWSP)	Initially with AIIB. To be posed to ADB.	500
7.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Road Connectivity to unconnected habitations of 250+ population (Project-I)	AIIB	455
8.	Andhra Pradesh Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Programme Project-2	ADB	255

1	2	3	4
9.	Amaravati Sustainable Infrastructure Development Project	JICA	INR 1242.5 crore
10.	Andhra Pradesh Health Systems Strengthening Project	World Bank	328

**Details of Externally Aided Projects (EAPs), considered by the Screening Committee, but yet to be posed**

1.	Andhra Pradesh Integrated Residential Education Project	World Bank	360
2.	Amaravati Greening Development	World Bank	228
3.	Intra-Regional Transmission scheme for evacuation of wind power project in Andhra Pradesh	KFW	67

**Funds received by Telangana under Devolution and Transfer of Resources Head**

832. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Telangana has received 50 per cent more funds under the head, Devolution and Transfer of Resources from Centre in the year 2017-18 over the previous financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of funds received by the State during last three years under this head, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Telangana has received 16.43% more funds in the year 2017-18 over the previous financial year under the head, Devolution and Transfer of Resources from the Centre.

(b) The details of the funds received by the State of Telangana during last three years under various heads are placed below:—

*Resources transferred to Telangana*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
A.	Devolution of Central Taxes and Duties	12,350.72	14,876.61	16,420.06	43,647.39
B.	Transfer of Resources				

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
(i)	Finance Commission Grants	1,077.80	1,663.69	1,167.54	3,909.03
(ii)	Release under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	6,527.80	7,295.42	11,075.78	24,899.00
(iii)	Other Central Assistance	1,970.28	1,764.99	1,145.08	4,880.35
TOTAL (B)		9,575.88	10,724.10	13,388.40	33,688.38
TOTAL (A+B)		21,926.60	25,600.71	29,808.46	77,335.77

#### Funds from NDRF to States

833. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted to different States during 2015-16 to 2017-18 from National Distress Relief Fund (NDRF) from the Central Government, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of financial aid allotted to Kerala for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of flood affected areas from NDRF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Central Government had released ₹ 12451.96 crore during 2015-16, ₹ 11441.30 crore in 2016-17 and ₹ 4722.53 crore in 2017-18 to various States from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). Details of year-wise and state-wise NDRF releases are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) An amount of ₹ 2904.85 crore has been released to Kerala by the Central Government during 2018-19 from NDRF in wake of Kerala Floods and Landslide of 2018.

#### Statement

*Release of fund under NDRF during 2015-16 to 2017-18*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	356.74	702.72	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	51.06	32.44
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1363.47
4.	Chhattisgarh	522.31	313.39	49.31

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
5.	Himachal Pradesh	82.22	81.22	63.23
6.	Karnataka	1645.53	2292.50	913.04
7.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	164.72
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1011.99	863.81	502.09
9.	Maharashtra	1592.96	2224.78	0.00
10.	Manipur	38.71	14.65	110.82
11.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	35.97
12.	Nagaland	15.11	0.96	25.01
13.	Odisha	574.69	425.66	0.00
14.	Rajasthan	1378.13	990.82	607.77
15.	Tamil Nadu	1000.00	1813.66	351.81
16.	Telangana	468.20	328.16	58.40
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3305.66	1062.09	119.67
18.	West Bengal	459.71	275.82	324.78
TOTAL		12451.96	11441.30	4722.53

**Loans sanctioned by special cell of OBC**

834. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials working in the special cell created for sanctioning of loans in the Oriental Bank of Commerce (OBC) and the details of loans sanctioned by them during the last three years;

(b) whether complaints for extracting commission from the clients for sanctioning loans were received against any official, if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the number of officials who have completed their two year tenure in the cell as per orders of the banks and the reasons for keeping them there despite serious complaints against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Oriental Bank of Commerce (OBC) has informed that the number of

officials working in special cell created for sanctioning of loans is 1,471 and that the details of loans sanctioned by the special cell during the last three financial years are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Financial year	Number of accounts	Amount
2016-17	28,080	6,678.00
2017-18	44,312	9,442.06
2018-19	29,983	5,156.29

(b) OBC has informed that complaints were received against six officials and all these complaints were investigated and the allegations were not substantiated.

(c) OBC has informed the number of officials who have completed their two year tenure in the cell is nil.

#### **Disinvestment target for current fiscal**

835. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:  
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set by Government for disinvestment during the financial year;

(b) the proceeds received due to disinvestment of public undertakings in the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the number of undertakings where disinvestment took place, either fully or partially, in the corresponding period; and

(d) the efforts made by Government to restructure and re-finance the undertakings to revive before taking a decision of disinvestment and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Details of the Budget Estimates (BE) for disinvestment and amount received during the last three financial years *i.e.* 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are as follows:—



(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial year	Budget Estimate	Proceeds from Disinvestment
1.	2016-17	56,500	46,247
2.	2017-18	72,500	1,00,057
3.	2018-19	80,000	34,005*

\*As on 12.12.2018.

(c) CPSE-wise details of the equity shares disinvested in CPSEs and the amount received during these three years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in Statement (See below).

(d) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) had issued guidelines on 29.10.2015 on revival/restructuring of CPSEs. As per these guidelines, the Administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned are responsible for all matters relating to the revival/restructuring/closure of CPSEs in consultation with stakeholders and after obtaining the approval of the competent authority, they implement such plans.

**Statement**

*CPSE-wise details of the equity shares disinvested in CPSEs and amount received during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	CPSEs	Receipts
<b>Financial Year 2016-17</b>		
<b>CPSEs' Disinvestment</b>		
1.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)	2716.55
2.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC) - (Employees' OFS)	262.49
3.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC) - (Employees' OFS)	203.78
4.	National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) - (Buyback)	2831.71
5.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)	399.93
6.	National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC) - (Buyback)	7519.15

Sl. No.	CPSEs	Receipts
7.	Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL) - (Buyback)	793.87
8.	National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC)	2201.14
9.	Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) - (Buyback)	1802.60
10.	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL) - (Employees' OFS)	31.38
11.	Coal India Ltd. (CIL) - (Buyback)	2638.24
12.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC) - (Employees' OFS)	21.27
13.	Dredging Corporation India Ltd. (DCIL)- (Employees' OFS)	0.93
14.	Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR) - (Employees' OFS)	9.34
15.	CPSE-Exchange Traded Fund (CPSE-ETF)	5999.99
16.	Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL)	484.95
17.	Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)	1672.66
18.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC) - (Buyback)	1948.52
19.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC) - (Buyback)	1429.38
20.	CPSE-Exchange Traded Fund (CPSE-ETF)	2499.99
<b>Other Disinvestment</b>		
1.	Divestment of SUUTI Holdings and Revenue from SUUTI Holdings	10778.71
TOTAL		46,247.00

**Financial Year 2017-18****CPSEs' Disinvestment**

1.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL) - (Employees' OFS)	3.73
2.	National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)	1,191.73
3.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)	1,207.35
4.	Oil India Ltd. (OIL) - (Buyback)	1,135.26

1	2	3
5.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCFL)	205.15
6.	National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL)	530.72
7.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)	404.71
8.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL)	470.01
9.	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL) - (Buyback)	657.81
10.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)	9,117.92
11.	Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) - (Employees' OFS)	79.51
12.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC) - (Employees' OFS)	151.14
13.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL) - (Buyback)	450.53
14.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC)	722.29
15.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL) - (Employees' OFS)	0.36
16.	National Aluminium Corporation Ltd. (NALCO) - (Employees' OFS)	50.51
17.	Bharat 22 ETF	14,500
18.	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd. (MDL) - (Buyback)	253.48
19.	Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd. (SPMCIL)-(Buyback)	455.00
20.	Ircon International Ltd. (IRCON) - (Buyback)	190.59
21.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) - (Buyback)	921.50
22.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd. (GRSE) - (Buyback)	77.62
23.	Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation Ltd. (HSCC Ltd.)- (Buyback)	49.55
24.	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC Ltd.)- (Employees' OFS)	29.96
25.	National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC Ltd.)	1,223.13
26.	Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (SJVN Ltd.) - (Buyback)	558.68
27.	Antrix Corporation Ltd. - (Buyback)	238.92

1	2	3
28.	Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) - (Buyback)	217.76
29.	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. (MOIL) - (Buyback)	130.85
30.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL)	950.35
31.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)	4,054.66
<b>Listing of Insurance Companies</b>		
1.	General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC)	9,704.16
2.	The New India Assurance Company Ltd. (NIA)	7,653.32
<b>Other Disinvestments</b>		
1.	Disinvestment of Holdings in SUUTI*	4,153.65
2.	HPCL-ONGC Deal	36,915.00
3.	Income from Management of SUUTI's Investment	1,400.00
TOTAL		1,00,057.00

**Financial Year 2018-19****CPSEs' Disinvestment**

1.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd. (MIDHANI) - (IPO)	434.14
2.	Bharat 22 ETF-(ETF)	8,325.26
3.	Rail India Technical and Economic Service (RITES) - (IPO)	460.51
4.	Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON) International Ltd. - (IPO)	466.00
5.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd. (GRSE)-(IPO)	342.90
6.	Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	5,218.30
7.	Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. (KIOCL) - (Buyback)	205.34
8.	CPSE-ETF -(FFO 3)	17,000
9.	National Aluminium Corporation Ltd. (NALCO) - (Buyback)	260.41
10.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) India Ltd. - (Buyback)	989.86
11.	Coal India Ltd. (CIL) - (Employees OFS)	17.33

**Strategic Disinvestment**

1.	Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (HSCC) (India) Ltd.	285.00
TOTAL		34,005.05

\*SUUTI: Specified Undertaking of Unit Trust of India.

**Acquisition of IDBI Bank by LIC**

836. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that IDBI Bank which is one of the worst performing bank in the country with bad debts of ₹ 55,000 crore is being taken over by LIC; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the specific purpose for taking over this sick bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) A bank's performance is measured on various parameters. Key parameters include, *inter alia*, operating profit to total assets ratio, non-performing asset (NPA) ratio, provision coverage ratio, cost-to-income ratio and low-cost deposits (current accounts and savings accounts, *i.e.*, CASA) as a percentage of total deposits. Of these, as of September 2018, among public sector banks, IDBI Bank Limited is above average in terms of most key parameters, *viz.* cost-to-income ratio, provision coverage ratio and CASA ratio, and is below average in terms of profitability and Net NPAs.

Union Finance Minister, in his Budget speech (2016), had announced, "The process of transformation of IDBI Bank has already started. Government will take it forward and also consider the option of reducing its stake below 50%." Against this background, after approval of LIC's Board, LIC submitted a proposal informing, *inter alia*, of various measures for safeguarding the policyholders fund, to the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) for acquiring controlling stake in IDBI Bank Limited. After consideration of LIC's submissions by IRDAI and receipt of IRDAI's permission, LIC has written to IDBI Bank Limited expressing interest in acquiring 51% controlling stake in the bank. In this regard, it may be noted that both LIC and IDBI Bank Limited are Board-driven entities, and take their decisions as per extant policy and regulatory framework. After consideration of LIC's offer by the Board of IDBI Bank Limited, the bank sought Government's decision in this regard and after considering the matter Government conveyed its no objection to reduction of its shareholding in IDBI Bank Limited to below 50% by dilution, subject to requisite regulatory approvals and compliance with law.

**Consortium of banks to deal with stressed assets**

837. SHRI R. VATHILINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the banks have agreed to resolve stressed assets quickly;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the leading lenders of the country signed an agreement among themselves to grant power to the lead lender of the consortium to draw up a resolution plan for stressed assets;

(c) whether the plan would be implemented in a time bound manner before bankruptcy proceedings kick in as was the mandate of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) As per bank inputs, banks had set up a committee on resolution of stressed assets, which has given its report suggesting a multi-pronged approach for stressed assets resolution by the banking. Further, banks have apprised that all public sector banks and some domestic/foreign private institutions have signed inter-creditor agreement to enable coordinated actions. As per the banks, committee recommendations are complimentary to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016/applicable RBI regulations.

#### Loan given to Punjab

838. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total Central loan given to Punjab Government as on date, indicating principal amount and interest separately;

(b) the loan paid back to the Central Government during the last two years; and

(c) the steps taken to recover the loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Sir, the total Central loan given to Punjab Government as on 12.12.2018 was:—

(Amount in ₹)

Principal	Interest
43,04,12,28,508/-	27,77,42,728/-

(b) The details of loan paid back to the Central Government during the last two years are:—

(Amount in ₹)

Year	Principal	Interest
2016-17	3,23,24,61,479/-	1,47,09,16,118/-
2017-18	3,30,62,34,232/-	1,51,48,26,010/-

(c) The repayment schedules for the repayment of Principal and payment of interest are prepared annually. The same are forwarded to the Government of Punjab for remittance of the amount. Government of Punjab repays the principal and interest through Reserve Bank of India, Nagpur, starting from the month of June each year.

#### **Law to check scams in banks**

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

(a) whether Government is likely to formulate any strict law to check scams in nationalised banks, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has instructed the banks to bring changes as per its new guidelines to strengthen their monitoring mechanism; and

(c) if so, whether Government is likely to take strict action against the banks not complying with the guidelines of the RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Government has initiated formulation of laws to secure prudential banking and help effect a culture of credit discipline, including, *inter alia*, in terms of the following:—

(i) Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) has been enacted to create a unified framework for resolving insolvency and bankruptcy matters. IBC, by adopting a creditor-in-saddle approach, with the interim resolution professional taking over management of affairs of corporate debtor at the outset, coupled with debarment of wilful defaulters and persons associated with NPA accounts from the resolution process, has effected a fundamental change in the creditor-debtor relationship.

- (ii) The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended to provide for authorisation to Reserve Bank of India to issue directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under IBC.
  - (iii) The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to deter economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts, provides for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscation of such offender's property and disentitlement of the offender from defending any civil claim.
  - (iv) To make other recovery mechanisms as well more effective, the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act) has been amended to provide for three months' imprisonment in case borrower does not provide asset details, and for lender getting possession of mortgaged property within 30 days. Six new Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) have been established and the minimum pecuniary limit for filing of cases in DRTs has been revised in 2018 from ₹ 10 lakh to ₹ 20 lakh to enable focus on higher value cases in these fast-track tribunals.
- (b) RBI has furnished inputs with respect to its instructions to the banks to bring changes as per its new guidelines to strengthen their monitoring mechanism, which include, *inter alia*, the following:—
- (i) a circular of confidential nature was issued by RBI to all the banks in February, 2018 to implement security and operational controls such as Straight-Through Process (STP) between CBS/accounting system and SWIFT messaging system, enable time-based restrictions in SWIFT, review logs at regular intervals, undertake reconciliation, etc. in a time bound manner, and the banks were also advised that in case of non-compliance RBI may take enforcement action against them;
  - (ii) banks should closely monitor the end-use of funds and obtain certificates from borrowers certifying that the funds are utilised for the purpose for which they were obtained. In case of wrong certification by the borrowers, banks may consider appropriate legal proceedings, including criminal action wherever necessary, against the borrowers;
  - (iii) to direct the focus of banks, on early detection of loan frauds, prompt reporting to the RBI and the investigative agencies and timely initiation of



staff accountability proceedings, RBI had issued a framework, with stipulated timelines with actions incumbent on banks, for dealing with loan frauds of ₹50 crore and above, wherein banks were advised to classify potential fraud accounts as Red Flagged Accounts based on observation/evaluation of Early Warning Signals noticed. The red flagging is done on an IT platform where all banks report large exposure to entities/individuals so that other banks can be forewarned about fraud risk; and

- (iv) RBI reviews the cyber security developments and threats on an ongoing basis and necessary measures are taken to strengthen the cyber resilience of banks.

(c) Compliance of the guidelines of the RBI lies under the purview of RBI. Further, as per RBI's inputs, banks were advised that in case of non-compliance RBI will take enforcement action against them.

#### **Dollar deposit scheme**

840. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a Dollar deposit scheme for non-resident Indians to stem the decline of the rupee by increasing Dollar inflows; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) There already exists a Foreign Currency (Non-resident) Account (Banks) Scheme FCNR (B) wherein, Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) are permitted to open and maintain these accounts with authorised dealers and banks authorised by the Reserve Bank to maintain such accounts. Deposits may be accepted in any permissible currency.

#### **Upgradation of the software for ATMs**

841. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) in the country will shut down within two or three months due to unsupported/outdated software prone to fraud and lack basic security features;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the percentage of such ATMs to total operational ATMs, bank-wise; and

(c) whether Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has directed the banks to upgrade the software for ATMs or face penalty, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As apprised by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), they do not have any plan to shut down their ATMs.

(c) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s circular on 'Control Measures for ATMs -Timeline for Compliance' dated 21.6.2018, banks are advised to initiate immediate action to implement the control measures for ATMs, including upgradation of software in a time bound manner and to closely monitor the compliance.

The Government has also instructed the banks to comply with the timelines prescribed by the RBI for upgradation of software for ATMs and to closely monitor the progress.

#### **Development of new return filing system by GSTN**

842. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) will focus on development of new return filing system, improving the user interface and business intelligence and analytics;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that GSTN is already doing simple analytics by matching GSTR-3B and GSTR-1 returns, based on which tax officials are sending notices to tax payers under GST; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) GSTN will focus on the development of new return filing, further improving the user interface, and business intelligence and analytics. While the new return is yet to be notified, GSTN has started development of the components in which major changes are not expected. Improvement in user interface on the basis of feedback is a continuous process. Few important initiatives/improvements made for better user experience are :-

- (i) Questionnaire for filing GSTR-3B to avoid errors by taxpayers.
- (ii) Option to generate pre-populated challan by the system to avoid depositing cash in wrong head by the taxpayers.
- (iii) Introduction of one click Nil return filing.
- (iv) Suggested utilisation of ITC informed to the taxpayer for discharging tax liability.
- (v) Contextual help for GST transactions like Registration, Returns, Payment, etc.

GSTN has started work on BI & Analytics. Different scenarios of BI have been identified on which work is going on such as Persona based Analysis, Predictive Analysis, Fraud/Anomaly Detection, Statistical Scoring, 360 degree view of taxpayers, Circular Trading and Network Analysis, etc. Further, GSTN has started sharing data with tax authorities on the following:-

- (i) Mis-match between figures reported in GSTR-1 and GSTR-3B.
- (ii) Mis-match between figures reported GSTR-3B and that computed by the system in GSTR-2A.
- (iii) Tax payers who have generated e-way bill but not filed tax returns.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Comparison of GSTR-1 and GSTR-3B for liability analysis, GSTR-2A and GSTR-3B for comparison of ITC being claimed by tax payers, and analysis regarding tax payers who have generated e-way bill but not filed tax returns is being done and the reports generated are shared with tax authorities for taking appropriate action.

#### **Invoking Section-7 on RBI**

843. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has invoked Section-7 of RBI Act for reckless lending policy adopted by RBI which led to bad loan crisis gripping the country's banks and driven the economy to the present state of affairs;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether it is not the move to snatch the monetary policy from RBI;
- (d) whether Government has not noticed such situation before demonetisation;

(e) whether Government is of the view that demonetisation has given good results and RBI's lending policy only led the country into the present state of affairs; and

(f) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (f) As per Reserve Bank of India's 'Master Circular on Loans and Advances — Statutory and Other Restrictions', banks may extend loans and advances in terms of their Board-approved policies. Accordingly, lending by banks is in terms of the loan policy of the bank concerned and, as such, invocation of the provisions of Section 7 of the Reserve Bank of India Act in respect of such lending policies does not arise.

As regards monetary policy, its primary objective is maintenance of price stability in the economy, whereas lending policy is aimed at securing prudential lending.

As regards bad loans in banks and steps taken by the Government in this regard, high incidence of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) was revealed in the Asset Quality Review (AQR) carried out in 2015 and Government has followed a comprehensive approach of recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, resolution of NPAs, recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), and reforms to strengthen banks. Recognition following AQR has been coupled with effective resolution under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, unprecedented recapitalisation to the tune of ₹ 2,07,349 crore through infusion of capital by the Government and mobilisation from markets by banks, and the PSB Reforms Agenda.

As regards results of demonetisation, among the positive results observed are a significant improvement in the level of tax compliance, as reflected in 18% growth during the financial year (FY) 2017-18 (higher than in the seven preceding financial years) in net direct tax collections, and an upswing in new tax-filers, as reflected in 70.86% increase in the income-tax returns e-filed up to August 2018, over the returns e-filed up to August, 2017.

#### **Schemes to pass benefits of agricultural loans waiver**

844. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of farmers of the country have not been given benefits of loan waiver under agriculture loan waiver scheme during the last three years as announced by Government particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Government will provide the benefit of loan waiver by bringing a fresh scheme in this regard so that large number of farmers may be covered under the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Union Government has not implemented any farm loan waiver scheme during the last three years. However, some State Governments have announced their own schemes, *inter alia*, of waiver of loan of farmers.

The Central Government has, *inter alia*, taken the following major initiatives to reduce the debt burden of farmers and for development of agriculture and welfare of farmers:—

- With a view to ensure availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to the 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. The scheme provides interest subvention of 2% per annum to banks on use of their own resources. Besides, additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%. Further, in order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against warehouse receipts, the benefit of interest subvention scheme has been extended to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months post-harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan against negotiable warehouse receipt for keeping their produce in warehouses accredited by Warehousing Development Regulatory Authority (WDRA).
- Under the aforesaid interest subvention scheme, to provide relief to farmers affected by natural calamities, the interest subvention on crop loan continues to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. Such restructured loans may attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per policy laid down by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
- Reserve Bank of India 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. In addition, loan to distressed farmers indebted to non-institutional lenders is an eligible category of farm credit under the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) as per directions issued by RBI.

- The Government has announced its decision to fix Minimum Support Price (MSP) at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production for kharif crops 2018-19.
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of insured crops due to non-preventable natural risks, thus providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events; stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming; and encouraging them to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices.
- For development of agriculture and welfare of farmers of the country, the Government in DAC&FW, is implementing various Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which include:—
  - (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
  - (ii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
  - (iii) National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)
  - (iv) National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

There is no proposal under consideration of the Union Government to waive off loans of farmers.

#### **Repatriation of fugitive economic offenders**

†845. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government's policy on fugitive economic offenders has failed, if so, the reasons therefor;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, by when Government would be able to repatriate fugitive economic offenders; and

(c) the details of the number of persons who fled the country along with the amount taken by them during the last three years and the action taken against them by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government is exploring all possible channels including legal channels to get the economic offenders repatriated.

(c) Action has been initiated against 7 persons under Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018, in Competent Court. Amount involved is ₹ 27968.83 crores.

#### **Reimbursement to Tamil Nadu from GST collection**

846. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has generated income as expected from GST collections since the introduction of GST;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the GST collected in the last one year, State-wise;

(d) whether Government has paid any refunds to the States/UTs from the IGST collections; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the amount reimbursed to Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The month-wise gross collection of Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST), State Goods and Services Tax (SGST), Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) and Cess for FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 are as under:—

Month	GST collection (₹ in crore)	
	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3
April	-	1,03,459
May	-	94,016

1	2	3
June	-	95,610
July	-	96,483
August	95,633	93,960
September	94,064	94,442
October	93,333	100,710
November	83,780	97,637
December	84,314	-
January	89,825	-
February	85,962	-
March	92,167	-
AVERAGE	89,885	97,040

From the above Table, it is clear that GST collection in the current FY (2018-19) has been showing improvement compared to last FY (2017-18) except for the month of August, 2018.

(c) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) collected by the Centre has been either apportioned in case of final consumption or settled in case of cross-utilisation between Centre and States in terms of Sections 17 and Section 18 respectively of Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017. The residual IGST available with the Centre after apportionment/settlement has been settled *ad-hoc* basis from time to time. ₹ 8706 crore (July'17-March'18) and ₹ 11830 crore (April'18-November'18) has been settled to Tamil Nadu from IGST which includes *ad-hoc* settlement.

#### **Statement**

##### *State-wise SGST collection in 2017-18 (August'17 - March'18)*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Amount (₹ in crore)
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,611
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1,833
3.	Punjab	7,901



Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Amount (₹ in crore)
4.	Chandigarh	800
5.	Uttarakhand	2,611
6.	Haryana	10,845
7.	Delhi	13,625
8.	Rajasthan	12,190
9.	Uttar Pradesh	25,455
10.	Bihar	6,746
11.	Sikkim	193
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	224
13.	Nagaland	188
14.	Manipur	302
15.	Mizoram	170
16.	Tripura	480
17.	Meghalaya	376
18.	Assam	4,077
19.	West Bengal	15,174
20.	Jharkhand	4,124
21.	Odisha	6,628
22.	Chhattisgarh	4,386
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9,818
24.	Gujarat	21,578
25.	Daman and Diu	116.00
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	235
27.	Maharashtra	50,876
28.	Karnataka	24,305
29.	Goa	1,464
30.	Lakshadweep	7

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Amount (₹ in crore)
31.	Kerala	12,292
32.	Tamil Nadu	24,907
33.	Puducherry	519
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	157
35.	Telangana	13,073
36.	Andhra Pradesh	10,826

**Interest free loan to meritorious students of technical  
and professional studies**

†847. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to provide interest free loan through financial institutes to those students who pass competitive exams in their pursuit of technical and professional courses so that they can complete their studies;

(b) whether it is in the interest of the country to provide such facility to such meritorious students; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As per the Model Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA), there is no provision to provide interest free education loan to the students. However, for the students belonging to economically weaker sections, an interest subsidy scheme on educational loans is in place. Under the scheme full interest subsidy is available during the period of moratorium on educational loans upto ₹ 7.50 lakh disbursed on or after 1st April, 2009.

Further, the Model Educational Loan Scheme of IBA provides for certain concessions on educational loans which *inter alia* includes, (i) simple interest rate during the study period and up to the commencement of the repayment, (ii) 1% interest concession if interest is serviced during the study period and subsequent moratorium period prior to the commencement of the repayment, (iii) 0.5% concession in the interest rate to the girl students, (iv) rebate in Income tax to the extent of interest paid on education loan.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Outstanding credit of large enterprises**

848. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Economic Survey, out of the total outstanding credit of ₹ 2.6 K billion, 82.6 per cent was for large enterprises, MSMEs on the other hand received only 17.4 per cent of the total credit outstanding; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the details of employment percentage provided by MSMEs and the large enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) As per the Economic Survey 2017-18, out of a total outstanding credit of ₹26041 billion as in November 2017, 82.6 per cent of the amount was lent to large enterprises. The MSME received only 17.4 per cent of the total credit outstanding. As per the National Sample Survey (NSS) 73rd round conducted during the period 2015-16, MSME sector has been creating 11.10 crore jobs. (Source: MSME, Annual Report 2017-18).

**Increase of excise duty on petroleum products**

849. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the benefits of fall in the petroleum prices in international markets are not passed on to the consumers due to repeated increase in the Central Excise Duty;

(b) the steps taken by Government to bring the petrol and such products prices under control;

(c) whether it is also a fact that rise in petroleum prices is badly affecting Aviation industry and airlines are facing sharp losses; and

(d) whether Government proposes any intervention to provide relief to the Aviation industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on

pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. Other cost elements in the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of petrol and diesel are Excise Duty, VAT, BS IV premium, marketing cost and margins., Dealers Commission etc. The OMCs have not only increased but also decreased the prices accordingly. The Government continues to modulate the effective prices to consumer for subsidized Domestic LPG and Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of PDS kerosene.

With an aim to reduce the prices of petrol and diesel and give relief to the consumers, the Central Government reduced the Central Excise duty on petrol and diesel by ₹ 2 per litre with effect from 4th October, 2017. The Central Government further reduced the Central Excise duty on petrol and diesel by ₹ 1.5 per litre with effect from 5th October, 2018 and Public Sector OMCs also reduced ₹ 1.00 per litre to reduce the overall price of petrol and diesel. The Central Government also requested the State Governments to make a reduction of ₹ 2.50 per litre in VAT imposed by them on petrol and diesel. 18 State Governments and 1 Union Territory have reduced VAT on petrol and diesel.

(c) Certain representations have been received stating that rise in petroleum price has adversely impacted the civil aviation sector.

(d) The Central Government has reduced the Central Excise duty on ATF from 14% to 11% with effect from 11th October, 2018.

### **Bringing petroleum products under GST**

850. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to bring petroleum products in GST regime under the theme One-Tax-One-Nation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that prices of petroleum products are high in India as compared to other Asian countries; and

(c) whether Government has any proposal to give relief to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per Article 279 A (5) of the Constitution, the Goods and Service Tax Council shall recommend the date on which the goods and services tax be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel (ATF). As per the section 9(2) of the CGST Act, inclusion

of these products in GST will require recommendation of the GST Council. So far, the GST Council has not made any recommendation for inclusion of petroleum products under GST.

(b) The prices of petroleum products in the country are benchmarked to international product prices. Generally, the price of petroleum products in the country are higher/lower than other countries due to various factors, including prevailing tax regime and subsidy compensations by the respective Governments.

With an aim to reduce the prices of petrol and diesel and give relief to the consumers, the Central Government reduced the Central Excise duty on petrol and diesel by ₹ 2 per litre with effect from 4th October, 2017. The Central Government further reduced the Central Excise duty on petrol and diesel by ₹ 1.50 per litre with effect from 5th October, 2018 and Public Sector OMCs also absorbed ₹ 1.00 per litre to reduce the overall price of petrol and diesel. The Central Government also requested the State Governments to make a reduction of ₹ 2.5 per litre in VAT imposed by them on petrol and diesel. Accordingly, 18 State Governments and 1 Union Territory have reduced VAT on petrol and diesel.

#### **Proposal of farm loan waiver from Government of Karnataka**

851. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has requested Government to waive 50 per cent of the agricultural loans availed by the farmers from commercial Banks/RRBs/cooperative Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government on the above mentioned proposal;

(c) whether any other State Government had requested Government for waiver of the agricultural loans availed by the farmers from Banks/RRBs/cooperatives; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government to other State Governments' proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The State Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government to waive 50 per cent of the agricultural loans availed by the farmers from

commercial Banks/RRBs/ cooperative Banks. Government receives requests relating to agriculture credit from various State Governments. However, there is no proposal under consideration of the Union Government to waive off loans of farmers.

The Central Government has, *inter alia*, taken the following major initiatives to reduce the debt burden of farmers and for development of agriculture and welfare of farmers:

- With a view to ensure availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to the 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. The scheme provides interest subvention of 2% per annum to Banks on use of their own resources. Besides, additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%. Further, in order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against warehouse receipts, the benefit of interest subvention scheme has been extended to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months post-harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan against negotiable warehouse receipt for keeping their produce in Warehouses accredited by Warehousing Development Regulatory Authority (WDRA).
- Under the aforesaid interest subvention scheme, to provide relief to farmers affected by natural calamities, the interest subvention on crop loan continues to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. Such restructured loans may attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per policy laid down by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
- Reserve Bank of India 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. In addition, Loan to distressed farmers indebted to non-institutional lenders is an eligible category of farm credit under the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) as per directions issued by RBI.

- The Government has announced its decision to fix Minimum Support Price (MSP) at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production for kharif crops 2018-19.
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of insured crops due to non-preventable natural risks, thus providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events; stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming; and encouraging them to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices.
- For development of agriculture and welfare of farmers of the country, the Government in DAC&FW, is implementing various Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which include:
  - (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
  - (ii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
  - (iii) National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)
  - (iv) National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

#### **Investment in foreign countries by Indian companies**

†852. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of total investments made by Indian companies in foreign countries during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the top five countries which draw investments from Indian companies; and
- (c) the reasons for Indian companies making investments abroad instead of doing the same in domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Details of total investments made by Indian companies in

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

foreign countries during last three years, year-wise is mentioned below:

Total outflows (Apr-Mar)		in USD Billion			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1.	Equity	8.21	10.434	5.369	4.152
2.	Loan	4.142	4.518	4.55	2.496
3.	Guarantee invoked	0.111	0.32	1.214	0.422
TOTAL		12.463	15.272	11.133	7.07

\*Up to (12.12.2018)

(b) The top five countries which draw investments from Indian companies are mentioned in the table below.

Top 5 destination countries (April-March)		USD (Billion)		
Sl. No.	Country	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Singapore	1.439	2.893	2.639
2.	Mauritius	3.453	5.092	1.313
3.	USA	1.648	1.892	1.24
4.	Netherlands	1.146	0.745	1.085
5.	United Kingdom	0.642	1.379	0.811

(c) There could be many possible reasons for which Indian companies are making investments abroad instead of doing the same in domestic market, some of those are (i) to expand their business operations to tap the overseas market, (ii) to earn foreign exchange, (iii) to facilitate export and marketing, (iv) to get additional expertise, technical know-how etc.

#### **Austerity measures in government departments**

†853. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently directed Government Departments to observe austerity measures;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of annual savings made by Government in this regard;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) whether Government has undertaken measures to achieve the desired level of savings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Rule 21 of General Financial Rules – 2017 enjoins upon "Every officer incurring or authorizing expenditure from public moneys should be guided by high standards of financial propriety. Every officer should also enforce financial order and strict economy and see that all relevant financial rules and regulations are observed, by his own office and by subordinate disbursing officers."

Ministry of Finance *vide* Office Memorandum dated 29th October, 2014 had issued orders on economy measures and rationalization of expenditure which was applicable for financial year 2014-15 only keeping in view the economic environment prevailing at that time.

#### **Pollution caused by thermal power stations**

854. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Thermal Power Stations are major contributors of pollution in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that several thermal power stations under Central and State Governments are unable to arrange pollution control equipment due to lack of funds; and

(c) the total number of thermal power stations in operation in the country, the number equipped with proper pollution control systems and the number to be equipped with pollution control systems and the estimated expenditure to upgrade them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Thermal Power Stations (TPSs) contribute to the pollution in the country due to combustion of fossil fuel. However, the TPSs are required to meet the environmental pollution standard norms notified by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change /Central Pollution Control Board/ State Pollution Control Board from time to time. MoEF and CC have notified Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2015 on 7th December 2015 and Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules,

2018 on 28.06.2018 as follows:

Emission parameter	TPPs (units) installed before 31st December, 2003	TPPs (units) installed after 31st December 2003 and upto 31st December 2016	TPPs (units) to be installed from 1st January 2017
Particulate Matter	100 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	50 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	30 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
Sulphur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	600 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> for units less than 500MW capacity 200 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> for units 500MW and above capacity	600 rag/Nm <sup>3</sup> for units less than 500MW capacity 200 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> for units 500MW and above capacity	100 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
Oxides of Nitrogen (NO <sub>x</sub> )	600 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	300 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	100 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
Mercury	0.03 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> (for unit size 500 MW and above)	0.03 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	0.03 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
Water norms*	a. All plants with Once Through Cooling (OTC) shall install Cooling Tower (CT) and achieve specific water consumption of 3.5 m <sup>3</sup> /MWh within 2 years of notification. b. All existing CT based plants shall reduce specific water consumption up-to maximum of 3.5 m <sup>3</sup> /MWh within a period of 2 years of notification. c. New plants to be installed after 1st January 2017 shall have to meet specific water consumption of 3.0 m <sup>3</sup> /MWh and achieve zero water discharge.		

\*sea water based TPPs exempted.

(b) The funding for upgradation/installation of additional equipment is to be arranged by the thermal power plants from their own resources and through loans from

Financial Institutions. REC and PFC are already financing the State sector utilities for installation of Flue Gas desulphurisation (FGD) and they can finance Independent Power Producers (IPPs) on the similar lines since the cost is already allowed as pass-through in tariff. Representatives from banks have informed that they have no difficulty in financing performing assets of IPPs for installation of emission control equipment, at least in proportion to their existing exposures in these projects, provided the developers abide by their normal terms and conditions.

(c) As on 30.11.2018, total number of thermal power plants in operation in the country is 266 Thermal Power Plants (2,22,427.34 MW). CPCB notified SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emission norms for the first time in 2015 along with revision of existing Suspended Particular Matter (SPM) emission norms. Currently, CPCB notices to TPPs state that these norms have to be complied with progressively by 2022.

- (i) Currently, all thermal power plants are equipped with Electro Static Precipitators (ESP) system to control PM level as earlier notified for control of SO<sub>2</sub> in the flue gas, the thermal capacity already having FGD is 6130 MW (15 Units) to control SO<sub>2</sub> emission. The thermal Capacity with CFBC Boilers is 5824 MW (50 Units) is considered to be complying with to SO<sub>2</sub> emission norms.
- (ii) Different thermal power stations are required to install pollution control equipment based on their requirement to meet the environmental norms. Some of the power stations would be already meeting one or the other norm and therefore all the power stations are not required to install all the pollution control equipment. Hence, the total estimated expenditure has not been worked out. However, estimated expenditure to upgrade/installation the individual pollution control equipments to implement the Environmental Norms are as under:-

Equipment	Capital Cost (₹ cr./MW)
Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD)	0.40-0.45
Upgradation of Electro-Static Precipitator (ESP)	0.13
Combustion optimization/ modification measures to control NO <sub>x</sub>	0.013
Combustion optimization/ modification + Selective Non-Catalyst Reduction (SNCR) measures to control NO <sub>x</sub>	0.025
Selective Catalyst Reduction (SCR) to control NO <sub>x</sub>	0.25

**Surplus amount of RBI transferred to Government**

855. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of RBI's Currency and Gold Revaluation Account (CGRA) and Contingency fund for the last five years; and

(b) the surplus amount of RBI transferred to Government during the last three years; the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The details of RBI's Currency and Gold Revaluation Account (CGRA) and Contingency Fund for the last five years are as follows:

Year (as on June 30th)	Currency and Gold Revaluation Account (in ₹ billion)	Contingency Fund (in ₹ billion)
2014	5,721.63	2,216.52
2015	5,591.93	2,216.14
2016	6,374.78	2,201.83
2017	5,299.45	2,282.07
2018	6,916.41	2,321.08

(b) The surplus amounts of RBI transferred to Government during the last three years are as follows:

Year*	Amount of Surplus transferred (in ₹ billion)
2016	658.76
2017	306.59
2018	500.00

\* RBI's Financial Year is from July - June

**Impact of use of RBI reserve fund by Government**

856. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approached RBI for extra funds from its surplus reserves to meet fiscal deficits;

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

(c) whether such a move or request by Government could affect AAA rating of our central bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir. Government has not asked funds from its surplus reserves to meet fiscal deficit, (b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

#### **Fund sharing pattern for Odisha under CSS**

857. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government will allow for Odisha the fund sharing pattern of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) at par with the North Eastern and Himalayan States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Based on the recommendation of the Sub Group of Chief Ministers and in consultation with various Ministries/ Departments and other Stakeholders, GoI has revised the funding pattern for Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSSs) which was communicated by NITI Aayog *vide* its O.M. dated 17.08.2016. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been rationalized in 28 schemes, broadly divided into two categories, namely, (i) Core of the Core Schemes (6 nos.), (ii) Core Schemes (22 nos.). The funding pattern of the restructured Centrally Sponsored Schemes is as under:

- Core of the Core schemes: No change in the erstwhile funding pattern.
- Core schemes: For the 8 North Eastern States and Himalayan States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. 90% of expenditure is borne by Centre, and remaining 10% by States. For the rest of the States - sharing ratio between Centre and State is 60:40.

It may also be stated that following the implementation of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the devolution to States has been increased from 32% to 42%, thereby increasing the resource availability with the States *vis-a-vis* the Centre. Further, the level of flexi fund available in each CSS has been raised from 10% to 25% after revising the funding pattern of CSS. This was done to enable the States to satisfy the local needs and undertake innovations. The trend in outlays in the Expenditure Budget of GoI for 28 CSSs for the last four years shown below reflects an increase of around 40% in BE 2018-19 compared to actual of 2015-16.

(₹ in crore)

Scheme Category	Actual 2015-16	Actual 2016-17	BE 2017-18	RE 2017-18	BE 2018-19
CSS	2,03,740	2,41,296	2,78,433	2,85,581	3,05,517

#### Disinvestment of securities for SUUTI

858. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- the details of disinvestment plans to manage fiscal deficit; and
- whether Government plans to disinvest securities from Specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust of India (SUUTI) before the end of the financial year 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Budget estimate for disinvestment receipts for the year 2018-19 is ₹80,000 crore. In recent years, the Government has been using a variety of instruments/modes of disinvestment including Initial Public Offer (IPO), Offer for Sale (OFS), Buyback of shares, Strategic disinvestment, Merger and Acquisitions within the same sector, and increasing use of Exchange Traded Funds (ETF) to achieve the disinvestment targets.

(b) The shareholdings of three companies (L&T, Axis Bank and ITC) held by Specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust of India (SUUTI) can be divested with the approval of the Government of India. The actual divestment is done through various SEBI approved mechanisms, from time to time as per market conditions.

#### Closures of ATMs

†859. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- whether Government is aware that almost 50 per cent of ATMs will be closed down throughout the country w.e.f. March, 2019 which will cause major inconvenience to the public;
- if so, whether Government will increase the number of ATMs in the country instead of closing them for the convenience of the public;
- if not, the reasons therefor; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) the details of the ATMs being closed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) As apprised by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), they do not have any plan to shut down their ATMs.

#### **India becoming world's fastest growing economy**

†860. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a historic increase in the share of Indian economy towards world economy after 2014 and whether the Indian economy is leading the fastest growing economies of the world at present;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there has been a positive impact on the per capita income in the country as a result of increase in Indian share to world economy; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The share of Indian economy in world (measured as a ratio of India's GDP to world's GDP at current US\$) increased from 2.6 per cent in 2014 to 3.2 per cent in 2017 (as per World Development Indicators database). The average share of Indian economy in world during 1960 to 2013 was 1.8 percent. The average growth of the Indian economy during 2014-15 to 2017-18 was 7.3 per cent, fastest among the major economies in the world. Indian economy is projected to be the fastest growing major economy in 2018-19 and 2019-20 (International Monetary Fund October 2018 database). This is borne by GDP growth of 7.6 per cent in the first half of 2018-19.

(c) and (d) As per the estimates available from Central Statistics Office, the per capita income (measured as per capita net national income (at current prices)) of the country increased from ₹ 86,647/- in 2014-15 to ₹ 112,835/- in 2017-18, recording a 30.2 percent growth from 2014-15 to 2017-18.

#### **States under severe fiscal stress**

861. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several States are under severe fiscal stress due to schemes like loan waivers and higher borrowings;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the States which are having severe fiscal stress and highest debt-Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio; and
- (d) the name of the State which tops the spending under non-development expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) has worked out a revised fiscal roadmap for the States to have zero revenue deficit and the fiscal deficit within 3% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Additional borrowing options to the States upto 0.5% of GSDP, over and above normal 3% limit have been allowed subject to States maintain their Debt to GSDP ratio within 25% and Interest Payment to Revenue Receipts ratio within 10% and also to have zero revenue deficit. Further, if a State is not able to fully utilise its sanctioned fiscal deficit of 3% of GSDP in any particular year during the 2016-17 to 2018-19 of FFC award period, it will have the option of availing this unutilised fiscal deficit amount (calculated in rupees) only in the following year but within FFC award period. For the purpose of calculating the unutilised borrowing space, the unutilised fiscal space as compared to fiscal deficit limit of 3% of GSDP is to be reckoned. Similarly, any additional borrowings availed beyond the State's entitlements shall be adjusted from Net Borrowing Ceiling of the following year. This roll over facility is expected to keep States within their fiscal deficit limit over time.

The details of Fiscal Deficit to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the States from 2016-17 (Accounts) to 2018-19 (Budget Estimates) and Total Outstanding Liabilities as percentage to GSDP from 2016-17 (Accounts) to 2018-19 (Budget Estimates) are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. High fiscal deficit of some States during 2016-17 (Accounts) is mainly due to borrowings permitted to States under Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) above their borrowing limit.

The Reserve Bank of India in its publication entitled "State Finance: A Study of Budgets of 2017-18 and 2018-19" has stated that visible fiscal pressures are emerging for several States on the expenditure side, particularly on account of pay revisions, interest payments and other state-specific schemes like farm loan waivers.

- (d) The details of Non- Expenditure as percentage to Aggregate Expenditure of the States from 2016-17 (Accounts) to 2018-19 (Budget Estimates) is given in Statement-II.



**Statement-I***State-wise Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)  
ratios (in percent)*

Sl. No.	State	2016-17 (Accounts)	2017-18 (Revised Estimates)	2018-19 (Budget Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.4	3.4	2.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-3.8	2.8	2.0
3.	Assam	2.4	12.7	3.0
4.	Bihar	3.8	7.2	2.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.4	3.0	2.8
6.	Goa	1.5	4.6	4.8
7.	Gujarat	1.4	1.7	1.7
8.	Haryana	4.8	2.8	2.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.7	5.4	5.2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.7	3.9	4.5
11.	Jharkhand	4.0	2.5	2.5
12.	Karnataka	2.5	2.8	2.9
13.	Kerala	4.3	3.4	3.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4.3	3.4	3.3
15.	Maharashtra	1.7	1.8	1.8
16.	Manipur	2.5	3.5	2.4
17.	Meghalaya	2.5	3.8	3.4
18.	Mizoram	-1.3	3.2	1.0
19.	Nagaland	1.3	6.6	3.2
20.	Odisha	2.5	3.5	3.4
21.	Punjab	12.3	4.5	3.9
22.	Rajasthan	6.1	3.5	3.0

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	-0.5	3.5	3.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.3	2.8	2.8
25.	Telangana	5.5	3.2	3.5
26.	Tripura	6.0	7.7	2.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4.5	3.1	3.0
28.	Uttarakhand	2.8	2.6	2.8
29.	West Bengal	2.4	2.4	1.7

[Source: RBI: (-) sign indicates surplus]

### Statement-II

#### State-wise Total Outstanding Liabilities - As percentage to GSDP (As at end-March)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17 (Accounts)	2017-18 (Revised Estimates)	2018-19 (Budget Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.4	28.4	27.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.6	26.5	27.9
3.	Assam	17.2	18.4	20.2
4.	Bihar	31.7	30.0	29.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	15.0	16.3	17.4
6.	Goa	27.4	24.7	22.5
7.	Gujarat	21.0	20.1	19.7
8.	Haryana	27.3	27.4	27.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37.7	36.6	36.4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	46.8	46.9	45.9
11.	Jharkhand	26.6	26.6	27.3
12.	Karnataka	18.6	17.9	18.7
13.	Kerala	31.1	31.6	32.4

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24.4	25.2	25.5
15.	Maharashtra	17.5	17.4	17.5
16.	Manipur	41.0	39.7	39.5
17.	Meghalaya	32.5	33.0	32.0
18.	Mizoram	35.5	31.1	28.6
19.	Nagaland	43.1	39.2	38.7
20.	Odisha	19.1	20.4	21.9
21.	Punjab	42.7	42.1	41.5
22.	Rajasthan	33.6	33.2	33.6
23.	Sikkim	24.9	25.7	26.2
24.	Tamil Nadu	21.8	22.3	23.2
25.	Telangana	12.7	21.0	22.2
26.	Tripura	29.5	28.9	27.1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	23.8	25.0	26.2
28.	Uttarakhand	22.8	23.1	23.5
29.	West Bengal	31.9	29.9	28.3

Source: RBI

**Statement-III**

*State-wise Non-Development Expenditure - As percentage to Aggregate Expenditure*

Sl. No.	State	2016-17 (Accounts)	2017-18 (Revised Estimates)	2018-19 (Budget Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.1	26.3	23.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.4	27.7	42.3
3.	Assam	31.3	31.3	28.6
4.	Bihar	26.8	27.6	25.7

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.2	18.9	20.6
6.	Goa	29.3	28.2	26.7
7.	Gujarat	28.8	28.5	31.9
8.	Haryana	27.7	29.3	29.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30.9	32.9	34.5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.0	29.1	32.7
11.	Jharkhand	23.8	24.4	25.0
12.	Karnataka	20.0	20.5	22.5
13.	Kerala	40.5	41.8	40.0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18.8	22.5	22.3
15.	Maharashtra	29.9	27.2	30.0
16.	Manipur	36.4	30.2	29.9
17.	Meghalaya	26.7	25.0	27.0
18.	Mizoram	30.0	26.3	41.6
19.	Nagaland	41.4	38.3	42.1
20.	Odisha	20.4	23.3	24.0
21.	Punjab	28.5	44.2	41.0
22.	Rajasthan	25.2	25.7	27.7
23.	Sikkim	32.9	26.9	34.3
24.	Tamil Nadu	26.2	31.3	32.1
25.	Telangana	21.8	23.9	20.7
26.	Tripura	30.5	36.7	36.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	30.0	32.1	35.3
28.	Uttarakhand	32.9	37.7	35.5
29.	West Bengal	34.8	32.4	32.2

Source: RBI

**Divestment of PSUs through IPO**

862. DR SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to divest PSUs through Initial Public Offer (IPO) sale process;

(b) if so, the details of sale target and further proceedings therefor;

(c) the present account status of PSUs and their Government sharing in comparison to year 2012 thereof; and

(d) the details of fund utilization which have been raised through sale of PSU shares during the last three years therein, the year and company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has approved listing of 16 CPSEs during the FYs 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 in sectors like Railways, defence, power, steel, renewable energy, infrastructure and insurance. During the FY 2017-18 and current year till date 10 CPSEs have been listed.

(b) Budget Estimate, Realization from disinvestment and from IPOs during the last three years are as follows:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Proceeds from Disinvestment	Proceeds from IPO
1.	2015-16	69,500	23,997	Nil
2.	2016-17	56,500	46,247	Nil
3.	2017-18	72,500	1,00,057	24,039

(c) The details of Government of India shareholding of CPSEs as on 31st March, 2012 and 31st March, 2018 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) The details of fund utilization from disinvestment proceeds for the last three years are as follows:—

(₹ in crore)

Description	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (RE)
Utilization (through National Investment Fund)	23,997.91	35,469.98	85,100.00

**Statement**

*Details of Government of India shareholding of CPSEs as on  
31st March, 2012 and 31st March, 2018*

Sl. No.	CPSE	GoI's Shareholding as on 31.03.2012 (in percentage)	GoI's Shareholding as on 31.03.2018 (in percentage)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	93.30	89.25
2.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	59.67	59.67
3.	BEML	54.03	54.03
4.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	100.00	87.75
5.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	75.86	66.79
6.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	67.72	63.06
7.	Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corp.Ltd.	59.25	59.25
8.	Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	54.93	54.31
9.	Coal India Ltd.	90.00	78.55
10.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	100.00	75.00
11.	Container Corp. of India Ltd.	63.09	54.80
12.	Dredging Corp. of India Ltd.	78.56	73.47
13.	Engineers India Ltd.	80.40	52.02
14.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	98.56	90.00
15.	Gail (India) Ltd.	57.34	53.59
16.	General Insurance Corp. of India	100.00	85.78
17.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	100.00	89.97
18.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	99.59	76.05
19.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	58.78	58.78
20.	Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	51.11	Nil

1	2	3	4
21.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	90.68	90.00
22.	HMT Ltd.	99.88	93.69
23.	Housing and Urban Development Corp. Ltd.	100.00	89.81
24.	India Tourism Development Corp. Ltd.	92.11	87.03
25.	Indian Oil Corp. Ltd.	78.92	56.98
26.	ITI Ltd.	92.98	92.63
27.	KIOCL Ltd.	99.00	99.00
28.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	59.50	59.50
29.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	56.25	56.25
30.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	100.00	74.00
31.	MMTC Ltd.	99.33	89.93
32.	MOIL Ltd.	80.00	65.69
33.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	87.15	60.20
34.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	97.64	74.71
35.	NBCC (India) Ltd.	90.00	74.29
36.	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	100.00	85.44
37.	NHPC Ltd.	86.36	73.96
38.	NLC India Ltd.	93.56	84.04
39.	NMDC Ltd.	90.00	72.43
40.	NTPC Ltd.	84.50	62.27
41.	Oil and Natural Gas Corp. Ltd.	69.23	67.72
42.	Oil India Ltd.	78.43	66.13
43.	Power Finance Corp. Ltd.	73.72	65.92
44.	Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd.	69.42	56.91
45.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	92.50	75.00
46.	Rural Electrification Corp. Ltd.	66.80	58.32
47.	Scooters India Ltd.	95.38	93.74

1	2	3	4
48.	Shipping Corp. of India Ltd.	63.75	63.75
49.	SJVN Ltd.	89.97	90.78
50.	State Trading Corp. of India Ltd.	91.02	90.00
51.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	85.82	75.00

**Companies involved in money laundering and tax evasion**

863. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies under the scanner of Government for violating taxation and money laundering laws;

(b) the names of companies deregistered on the charges of money laundering; and

(c) the action taken/to be taken by Government against these companies found to be involved in money laundering and evading of tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) 1326 companies are under Scanner of Enforcement Directorate for violating money laundering laws.

The Government has also ordered investigation into the true ownership of 68 companies under Section 216 read with Section 210(1)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013 which have deposited and withdrawn funds in an exceptional manner from their bank accounts during the demonetization period.

(b) No company has been deregistered on the charges of money laundering by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

Section 248(1) (c) of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for removal of name of company from the register of companies if it is not carrying on any business or operation for a period of two immediately preceding financial years and has not made any application within such period for obtaining the status of a dormant company under Section 455 of the Act, 2013. Accordingly, during the financial year 2017-18 under Drive-I, Registrars of Companies (RoCs) have struck off 2,26,166 companies and during the financial year 2018-19 under Drive-II, Registrars of Companies (RoCs) have struck off 1,00,150 companies under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 as on 30.11.2018.



(c) Appropriate action against evasion of taxes and violation of taxation laws, including against the companies, is an on-going process. Such actions under taxation laws includes searches/surveys/enquiries, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable. After investigation, Show Cause Notices are issued and due process is followed for recovery of evaded tax.

#### **Cost of recalibration of ATMs**

864. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the troubled banking industry will have to pay another ₹100 crores to recalibrate ATMs for dispensing the new ₹100 notes across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that introduction of ₹ 200 note is already expected to cost Banks over ₹100 crore for ATM recalibration;

(d) whether the Banks had already spent over ₹110 crore for recalibrating ATMs after the introduction of the new ₹500 and 2,000 notes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) As informed by Indian Banks' Association (IBA), banks incur cost of every recalibration. Data on cost of recalibration is not centrally maintained.

#### **Beneficiaries under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme**

865. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently made any changes under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme for the farmers of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said scheme has benefitted farmers in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the details showing the number of farmers benefitted by these schemes, scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) ADWDRS, 2008 was announced in the Union Budget 2008-09 and detailed guidelines for the said Scheme were issued on 28.5.2008. The debt waiver portion of the ADWDRS, 2008 was closed by its due date *i.e.* 30.6.2008, while the debt relief portion of the Scheme was extended till 31.12.2009 and after further extension, closed on 30.6.2010.

The Scheme benefitted 3.73 crore farmers to the extent of ₹ 52,259.86 crore.

**RBI guidelines for agencies to deposit money in ATMs**

866. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that RBI has recently issued guidelines/directives to private agencies which deposit money in ATMs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that RBI has directed Banks to fill cash, as per denomination, in cassettes and hand it over to the private agencies and those agencies have to just replace the cassettes and hand over empty cassettes to Banks;

(d) whether it does not burden Banks as they have to purchase huge number of cassettes; and

(e) the response of Government to the concerns expressed by consortium of ATM industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) *vide* its guidelines issued on 6.4.2018 on 'Cash Management activities of the banks - Standards for engaging the Service Provider and its sub-contractor', advised banks to put in place certain minimum standards in their arrangements with the service providers for cash management related activities. The guidelines, *inter alia*, include the following criteria for the service provider:—

- Minimum net worth requirement of ₹ 1 billion.
- Minimum fleet size of 300 specifically fabricated cash vans (owned/leased).
- Cash to be transported only in the owned/leased GPS-enabled security cash vans of the Service Provider or its first level sub-contractors.

- The passenger compartment is to accommodate two custodians and two armed security guards (gunmen) besides the driver.
- ATM operations are to be carried out only by certified and trained personnel.
- Character and antecedent verification of all crew members associated with cash van movement, should be done meticulously.
- Safe and secure premises of adequate size for cash processing/handling and vaulting with fire safety gadgets.

(c) to (e) In order to mitigate risks involved in open cash replenishment/top-up, RBI *vide* its circular dated 12.4.2018 advised banks to consider using lockable cassettes in their ATMs which should be swapped at the time of cash replenishment. This is to be implemented in a phased manner covering at least one third ATMs operated by the banks every year, such that all ATMs achieve cassette swap by 31.3.2021.

**Role of the Department of Financial Services and RBI *vis-a-vis*  
performance of PSBs**

867. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the role of the Department of Financial Services of the Ministry and the RBI *vis-a-vis* the performance of lack of it in Public Sector Banks; and

(b) who is ultimately responsible to the stakeholders that is the tax paying citizen of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Performance of banks is reflected in their annual financial statements. As per existing mechanism, under various applicable laws, all banks including Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are required to have their annual financial statements approved by their Board of Directors, disclose the same to stock exchanges, furnish copy thereof to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), and present these at the annual general meeting of their shareholders for approval and adoption after discussion. As part of this, the bank's Board and shareholders discuss and review the bank's performance and, in addition, markets and the regulator also take note of the performance. This is in line with practice in other countries as well.

RBI is the regulator and supervisor of the banking system, as per powers conferred by relevant provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Reserve Bank of India

Act, 1934, and other relevant statutes, and undertakes prudent regulation and supervision for the safety, soundness and systemic stability of the banking system.

Government initiates legislation for strengthening of the financial ecosystem and administrative strengthening of key institutions, besides supporting Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in terms of capital to supplement their efforts at generating capital and instituting reforms for responsive and responsible banking. As part of this, Government has initiated legislation for the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, amendments to the Banking Regulation Act and recovery related laws for strengthening the recovery ecosystem, and the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, besides establishing Banks Board Bureau for top-level appointments at arms length and strengthening Debts Recovery Tribunals and Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunals. Further, for improving PSBs, Government has followed a comprehensive approach of recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, resolution of NPAs, recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), and reforms to strengthen banks.

(b) Bank managements are responsible to the regulator-cum-supervisor, shareholders and other stakeholders.

#### **Budget allocation for Delhi Government**

868. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Government received ₹36,776 crores from Government as budget in 2014 and ₹48,000 crores in 2018 as claimed by some MPs; and

(b) if not, the actual amount the Delhi Government received from Government in 2014 and 2018 respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No Sir, the Budget allocated by the Union Government to the Delhi Government for the FY 2014-15 (Actual) and FY 2017-18 (Actual) was ₹327 crore and ₹752.98 crore respectively. The Budget Estimate for the FY 2018-19 was ₹790 crore.

#### **Formulation of reform agenda for Banks**

869. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced a Public Sector Banks (PSBs) reform agenda;

- (b) if so, the details and salient features of the same;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any such agenda for Regional Rural Banks;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) A Reforms Agenda of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) aimed at Enhanced Access and Service Excellence (EASE) and encapsulating a synergistic approach to ensuring prudential and clean lending, better customer service, enhanced credit availability, focus on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), and better governance has been adopted. Reforms in the agenda include, *inter alia*, making it easier for MSMEs and retail customers to transact, significantly increasing access to banking services, near-home banking services, time-bound refund on unauthorised electronic transactions, and mobile ATMs in underserved districts.

(c) to (e) Steps taken by Government to reform Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) include, *inter alia*, the following:—

- (i) Enactment of Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Act, 2015 to strengthen the capital base and improve their overall capabilities and making provision for RRBs to raise capital from source other than Central Government or State Government or Sponsor Bank, subject to the shareholding of Central Government and Sponsor Bank shall not be less than Fifty-one per cent,
- (ii) Revision of guidelines to make the system of appointment of auditors for RRBs more objective and transparent to improve quality of audit, and
- (iii) Improvement in the recruitment process.

#### **Diversion of cess**

870. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of cess collected by Government during the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, the details thereof, year-wise;
- (b) the amount of cess, out of cess collected that remained unutilised during the aforesaid financial years, the details thereof, year-wise;

(c) whether the unutilised cess so collected for specific schemes like Swachh Bharat were being diverted for other purposes and schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the status of the unutilised amount of cess at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The amount of cess collected, its utilization and the differences for the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are as under:—

(₹ in crore)			
Financial Year	Cess Collection	Cess Utilization	Difference
2015-16	136629.96	73965.88	62664.08
2016-17	178594.74	105654.41	72940.33
2017-18 (RE)	217690.12	181657.96	36032.16

(c) to (e)

- (i) Provision relating to transfer of cesses from Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) to the reserve funds kept in Public Account is largely based on estimated receipts at the time of formulation of budget. However, with higher than estimated collection, there used to be some short-transfer of cess to dedicated reserve funds;
- (ii) Transfers from CFI to dedicated reserve funds kept in Public Account also depends on the absorptive capacity of line Ministries/Departments to spend in a year. Transfers to reserve funds commensurate with the estimated collection may lead to a situation where scarce resources of the Government are held idle in Public Account. Government is also committed to provide higher allocations to schemes where funds are required;
- (iii) The Standing Committee on Finance in its second report on Demands for Grants of Ministry of Finance for 2014-15 recommended that the unutilized funds/funds kept idle for more than two years may be transferred to CFI so that these funds could be utilized for other prioritized schemes.
- (iv) As regards larger funds like Central Road Fund, Government has already taken an initiative to expand the scope of application of the resources

generated through 'road cess' (cess on diesel/petrol) by amending the existing Central Road Fund Act and bringing in 'Central Road and Infrastructure Fund Act' to cover important sectors in infrastructure like including transport, energy, water and sanitation, communication, social and commercial infrastructure through Finance Act, 2018. This would enable application of funds generated through 'road cess' on various schemes implemented by Government in these sectors.

### **States' Investment Potential Index, 2018**

871. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently National Council of Applied Economic Research released States' Investment Potential Index, 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof and parameters that have been adopted to arrive at rankings;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Andhra Pradesh has slipped four ranks and Telangana slipped three ranks when compared to the last year; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P): (a) and (b) National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) released the third edition of "The NCAER State Investment Potential Index (N-SIPI)" in August, 2018. The investment potential index in the report has been constructed using six pillars: land, labour, infrastructure, economic climate, political stability and governance, and responses to the surveys. Under these pillars, there are a number of sub-indicators, which are listed in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Andhra Pradesh has slipped four ranks and Telangana slipped three ranks in N-SIPI 2018, as compared to the ranking in N-SIPI 2017. The report indicated that Andhra Pradesh's rank in N-SIPI 2018 slipped because the State lagged behind in perception on labour, infrastructure and business climate; police strength; and insurgency rates. Telangana's rank in N-SIPI 2018 slipped due to dip in perception on labour and business climate; seating capacity of ITIs; industrial Gross State Value Added (GSVA) and rail density.

**Statement***List of sub-indicators used for State Investment Potential Index (N-SIPI 2018)*

Sl. No.	Description	Sl. No.	Description
1.	Digitized Land Registration	26.	Share of services sector GSVA
2.	Share of land stalled projects	27.	Per capita Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)
3.	Land availability/acquired for Industrial purpose	28.	Average GSVA growth (for latest 3 years)
4.	Industrial parks (Special Economic Zone (SEZs) and National Investment Manufacturing Zone (NIMZs)	29.	Per cent population in million plus cities
5.	Labour force Participation Rate	30.	Proximity of State border to metro city
6.	Per cent population with above secondary level education	31.	Congestion Index
7.	Per cent population with technical courses	32.	Share of development expenditure in total
8.	Seating capacity of Industrial Training Institute (ITI)	33.	Goods and Services Tax (GST) Productivity
9.	Average wages of salaried workers	34.	Share of State in fuel production
10.	Average wages in manufacturing sector	35.	Financial Depth
11.	Share of workforce in Manufacturing	36.	Economic offences per lakh population
12.	Mandays lost due to strike	37.	Cases pending investigation from previous year cases
13.	Share of contract workers in total labour force	38.	Completion rate of cases under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) by courts
14.	Rail Density	39.	Political leaders with serious criminal charges
		40.	Police Strength
		41.	Insurgency rate



Sl. No.	Description	Sl. No.	Description
15.	Road Density	42.	Per cent share of environment clearance related stalled projects
16.	Cargo handled per day per airport	43.	E-Governance Index
17.	Cargo handled per port	44.	DIPP Score
18.	Average tariff for Industry	45.	Perception on land
19.	Power shortage as % of total demand	46.	Perception on labour
20.	Net Annual Ground Water Availability	47.	Perception on infrastructure
21.	Groundwater withdrawal by industries	48.	Perception on economic conditions
22.	Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Readiness Index	49.	Perception on governance and political stability
23.	Per cent statutory towns in smart cities	50.	Perception on business climate
24.	Bank branches per lakh population		
25.	Share of industry sector GSV		

#### **Import Duty cut on Gold and Diamond**

872. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to cut the Import Duty on Gold from 10 to 4 per cent;

(b) whether Government is also in consideration to reduce the Import Duty on Diamond from 7.5 to 2.5 per cent; and

(c) the manner in which Government plans to curtail Current Account Deficit (CAD) so as to keep imports under control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) To narrow the Current Account Deficit (CAD), steps were taken to reduce import dependency and import duties were raised on certain items.

**Task Force to review direct tax legislation**

873. SHRI RIPUN BORA:

DR. BANDA PRAKASH:

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI:

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a Task Force in order to simplify and review the Income Tax Act, 1961 and to draft a new Direct Tax law in consonance with the economic needs of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time-frame given to submit the report;

(c) whether the Task Force has submitted its report;

(d) whether Government has examined the recommendations; and

(e) if so, the details of the outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government had constituted a Task Force to draft a new Direct Tax Law *vide* Officer Order in F.No. 370149/230/2017 dated 22.11.2017 under the Convenorship of Shri Arbind Modi, the then Member (Legislation), CBDT with original term of six months for submission of report to the Government which was extended by a period of three months.

2. However, on superannuation of Shri Arbind Modi, the Task Force has been reconstituted *vide* Office Order in F.No. 370149/230/2017 dated 26.11.2018 with the following Members:—

(i) Shri Akhilesh Ranjan, Member (Legislation), CBDT-Convener;

(ii) Shri Girish Ahuja, practicing Chartered Accountant and non-official Director, State Bank of India;

(iii) Shri Rajiv Memani, Chairman and Regional Managing Partner of E&Y;

- (iv) Shri Mukesh Patel, Practicing Tax Advocate, Ahmedabad;
- (v) Ms. Mansi Kedia, Consultant, ICRIER, New Delhi;
- (vi) Shri G. C. Srivastava, Retd. IRS (1971 Batch) and Advocate.

3. The terms of reference of the Task Force remains unchanged and is to draft an appropriate direct tax legislation keeping in view:—

- (i) The direct tax system prevalent in various countries;
- (ii) The international best practices;
- (iii) The economic needs for the country; and
- (iv) Any other matter connected thereto.

4. The Task Force is required to submit its report to the Government by February 28, 2019.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of answer to (a) and (b) as above.

**Study to assess the volume of demonetised notes with people**

†874. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the elapse of denometisation period the demonetised currency notes in denomination of ₹500 and ₹1000 are still with the common people and they, being unable to use their hard-earned money, are distressed;

(b) whether Government is conducting any study to assess the volume of such currency notes with the people; and

(c) whether Government proposes to take back those demonetised currency notes in denomination of ₹500 and ₹1000 remaining with the people so that they may deposit such money lying unspent with them in Government exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) It is difficult to make any conclusive comments on this issue. However, we have received some requests to exchange Specified Bank Notes.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

**Handing over of loss-making IDBI to LIC**

†875. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether economic experts are expressing apprehensions that handing over of the huge loss-making IDBI Bank to the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) would cause loss to it in the long-term;

(b) whether the constant absence of accurate assessment of financial investment by LIC is being reflected in its investment in stock market;

(c) whether the policy holders' money has been stuck in the stock market due to the absence of proper assessment by LIC in modalities of granting loans; and

(d) whether due to the same reasons, LIC has not been able to maintain stability of its products in stock market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Investment by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in IDBI Bank was done based on comprehensive assessment and due diligence carried by LIC and it is commercially viable.

(b) to (d) Investments by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) are made as per the provisions of Insurance Act, 1938, IRDAI Investment Regulations and Guidelines issued from time to time by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI). LIC invests in commercially viable and good performing companies across diverse sectors to generate suitable returns for the policyholders. Further, LIC's investment objectives are guided by a long-term view instead of short-term/medium term variations. It is also to be noted that the equity portfolio of LIC was more than ₹ 4,00,000 crore (Book Value Based) with profits booked during the year being more than ₹ 25,400 crore thereby reflecting the strength of the equity portfolio.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Use of poor quality paper for printing currency notes**

876. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new currency notes of ₹2000 and ₹500 which were printed and circulated after demonetisation have become unusable within two years of circulation due to poor quality of papers used and ATM sensors are not able to recognize these notes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the steps Government proposes to take in this regard; and

(d) the details of expenditure incurred on printing and circulation of new currency notes after 8th November, 2016 till date, denomination-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) No. Sir. The banknote of ₹2000 and ₹500 are expected to have normal life as all the machines, the manufacturing process and raw materials such as paper, ink and security features used in the 2016 series banknotes are same as those used in previous series of banknotes. However, some design elements have changed. The visible changes in the 2016 series banknotes are size of the notes, color schemes and inclusion of heritage motifs. Therefore, the issue of ATM not being able to recognise the new 500, 2000 notes does not arise.

(d) ₹ 79.65 billion and ₹ 49.12 billion were spent on printing of banknotes in the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively. In addition, ₹ 1.47 billion and 1.15 billion were spent on remittance of currency in the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.

**Protection of wilful loan defaulters from disclosure**

877. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether former Governor of RBI had submitted a list of wilful loan defaulters to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the date on which it was submitted to Government;

- (c) the details of action taken against the above wilful defaulters by Government till date;
- (d) whether Government is not divulging the names of above defaulters; and
- (e) if so, under which rules/law Government is shielding the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise. However, a number of steps have been taken in respect of wilful defaulters, including, *inter-alia*, the following:—

- (i) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) instructions, wilful defaulters are not sanctioned any additional facilities by banks or financial institutions, their unit is debarred from floating new ventures for five years, and lenders may initiate criminal proceedings against them, wherever necessary.
- (ii) As per data reported by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), till 30.9.2018, 2,571 FIRs have been registered against wilful defaulters, 9,363 suits have been filed for recovery from them, and action has been initiated under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 in respect of 7,616 cases of wilful defaulters.
- (iii) As per Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011, wilful defaulters and companies with wilful defaulters as promoters/directors are debarred from accessing capital markets to raise funds.
- (iv) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been amended to debar wilful defaulters from participating in the insolvency resolution process.
- (v) Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to provide for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscation of his property and disentitle him from defending any civil claim.
- (vi) Government has asked PSBs to examine all accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, if classified as NPA, from the angle of possible fraud.

(d) and (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that the list of suit-filed defaulters of ₹ 1 crore and above and the list of suit-filed wilful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh

and above are available in public domain on the websites of Credit Information Companies (CICs). RBI has also apprised that the list of non-suit filed defaulters of ₹ 1 crore and above and non-suit filed wilful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh and above is confidential in nature and is exempted from disclosure under Section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Further, RBI, *vide* circular dated 27.6.2014, has advised all banks/financial institutions to submit the said list to all CICs directly and not to RBI from December 2014 onwards.

RBI has also apprised that, in a pending case, it has submitted to Supreme Court a list of defaulters above ₹ 500 crore in a sealed cover, claiming that the said information is confidential, and has requested that it may not be revealed to the public. The matter is under the consideration of Supreme Court.

RBI has also apprised that a lending institution can consider publication of the photographs of only those borrowers who have been declared as wilful defaulters following the mechanism set out in RBI instructions, for which the lending institutions shall formulate a policy with the approval of their Board of Directors which clearly sets out the criteria based on which the decision to publish the photographs of a person covered in paragraph above will be taken by them so that the approach is neither discriminatory nor inconsistent.

#### **Negative impact of demonetisation on economy**

878. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether demonetisation was a massive, draconian and monetary shock that accelerated economic slowdown and economic growth was 6.8% for seven quarters after demonetisation against 8% prior to demonetisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and response of Government thereto; and

(c) the details of measures Government would take to compensate the economic loss to the country and ultimately the people due to demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The temporary growth slowdown has dissipated and the growth of the economy has improved significantly. There was a

reversal in declining growth trend from second quarter of 2017-18, when the GDP growth of the economy started to pick up.

The average growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) prices since third quarter (October-December) of 2016-17 to first quarter (April-June) of 2018-19 was 6.8 per cent. The growth rates of GDP at constant prices of each quarter since 2015-16 are given in the table below.

Year	Quarter	GDP growth (per cent)
2015-16	Q1	7.7
2015-16	Q2	8.2
2015-16	Q3	7.3
2015-16	Q4	9.3
2016-17	Q1	8.1
2016-17	Q2	7.6
2016-17	Q3	6.8
2016-17	Q4	6.1
2017-18	Q1	5.6
2017-18	Q2	6.3
2017-18	Q3	7.0
2017-18	Q4	7.7
2018-19	Q1	8.2
2018-19	Q2	7.1

(c) Promoting economic growth of the economy is of utmost priority for the Government. The Government of India has taken various steps to boost the GDP growth of the economy. These, *inter alia*, measures to improve ease of doing business, concrete measures for transport sector including measures for regional connectivity and power, comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy and special package for manufacturing sectors.

The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by reducing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities. The Union Cabinet approved a significant increase in the



Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all Kharif and Rabi crops for 2018-19 season, in order to provide major boost to farmer's income. The Government has launched a phased programme for bank recapitalization entailing infusion of capital to the Public Sector banks, which is expected to encourage banks to enhance lending. Budget 2018-19 included various measures to provide a push to the economy, which among others, include major push to infrastructure *via* higher allocation to rail and road sector, reduced corporate tax rate of 25 per cent for companies with turnover up to ₹ 250 crore which is expected to help 99 per cent of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) etc. The Government launched a support and outreach programme for helping the growth, expansion and facilitation of MSME sector.

#### **Amalgamation of RRBs within a State**

879. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government initiated consolidation of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) along with public sector lenders;
- (b) if so, the reasons and the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is a proposal for amalgamation of RRBs within a State, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of efforts taken to improve the financial strength of RRBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Government is planning to further consolidate the RRBs in India among themselves not along with public sector lenders. With a view to enable Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) to minimise their overhead expenses, optimise the use of technology, enhance the capital base and area of operation and increase their exposure, the Government has initiated the process of consolidation of RRBs in the country. NABARD has suggested a roadmap which proposes to bring down the number of RRBs to 38 from the present 56.

The views of the concerned State Governments and Sponsor Banks are sought on individual cases of amalgamation included in the roadmap and the same are considered, in consultation with NABARD, before taking a final decision.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to improve the financial strength of RRBs are as under:—

- (i) Continuous review of financial performance of RRBs including business diversification, profit planning, revenue management and NPA management through conduct of national level meetings by NABARD and through Empowered Committee meetings at State level.
- (ii) Recapitalisation Assistance by Government and other shareholders.
- (iii) Guidance in preparation of Monitorable Action Plan at RRBs level and review through their Board Meetings.
- (iv) Continuous Capacity building efforts - Training at Bankers Institute of Rural Development (BIRD), conduct of Organisational Development Initiatives (ODI), exposure visits, etc.
- (v) With a view to make the system of appointment of Auditors for RRBs more objective and transparent and to improve the quality of audit, the Government has revised the relevant guidelines in 2017-18.

#### **Adulterated milk and milk products**

880. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 60 per cent of milk and milk products in Punjab and other States have been found unfit for human consumption;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite abundant milk, available in the States, sizeable number of illegal factories/units are manufacturing spurious milk and milk products; and

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government against such illegal manufacturers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) had initiated a Nationwide Qualitative Screening of milk samples for on-spot qualitative and quantitative analysis of milk samples for quality parameters *viz.* Fat, Solids-Not-Fat (SNF), added water, protein content and safety

parameters *viz.* 13 adulterants, antibiotics, pesticides and aflatoxin M1 covering around 1100 towns across the country. A uniform protocol and precise sampling plan was followed with trained manpower and well equipped laboratory. This survey was intended to help in identification of hotspots and rootcause analysis for the same; and also designing and operation of a framework for continuous monitoring of milk quality.

The Survey was initiated in May, 2018 through M/s VIMTA Labs with a sample size of approx. 6000 samples for qualitative analysis and 1800 samples for quantitative analysis. The interim report of National Milk Safety and Quality Survey 2018 has been released on 13th November, 2018 and is available on FSSAI website *i.e.* [www.fssai.gov.in](http://www.fssai.gov.in). As per the interim report, about 39% of milk samples were non-compliant with reference to quality parameters (fat, SNF, sugar and maltodextrin) but were without any safety issues. Only 9.9% samples were found to be unsafe for consumption. Thus, National Milk Safety and Quality Survey, 2018 broadly suggests that milk in India is largely safe.

(b) and (c) In terms of Section 31 of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006, no Food Business shall commence or carry on without license/registration under FSS Act, 2006. Implementation and enforcement of FSS Act, 2006 primarily lies with State/UT Governments. Regular surveillance, monitoring and inspections are being carried out by the Officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to check compliance of the provisions laid down under FSS Act, 2006, and the rules and regulations made thereunder.

In compliance of directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* its Order dated 05.08.2016 in the matter of WP (C) No. 159 of 2012 titled as Swami Achyutanand Tirth & Ors. *V/s* Union of India & Ors. pertaining to checking the menace of adulterated milk, FSSAI has advised States/UTs to comply with the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Further, in order to make available good quality foodstuffs to the consumers and for keeping a check on the problems of food adulteration in the country, the State food authorities have been advised from time to time to keep a strict vigil by regularly drawing food samples from all sources *viz.* manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers and to take strict action against the offenders under the provisions of FSS Act, 2006. In cases where samples are found to be non-conforming, penal actions are initiated against the defaulting FBOs as per the provisions of FSS Act, 2006, and Rules and Regulations made thereunder.

As per information received from State/UT Governments, the number of milk samples analyzed, found non-conforming and action taken thereon for the year 2017-18 is given in Statement.

**Statement***Testing Report Data for Milk for the year 2017-18*

State	No. of Samples Analyzed	No. of Samples found	No. of Cases Launched	No. of Convictions/Penalties			
				Adulterated/ Misbranded	Criminal	Civil	Convicti- ons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	76	44	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	171	18	03	09	09	07	285000
Arunachal Pradesh	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	63	08	0	03	02	02	12,000
Bihar	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	10	03	0	02	-	-	10,000
Chhattisgarh	41	12	0	03	-	01	15,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	119	0	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	548	75	02	43	42	42	11,28,500
Haryana	123	21	-	25	-	31	2,65,500
Himachal Pradesh	08	03	01	01	0	02	45,000
Jammu and Kashmir	518	228	-	220	82	149	8,78,400
Jharkhand	07	04	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	153	15	-	16	7	8	1,57,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra	2,030	311	0	145	20	49	5,60,000
Manipur	102	26					
Meghalaya	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	24	18	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	08	03	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	164	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	1420	485	01	175	02	112	6,24,150
Rajasthan	559	85	19	25	0	23	38,000
Tamil Nadu	393	101	07	63	64	65	4,19,000
Tripura	08	02	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	5,042	2,631	05	2,000	778	1,078	2,59,65,000
Uttarakhand	214	50					
West Bengal	11	07	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	11,998	4150	38	2730	1006	1569	3,04,02,550

#### **Eat Right Movement**

881. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has recently launched the Eat Right Movement in a bid to encourage food companies to make accurate disclosures of the nutritional values or calorific value of foods;

(b) whether the movement also aims to make consumers aware of the salt, sugar and sodium levels or fat content in the products they purchase or foods they consume; and

(c) whether companies are also being advised to take it up themselves to self assess and monitor, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Yes, Food Safety and

Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has launched 'The Eat Right Movement' on 10th July, 2018 so that people eat safe, eat healthy and eat fortified food. As a part of this Movement, food businesses have been nudged to promote healthier food options in several ways which, *inter alia*, includes reformulation of food products to reduce the content of sugar and salt in packaged food, phasing out trans fats, provisions of healthier food options by food sectors, menu labelling etc. 20 major Food Business Operators namely, Baggrys, Bikano, Britannia, Field Fresh Delmonte, Haldiram, HUL, ITC, Kellogg, Kraft Heinz, Mapro, Marico, MTR, Nestle, Patanjali, Weikfield, Pepsico, Dabur India Ltd., Jubilant Food Works Ltd., NRAI and Danone have pledged to continuously work towards evaluating their portfolio and reformulating their products to reduce fat, sugar and sodium salt.

FSSAI has recently notified a draft amendment regulation under Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011 with regard to requirement of display of information in food service establishment relating to calorific value of each food item on their menu cards or boards for FBOs having Central License or 10 or more establishments.

To build consumer awareness, FSSAI has launched an infotainment campaign named 'Aaj se Thoda Kam', which focuses on encouraging people to limit consumption of foods high in fat, sugar and salt. Further, Swasth Bharat Yatra, a pan India relay cyclothon for mass mobilization, Eat Right Mela(s), Eat Right Convention(s) and National level eat right creativity challenge to engage youth are a part of consumer awareness programme under this Movement.

#### **Centrally sponsored health schemes**

882. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally sponsored health schemes formulated and being implemented in various States of the country during the last two years;

(b) the details of the funds allocated, released and actually utilised under the scheme during this period State-wise and District-wise; and

(c) the details of the achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) The details of the major Centrally

Sponsored Health Schemes formulated and implemented in various States of the country for the last two years including funds released, expenditure and achievements are given in Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of major centrally sponsored Health Schemes formulated and implemented in the country for the last two years*

**1. National Health Mission (NHM)**

National Health Mission (NHM) is a flagship Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Department of Health & Family Welfare that is being implemented in various States of the country. National Under NHM, technical and financial support is given to States/Union Territories (UTs) to strengthen their health care system so as to provide universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care services.

**1.1 Under NHM, following programme has been rolled out:**

**(i) Free Diagnostic Initiative (FDI):**

- The objective of the program is to ensure access to free diagnostic services to reduce out of pocket expenditure on healthcare. Under the NHM, Operational Guidelines for the NHM Free Diagnostics Services Initiative were developed and disseminated among States/UTs on 2nd July, 2015 with a mandate to provide free diagnostics to all the citizens of the country thereby reducing out of pocket expenses and providing access to medical services. Diagnostic services are to be provided either by in house arrangement or Public Private Partnership (PPP). Three (3) models of PPP suggested are - (i) Hub and spoke model for lab diagnostics (ii) Teleradiology and (iii) CT scan services in District Hospital.
- Lab investigations have been rolled out in 31 States/UTs. CT scan services have been rolled out in 24 States/UTs and Tele-radiology has been rolled out in 10 States. The Ministry has pursued with all the States/UTs to provide essential diagnostics free of cost in public health facilities and send proposals through Program Implementation Plan for funding under NHM.
- Funds approved to States/UTs for 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 as on 01.12.2018 are ₹ 649.30 crore, ₹ 761.18 crore and ₹ 1218.31 crore, respectively.

**(ii) Biomedical Equipment Management & Maintenance Program (BMMP):**

- Under BMMP, support is being provided to State Governments to outsource medical equipment maintenance comprehensively for all their machinery

across all the facilities. BMMP has been implemented in 28 States (22 States in PPP mode and in house mode in 6 States).

- The implementation of BMMP has helped in providing assured quality diagnostics services in public health facilities, thereby reducing cost of care and improving the quality of care for poor patients. The program is helping facilities in providing uninterrupted delivery of health care diagnostics, preventive, promotive, surgical and rehabilitation services.

- 1.2 Public Health, being a State subject, primary responsibility for implementation and monitoring of schemes under NHM rests with the State Governments. Since the launch of NRHM. now NHM. fund to the tune of ₹ 203,577.14 crore has been released till date to the States/ UTs to strengthen their health systems. The information on District wise funds sanctioned/ released and expenditure is not maintained as the programmes are implemented through the State Governments. The details of the funds sanctioned/ released and expenditure under NHM during the last two years State wise are as under:

**Statement**

*State-wise Release and Expenditure under National Health Mission for the F.Y.  
2016-17 and 2017-18*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2016-17		2017-18	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44.90	28.92	33.94	32.84
2.	Andhra Pradesh	629.55	1287.04	875.06	1555.50
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	160.60	165.42	261.70	165.75
4.	Assam	1046.09	1337.40	1392.66	1476.86
5.	Bihar	1040.59	1619.20	1557.40	1820.14
6.	Chandigarh	21.47	24.57	20.35	31.64
7.	Chhattisgarh	586.97	999.33	825.76	1180.27



1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.12	17.36	19.14	19.76
9.	Daman and Diu	11.53	10.24	10.67	10.63
10.	Delhi	241.98	155.15	268.39	251.37
11.	Goa	26.13	37.38	26.07	43.28
12.	Gujarat	863.66	1395.67	1221.83	1593.16
13.	Haryana	335.55	535.09	384.25	637.75
14.	Himachal Pradesh	212.49	346.58	370.89	377.08
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	362.42	419.55	550.42	521.86
16.	Jharkhand	454.64	633.54	735.99	753.03
17.	Karnataka	714.09	1291.49	1345.50	2016.65
18.	Kerala	452.36	744.98	586.52	936.35
19.	Lakshadweep	3.83	4.33	5.54	6.20
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1490.75	2066.38	1696.56	2313.93
21.	Maharashtra	1252.55	1804.67	1707.60	2192.88
22.	Manipur	79.07	81.40	163.05	110.51
23.	Meghalaya	161.13	152.85	189.02	169.14
24.	Mizoram	80.88	99.55	126.95	112.35
25.	Nagaland	95.92	95.17	134.86	95.55
26.	Odisha	728.58	1299.27	1216.22	1514.45
27.	Puducherry	41.35	38.41	35.55	38.83
28.	Punjab	292.55	695.31	483.74	639.53
29.	Rajasthan	1234.18	1734.34	1615.29	1885.55
30.	Sikkim	41.72	50.62	55.40	43.48
31.	Tamil Nadu	788.68	1852.90	1293.97	2285.56
32.	Tripura	125.76	143.14	158.99	202.79
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3314.75	5120.68	3967.46	6569.43

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Uttarakhand	265.53	350.67	354.85	448.22
35.	West Bengal	806.98	1914.71	1305.37	2341.05
36.	Telangana	398.08	700.76	468.34	977.76
TOTAL		18424.43	29254.07	25465.28	35371.16

*Note:*

- The above releases relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include State share contribution.
- Expenditure includes expenditure against Central release, State release & unspent balances at the beginning of the year.
- Allocation has no relevance after the closure of the Financial Year, hence not furnished.

2. Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities scheme of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

Under "Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities" scheme of NPCDCS, Government of India provides financial assistance for setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum permissible assistance for SCI is ₹ 120 crore and for TCCC is ₹ 45 crore, which includes State share of 40%, except for North-Eastern and Himalayan States where the State share is 10%. The expenditure an amount of ₹ 47.79 crore has been reported by the State Governments so far. Further, as reported by the State Governments, the projects for setting up of SCIs and TCCCs are at various stages of completion.

The State/UT-wise details of funds released under the scheme of Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities" scheme of NPCDCS are as under:

*Details of approved SCIs & TCCCs (Funds released) - during 2016-17 and 2017-18*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Institute	Amount Released (₹ in Crore)	
			2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	-	54.00
2.	Assam	Gauhati Medical College and Hospital, Guwahati	08.43	30.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Delhi	Lok Nayak Hospital	25.40	4.47
4.	Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji	-	8.3519
5.	Haryana	Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt	9.2253	2.925
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Medical College, Mandi	-	12.1932
7.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	-	22.95
8.	Kerala	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram	46.957	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior	-	18.90
10.	Maharashtra	Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur	15.3196	4.8564
11.		Government Medical College, Aurangabad	-	43.515
12.		Vivekanand Foundation and Research Centre, Latur	-	20.25
13.	Nagaland	District Hospital, Kohima	13.23	-
14.	Odisha	Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack	35.829	-
15.	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar	51.58	-
16.		Civil Hospital, Fazilka	20.119	-
17.	Rajasthan	S P Medical College, Bikaner	-	-
18.		SMS Medical College, Jaipur	40.6683	4.1394
19.		Jhalawar Medical College and Hospital, Jhalawar	-	19.755
20.	Sikkim	Multispecialty Hospital at Sochyang (Sichey), near Gangtok, Sikkim	-	23.01
21.	West Bengal	Murshidabad Medical College and Hospital, Berhampore, Murshidabad	10.9793	0.005

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata		-	20.25
TOTAL			277.7375	289.5709

### 3. Allied Health Services

#### 3.1 Setting up of State Institutions of Paramedical Sciences in State and Setting up of Paramedical Education:—

Sl. No.	2016-17		2017-18	
	Name of State	Funds Released (₹ in crore)	Name of State	Funds Released (₹ in crore)
1.	Rajasthan	1.30	Kerala	4.11
2.			Tripura	6.165
3.			Jharkhand	4.11
4.			Arunachal Pradesh	0.615
TOTAL		1.30	Total	15.00

#### 3.2 Strengthening/ Upgradation of Pharmacy School/College

Sl. No.	2016-17		2017-18	
	Name of State	Funds Released (₹ In Crore)	Name of State	Funds Released (₹ In Crore)
1.	Kerala	0.7046	Assam	1.265
2.	Tamil Nadu	0.867	Odisha	0.893
3.			Uttarakhand	0.823
4.			West Bengal	1.115
5.			Uttar Pradesh	0.896
TOTAL		1.5716	TOTAL	4.992

### 4 Senior Citizens Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS)

SCHIS as top up over existing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) scheme implemented from 01.04.2016 for senior citizens aged 60 years and above. SCHIS provides enhanced coverage of ₹ 30,000 per senior citizen in the family enrolled

under RSBY. Around 18 lakh families having senior citizen(s) were covered under SCHIS till 23.09.2018. No fund has been released to State Governments implementing SCHIS until now.

5. **Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)**

The Government has launched Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) on 23.09.2018. This scheme provides coverage of upto ₹ 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation to over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore families). This scheme covers poor and vulnerable families based on deprivation and occupational criteria as per Socio Economic Caste and Census, 2011(SECC, 2011) data. No enrolment is required. Achievements in respect of PMJAY are as under:

**Status as on 04.12.2018**

State	Beneficiary families covered (in lakhs)*	Hospitals Empanelled+ in Process	E-Cards Issued	Beneficiaries Admitted in Hospital	Amount Authorized for Admissions
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.78	6	1,271	1	2,987
Arunachal Pradesh	2.80	0	29	0	0
Assam	27.02	200	3	2,501	4,80,09,957
Bihar	108.95	1,043	39,931	2,232	1,91,94,357
Chandigarh	0.71	17	5,491	50	7,78,929
Chhattisgarh	41.46	1,574	1,28,375	72,498	46,45,90,417
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.40	5	76,199	537	15,14,013
Daman and Diu	2.40	5	19,060	92	3,97,827
Goa	0.37	4	585	2,817	9,48,46,523
Gujarat	44.85	2,341	1,01,874	93,338	1,26,33,85,905
Haryana	15.51	536	1,73,927	1,732	2,44,13,587
Himachal Pradesh	4.80	210	25,266	1,464	1,45,81,117
Jammu and Kashmir	6.13	159	2,31,968	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jharkhand	57.00	747	1,75,743	12,642	13,17,71,071
Karnataka	103.00	958	0	46,135	77,12,20,302
Kerala	34.84	10	0	75,721	42,86,57,692
Lakshadweep	0.01	1	8	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	118.00	261	2,17,740	8,706	8,08,57,003
Maharashtra	83.63	1,131	11,254	33,253	78,69,18,229
Manipur	2.77	16	8,859	391	58,32,392
Meghalaya	8.37	163	0	0	0
Mizoram	1.95	110	20,902	1,460	1,01,73,115
Nagaland	2.50	65	5,038	64	5,72,110
NHA empanelled hospitals		26	0	271	94,98,496
Puducherry	1.04	8	6	0	0
Punjab	42.00	210	0	0	0
Sikkim	0.40	7	438	6	1,00,751
Tamil Nadu	157.00	1,837	0	63,911	1,50,98,42,014
Tripura	4.90	67	28,741	542	29,58,515
Uttar Pradesh	118.04	1,887	1,46,795	7,007	7,09,86,394
Uttarakhand	19.68	185	11,465	370	36,89,328
West Bengal	112.00	1,348	0	12,037	10,92,08,203
Overall	1,126	15,137	14,30,968	4,39,778	5,85,40,01,234

\* Includes PM-JAY extension to State funded categories of beneficiaries

### Complaints over food adulteration

883. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of adulteration and using harmful chemicals in various food items are rising every year in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints reported to Government during the last three years;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to check incidents of adulteration in food items; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to curb adulteration and penalise the people involved in such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Cases of adulteration, use of excess chemicals in various food products have come to the notice of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). Enforcement of provisions of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006. Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily lies with the State/UT Governments. As per the information available from States/UTs, the number of food samples analyzed, found non-conforming and action taken thereon for the last three years is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) All Food Business Operators (FBOs) are required to comply with the provisions of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006. and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. This Act contains penal provisions for different types of offences including adulteration.

Implementation and enforcement of FSS Act, 2006 primarily lies with State/UT Governments. In order to make available good quality foodstuffs to the consumers, regular surveillance, monitoring and inspections are being carried out by Food Safety Officials of State/UT Governments. For keeping a check on the problems of food adulteration in the country, the state food authorities have been advised from time to time to keep a strict vigil by regularly drawing food samples from all sources *viz.* manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers and to take strict action against the offenders under the provisions of the FSS Act, 2006. The Food Safety Officers in the States/UTs draw food samples on regular basis and send them for analysis in the food laboratories. In cases where samples are found to be non-conforming, penal action is initiated against the defaulting FBOs as per provisions of the FSS Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made there under.

Further, consumers are being educated about detection of adulteration and steps to be taken for reducing harmful effects of chemicals. To combat adulteration in commonly adulterated food items, such as milk, spices and condiments, honey, water,

Oils and Fats, FSSAI has also released a Detect Adulteration with Rapid Test (DART) booklet which is a compilation of common quick tests for detection of food adulterants at household by the citizens themselves so as to induce awareness among the consumers about food safety.

Consumers are also being educated about importance of washing fruits and vegetables before consumption to avoid harmful effects of pesticides/insecticides residue in fruits and vegetables. FSSAI has also asked State Food Safety Commissioners to undertake awareness campaign on pesticides/insecticides residues in fruits and vegetables.

#### *Statement*

*Details regarding number of samples of food products analysed, found non-conforming to the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder and prosecution launched during the last three years*

Year	Number of samples analysed	Number of samples found non-conforming	Number of cases in which Civil/Criminal cases launched	Number of cases of Conviction	Cases of penalty	
					No. of cases in which Penalties imposed	Amount of penalty raised
2015-16	72499	16133	9979	540	3669	₹21,65,98,989
2016-17	78340	18325	13080	1605	4757	₹ 17,01,93,266
2017-18	99353	24262	15121	5198	7627	₹25,23,75,367

Source: States/UTs

#### **Shortage of lab assistants in CGHS dispensaries of Rajasthan**

884. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of Lab Assistants in the CGHS Dispensaries across the entire State of Rajasthan; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) CGHS is available only in Jaipur and there is shortage of Lab Assistants at CGHS, Jaipur in Rajasthan.

(b) There is four posts of Lab Assistants lying vacant in CGHS, Jaipur for want of revision of Recruitment Rules.

**Rise in cases of non-contagious diseases**

‡885. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of serious non-contagious diseases is increasing constantly in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any strict and effective step to stop it;

(c) if so, by when and the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), India State-Level Disease Burden Study reveals that contribution of major non-Communicable Diseases(NCD) to the total disease burden has increased during 1990 to 2016. During this period, the proportion of all deaths in India due to NCDs increased from 37.9% to 61.8%, and those due to injuries increased from 8.5% to 10.7%.

(b) to (d) Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions upto district level under the National Health Mission (NHM). The objectives of the programme include awareness generation on risk factor of NCDs. An initiative of population based prevention, control, screening and management of five common disease conditions *viz.* Hypertension, Diabetes, Oral, Breast and Cervical cancer has also started under NHM. Under this, services of frontline health workers and Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) are being used for risk profiling and screening of population. This will generate awareness on risk factors of NCDs as well.

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, Government has launched various programmes such as National Tobacco Control Programme, National Mental Health Programme, Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme, with a view to prevent and control common NCDs.

A National Multisectoral Action Plan has been developed in consultation with 39 Departments of Union Government. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has launched Eat Right India movement to promote healthy diet. Print, electronic and social media are used to promote healthy living and to generate awareness on risk factors of NCDs.

Services for prevention and control of NCDs are also included under Health and Wellness Centres under Ayushman Bharat, Comprehensive Primary Health Care.

For Population Based initiative for prevention, control, screening and management of common NCDs, a mobile application and website has been developed. Two mobile based applications, m-Diabetes and M-Cessation, which provide information on Diabetes and tobacco Cessation, are also being implemented.

#### **Increasing the number of Deen Dayal Pharma stores**

†886. 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 considering to increase the number of Deen Eayal Pharma stores;
- (b) if so, whether any step has been taken in this regard so far;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) AMRIT (Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment) DEENDAYAL Pharmacies are opened and operated by HLL Lifecare Ltd., a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, with an objective of providing affordable medicines for treatment of Cancer, Cardiovascular and other diseases.

As informed by HLL Lifecare Ltd., at present 146 AMRIT pharmacies are operational in the country and proposals have been submitted to various Central Government institutions and State Governments for opening of AMRIT pharmacies.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State Governments and Central Government PSUs have been informed regarding AMRIT pharmacies and M/s HLL Lifecare Ltd. has been directed to consider the requests of State Governments and CPSUs for opening of AMRIT pharmacies at major State Government hospitals/Institutions/CPSU.

#### **Affordable healthcare facilities**

887. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the high costs of healthcare and exorbitant overcharging by hospitals from distressed patients;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for making affordable and standard healthcare facilities for the patients in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the reports appearing at different fora about some such cases of overcharging by the private healthcare establishments. Health being a State subject, the reports, as received by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India are referred to the concerned State Governments which regulate the hospitals/clinical establishments as per the provisions of Act and Rules applicable in the concerned State for providing affordable medical care for patients, and which maintain the details accordingly.

(c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) on 23.09.2018. This scheme provides coverage of up to ₹ 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalisation to over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore families). This scheme covers poor and vulnerable families based on deprivation and occupational criteria as per Socio and Economic Caste Census, 2011 (SECC, 2011) data. PMJAY provides cashless and paperless access to services for the beneficiary at the point of service in any (both public and private) empanelled hospitals across India.

The Central Government, under the National Health Mission (NHM), provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare system for provision of accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to all the people. This support includes support for free maternal and child health, immunization,

communicable disease control programmes, prevention and management of non-communicable diseases, strengthening health systems such as physical infrastructure, augmenting health human resource on contractual basis, free ambulance services, free essential drugs and diagnostics, free blood, free dialysis services to the poor, mobile medical units, etc.

Further, the Ministry of Health and family welfare has started AMRIT (Affordable Medicines and reliable Implants for Treatment) stores where essential life saving medicines and implants are being provided at a substantial discount *vis-a-vis* the Maximum retail Price.

Also, the Government of India has enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of all clinical establishments (both Government and Private) in the country. In accordance with the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 under the aforementioned Act, in the States/Union Territories where the said Act is in force, the clinical establishments are required to meet the norms such as minimum standards of facilities and services, minimum requirement of personnel, maintenance of records and reports and displaying of rates at a conspicuous place. The clinical establishments are also required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines issued by the Central/State Governments and charge rates for each type of procedure and service within the range of rates determined from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act falls within the ambit of the States/Union territories.

#### **Disparity in doctors practising across states**

888. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States in the country have more doctors than WHO norm of one per 1000 people, while other States are facing acute shortage of doctors and also cannot find enough doctors for rural public health system;

(b) if so, the number of States with more doctors than the prescribed norm and the States facing acute shortage of doctors;

(c) the percentage of doctors serving in Bangalore city and in remaining part of Karnataka; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to address the shortage of doctors in rural public health system and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by Medical Council of India (MCI), there are a total 11,15,835 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 30 June, 2018. The details of number of allopathic doctors registered State-wise are given in Statement (*See below*). Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 8.93 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1511 as per current population estimate of 1.35 billion, which is lower than the WHO norm of 1:1000.

Besides, there are 7.63 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 6.10 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors may be actually available for service and considered together with allopathic doctors, it gives a doctor population ratio of 1:898.

(c) Numbers of allopathic doctors registered with Karnataka Medical Council is also given in Statement (*See below*). However, data regarding doctors practicing in a particular city is not maintained centrally.

(d) The issue of compulsory rural posting of doctors has been left to the State Governments who are the principal employer of doctors. However, to encourage doctors working in remote and rural areas, the MCI with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:-

- (i) 50% of the seats in Post Graduate Diploma Courses shall be reserved for Medical Officers in the Government service, who have served for at least three years in remote and/or difficult and/or rural areas. After acquiring the PG Diploma, the Medical Officers shall serve for two more years in remote and/or difficult and/or rural areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of upto 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote and/or difficult or rural areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.
- (iii) Under National Health Mission, financial incentives are 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. The Central

Government has also requested the States/UTs to come up with suitable Human Resource policy in health to attract and retain doctors in Government service.

**Statement**

*Number of Doctors Registered with State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 30th June, 2018*

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical Council	Number of Doctors
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96,248
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	914
3.	Assam	23,665
4.	Bihar	40,649
5.	Chhattisgarh	8,386
6.	Delhi	20,514
7.	Goa	3,776
8.	Gujarat	65,723
9.	Haryana	5,717
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3,054
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,789
12.	Jharkhand	5,596
13.	Karnataka	1,18,727
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36,455
15.	Maharashtra	1,58,998
16.	Medical Council of India	52,666
17.	Mizoram	58
18.	Nagaland	106
19.	Odisha	22,521
20.	Punjab	46,264
21.	Rajasthan	42,550
22.	Sikkim	1,381

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical Council	Number of Doctors
23.	Tamil Nadu	1,28,200
24.	Travancore	57,850
25.	Uttar Pradesh	75,349
26.	Uttarakhand	7,729
27.	West Bengal	71,290
28.	Tripura	1,718
29.	Telangana	4,942
TOTAL		11,15,835

*Note:* The other State/UTs do not have their own Medical Registration Council. Hence, their workers get registration with the Councils of other neighbouring States.

#### **Setting up of herbal medicine-based industry in Gujarat**

†889. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any effort to set up medicinal herbs based industry Chhotaudepur district of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) No proposal has been received in the Ministry of AYUSH to set-up medicinal herbs based industry in Chhotaudepur district of Gujarat.

#### **Budgetary allocation for vaccination**

890. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allotted for the key vaccinations in the country;

(b) the budget allotted for polio vaccines in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the status of allocation and utilisation of funds allotted to key vaccines in India, State-wise and district-wise;

(d) whether the Ministry has approached a foreign funder, as it is facing lack of funds for polio vaccine; and

(e) if so, how much amount has been sought for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) In the year 2017-18, the budget allotted (Revised Estimate (RE) for the key vaccination in the country was ₹ 1216.10 crore as kind grant for supplies of all vaccines and cold chain equipment to States/UTs and ₹560.94 crore for operational cost.

(b) In the year 2017-18, the budget allotted (RE) for Polio vaccines in the country was Rs 289,00 crores as kind grant for supplies of polio vaccines to the States/UTs.

(c) The details of allotted and utilisation of funds allocated to key vaccines in India State/UT-wise are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Yes, Ministry has approached Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunization (Gavi) for commodity support for Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) over the period of 3 years as the discovered price of IPV through the domestic tender process was 80% higher than the last procurement prices. This would free up domestic resources for newly introduced vaccines under Universal Immunization Programme.

#### *Statement*

#### *Allocation and Utilization of funds under vaccination programme 2017-18*

(All Figures in crore ₹)

Sl. No.	States	Total	
		Allotted	Utilization
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.91	0.25
2.	Andhra Pradesh	60.59	59.82
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.99	7.74
4.	Assam	65.26	75.28



1	2	3	4
5.	Bihar	206.90	213.54
6.	Chandigarh	1.49	1.21
7.	Chhattisgarh	35.03	37.20
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.04	0.98
9.	Daman and Diu	0.70	0.27
10.	Delhi	26.62	30.55
11.	Goa	1.40	1.37
12.	Gujarat	86.02	85.1 1
13.	Haryana	37.05	37.61
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15.50	14.52
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	21.70	23.1 1
16.	Jharkhand	57.13	57.94
17.	Karnataka	58.66	61.43
18.	Kerala	22.54	23.66
19.	Lakshadweep	0.20	0.14
20.	Madhya Pradesh	102.21	106.42
21.	Maharashtra	143.62	144.71
22.	Manipur	6.20	8.11
23.	Meghalaya	6.30	8.27
24.	Mizoram	3.16	4.29
25.	Nsgaland	3.50	4.43
26.	Orissa	67.56	66.70
27.	Puducherry	2.07	1.67
28.	Punjab	27.12	28.37
29.	Rajasthan	105.85	110.02
30.	Sikkim	1.48	1.75
31.	Tamil Nadu	57.26	60.77

1	2	3	4
32.	Tripura	7.64	6.30
33.	Uttar Pradesh	353.54	358.32
34.	Uttarakhand	24.27	23.35
35.	West Bengal	108.97	107.62
36.	Telangana	45.60	46.09
	TOTAL	1774.08	1818.91
	Others	2.95	
	GRAND TOTAL	1777.03	1818.91

(1) The allocation and release includes both kind grant of supplies to states and operational cost.  
*Note:* (2) Allocation and release figures pertain to Central Government only, while expenditure figure includes the total expenditure against central share, state contribution and unspent balance from previous year.

#### HIV infected people in the country

891. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India with 2 million estimated HIV infected people is third on the list of countries with HIV infected patients;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an HIV estimation exercise conducted in 2015 projected that there would be around 21.1 lakh people living with HIV in the country in 2016;

(c) whether India had declared its aim to decrease new HIV infections by 75 per cent in the period between 2010 and 2020; and

(d) whether India is committed to eliminate AIDS by 2030?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes. India has an estimated 2.14 million people infected with HIV in 2017. As per UN AIDS global estimates, India has the third largest number of HIV infected people.

(b) to (d) Yes.

**Allocation of funds for AIIMS, Guntur**

892. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foundation stone for the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) project was laid in the month of December, 2015 at Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds allocated/ granted towards this AIIMS project;

(c) the details of funds released during the last three years;

(d) the details of funds yet to be released by the Ministry; and

(e) the present status of the said AIIMS project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes.

(b) Cabinet has approved setting up of AIIMS at Mangalagiri in Andhra Pradesh at the cost of ₹1618 crore.

(c) Fund released to the Executing Agency for the construction of AIIMS Mangalagiri during the last three years is as follows:—

			(in ₹ crore)
2016-17	2017-18		
10.00	94.62	2018-19	119.26

(d) Project Fund amounting to ₹ 231.02 crore has been released to the Executing Agency for construction work so far. Funds are being released as per the targets of construction achieved by the Executing Agencies for setting up of new AIIMS.

(e) Present Status is as follows:—

Phase I - OPD Block & Residential Complex

- Work started in September 2017 - Work in Progress (45.05%)

Phase II - Hospital and Academic Campus

- Work awarded in March 2018 (14.45%)

**Ban on sale of e-cigarettes**

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

- (a) whether Government is aware about the harmful effect of e-cigarettes;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that there is a need to ban the sale and manufacturing of e-cigarette which is freely available in hotels, pubs, bars and clubs; and
- (c) the details of action taken to save young generation from the harmful effect of smoking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) In larger public health interest and in order to prevent the initiation of Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) by non- smokers and youth with special attention to vulnerable groups, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, has issued an Advisory to all States/Union Territories to ensure that any Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) including e-Cigarettes and the like devices are not sold (including online sale), manufactured, distributed, traded, imported and advertised in their jurisdictions, except for the purpose and in the manner and to the extent, as may be approved under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder.

The Government of India has taken several steps to save the people including young generation from harmful effects of tobacco consumption which include *inter-alia*, the notification of Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003) and Rules thereby banning the sale of tobacco products to and by minors and within 100 yards of educational institutions, prohibiting smoking in public places, regulating depiction of tobacco products in films and television programmes and mandating specified health warnings on tobacco products packages covering 85% of their principal display area; mass-awareness campaigns; establishment of Helpline/Quitline, etc.

**Addressing healthcare needs of the scheduled tribes**

894. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Committee set up by Government in 2013 to assess the gaps

and special health needs of the country's Scheduled Tribes has submitted its report recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the main findings and recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government on the findings/recommendations of the Committee and to bridge the health divide between the tribals and non-tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Expert Committee on Tribal Health has submitted its report to the Ministry. The status of Tribal Health has been summarized in the report as under:—

Tribal people have the poorest health status and they carry a triple burden of disease. Moreover, despite the high reliance of the tribal people on the public health care system in Scheduled Areas, it continues to be characterized by low output, low quality and low outcome delivery system, often targeting wrong priorities. An important reason behind this is the near complete absence of community participation in the planning, design and implementation of health services. Therefore, restructuring and strengthening of the public health care system, in accordance with the needs and aspirations of the tribal communities, and with their full participation, should be the highest priority for the Ministries of Health and Family Welfare, both at the Centre and in the States.

The gist of the broad key recommendations include:

- Promise of Universal Health Assurance and Ayushman Bharat should begin with tribal areas.
- 70% resources for tribal health to go for Primary Health Care including prevention and promotion.
- Move the health care delivery towards the communities.
- Engage and empower local STs for health (Panchasheel policy).
- Health care basket should be broadened.

The Report is available at <http://www.nhm.gov.in/nrhm-updates/598-report-of-the-expert-committee-on-tribal-health.html>

- (c) The steps taken by the Ministry include:
- (i) A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Tribal Affairs to implement Health and Wellness Ambassadors initiative under Ayushman Bharat in Ashram and schools funded by Ministry of Tribal in all the functional Eklavya Model Residential Schools, ashram schools and other school supported by MoTA.
  - (ii) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been requested to schedule a dissemination workshop.
  - (iii) As desired by NITI Aayog, the Ministry is identifying 10 to 15 critical recommendations and an Action Plan to be shared with States to enable preparation of State specific plan of action.

**Long waiting list for patients at AIIMS, New Delhi**

†895. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of people are waiting in a queue for operation in AIIMS which includes cancer patients, and the details thereof;
- (b) whether the waiting period for these patients is from one to two years due to shortage of facilities; and
- (c) if so, by when the new Surgical Block is likely to begin functioning so as to reduce such waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) AIIMS, New Delhi is premier tertiary care hospital. Since the number of patients: coming to the Institute for treatment/surgery is more than the beds available, there is a waiting list for surgical procedures in different Super-Specialty Departments. The patients with acute surgical condition are treated on priority as far as possible.

- (c) The new Surgical Block is scheduled to start in 2019.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**PMJAY**

896. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism under which the Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (PMJAY), world's largest health protection scheme which was launched recently will finance hospitalisation of underprivileged families to the extent of ₹5 lakhs annually and the details thereof;

(b) whether proper infrastructure, monitoring mechanism, Grievances Cell etc. are in place and the details thereof; and

(c) the details of how empanelment of Government and private hospitals have been done and selection criteria adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (PMJAY) is Centrally sponsored Scheme. It is entirely funded by Government and the funding is shared between Centre and State Government as per prevailing guidelines of Ministry of Finance. The ratio of contribution towards premium between Centre and State is 60:40 in all States except North Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States where the ratio is 90:10 with an upper limit for Centre. In the case of Union Territories, the Central contribution of premium is 100% for UTs without legislature, while it is 60:40 for those with legislature.

(b) The Central Government has created the National Health Agency (NHA) at the centre for implementing the scheme. The Scheme is implemented by the respective states through State Health Agencies. A robust IT platform system for effective implementation of the scheme is in place. A Central Grievance Redressal Management System has been designed for receiving grievances. Grievance can be lodged on the portal or through the National Call Centre 14555 or through mail, letter, fax etc., which are acknowledged, recorded, escalated and resolved as per well-defined process. A fraud control mechanism is in place to prevent and control frauds and to safeguard beneficiary health and well-being.

(c) All Government Hospitals are deemed to be empanelled for PMJAY. For empanelment of private hospitals a defined criteria is in place which includes minimum number beds, adequate number of qualified doctors, availability of fully equipped

medical/surgical services, round the clock support system, 24 hours emergency services etc.

The process of empanelment is online, through the prescribed process flow, in the required online format.

### **ISO certification of CHCs and PHCS**

897. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Community and Primary Health Centres in the country including Goa;

(b) whether Government proposes to make all Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs), ISO-certified and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of CHCs and PHCs in Goa which have been made ISO certified so far; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to improve the quality of services in these health centres of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Rural Health Statistics 2018, the State/UT-wise details of number of Community and Primary Health Centres functioning in the country including in Goa, are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) There is no proposal at the level of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to get PHCs and CHCs ISO certified.

(c) As per information received from the State, none of the PHCs and CHCs in Goa is ISO certified.

(d) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility for improving the quality of services in CHCs and PHCs, lies with the State Governments. However, under NHM, financial and technical assistance is provided to the States/UTs to strengthen the health systems, including improving quality of services in CHCs and PHCs. Various steps taken to improve the quality of services in CHCs and PHCs are as under:-

1. National Quality Assurance Programme (NQAP) has been rolled out, under which, quality standards for different health facilities have been defined and these health facilities are assessed against them and certified.



2. Quality Assurance Committees have been constituted at National, State and District level. Under National Health Mission, dedicated Human Resource has been provided to operationalize these committees and carry out related tasks such as quality assessment, preparing action plan and assisting healthcare facilities for quality certification under NQAP.
3. The central government has launched 'Kayakalp' award scheme for transforming public hospitals by improving Sanitation, Hygiene, Upkeep, Infection Control Practices and waste management practices. All facilities from PHCs, CHCs, District Hospitals and central government hospitals are assessed against a set of defined criteria. Best performing facilities are given annual awards.
4. Support is provided to States to implement NHM Free Diagnostics Services Initiative and NHM Free Drugs Initiative in Public Health facilities.

***Statement****Number of PHCs and CHCs functioning*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March 2018)	
		PHCs	CHCs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1147	193
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	63
3.	Assam	946	172
4.	Bihar	1899	150
5.	Chhattisgarh	793	169
6.	Goa	25	4
7.	Gujarat	1474	363
8.	Haryana	368	113
9.	Himachal Pradesh	576	91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	84
11.	Jharkhand	298	171
12.	Karnataka	2359	206

1	2	3	4
13.	Kerala	849	227
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	309
15.	Maharashtra	1823	361
16.	Manipur	91	23
17.	Meghalaya	108	28
18.	Mizoram	57	9
19.	Nagaland	126	21
20.	Odisha	1288	377
21.	Punjab	432	151
22.	Rajasthan	2078	588
23.	Sikkim	24	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	1421	385
25.	Telangana	643	91
26.	Tripura	108	22
27.	Uttarakhand	257	67
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3621	822
29.	West Bengal*	913	348
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	4
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	2
33.	Daman and Diu	4	2
34.	Delhi	5	0
35.	Lakshadweep	4	3
36.	Puducherry	24	3
ALL INDIA		25743	5624

Note:

\* 11 PHCs situated at Municipal Area included in it.

**Central healthcare schemes**

†898. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of the health schemes launched by Government since 2015 till date under the Ministry, year-wise and achievements under each of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): The details of health schemes launched since 2015 till date under the Ministry and achievements under each of these schemes are given in Statement.

***Statement******Details of health schemes launched since 2015 and achievements made there under*****1. National Health Mission (NHM)**

The new Schemes under NHM along with their achievements are as under:

**A. Free Diagnostic Initiative (FDI)**

The objective of the program is to ensure access to free diagnostic services to reduce Out Of Pocket (OOP) expenditure on healthcare. Under NHM, Operational Guidelines for the NHM Free Diagnostics Services Initiative were developed and disseminated among States/ Union Territories (UTs) on 2nd July, 2015 with a mandate to provide free diagnostics to all the citizens of the country thereby reducing OOP expenses and providing access to medical services. Diagnostic services are to be provided either by in house arrangement or in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Three (3) models of PPP suggested are - (i) Hub and spoke model for lab diagnostics (ii) Teleradiology and (iii) CT scan services in District Hospital.

Lab investigations has been rolled out in 31 States/UTs. CT scan services have been rolled out in 24 States/UTs and Tele-radiology has been rolled out in 10 States.

The Ministry has pursued with all the States/UTs to provide essential diagnostics free of cost in public health facilities and send proposals through Program Implementation Plan for funding under NHM.

Funds approved to States/UTs for 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 as on 01.12.2018 are ₹ 649.30 crore, ₹ 761.18 crore and ₹ 1218.31 crore respectively.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**B. Biomedical Equipment Management and Maintenance Programme (BMMP)**

Under BMMP, support is being provided to State Governments to outsource medical equipment maintenance comprehensively for all their machinery across all the facilities. BMMP has been implemented in total 28 States (22 States in PPP mode and in in-house mode in 6 States).

The implementation of BMMP has helped in providing assured quality diagnostics services in public health facilities, thereby reducing cost of care and improving the quality of care for poor patients. The programme is helping facilities in providing uninterrupted delivery of health care diagnostics, preventive, promotive, surgical and rehabilitation services.

**C. NHM Free Drug Service Initiative**

Under the NHM, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments for provision of free essential medicines in public health facilities, based on proposals of the State Governments. The achievement under the initiative are as below:

- All States/UTs have notified policy to provide free essential drugs in public health facilities.
- Information Technology (IT) enabled supply chain system has been implemented in 29 States. For remaining States approval has been accorded for implementation of IT enabled supply chain management system and States are in the process of implementation of the same.
- The support under NHM provided to State/UTs for the last four years is as under:—

(₹ in crore)			
FY	Total Approvals Cash Grants under NHM	Kind Grants	Total
2015-16	2198.35	1017.97	3216.32
2016-17	2619.75	1043.32	3663.07
2017-18	3279.1	4655.47	7934.47
2018-19	3350.94*	**	3350.94
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>11448.14</b>	<b>6716.76</b>	<b>18164.9</b>

\* Does not include National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)

\*\* Being finalized: The data on State expenditure for drugs for 2018-19 is being collected from States.

**D. Kayakalp**

Kayakalp was launched in May, 2015 as a National Initiative to give awards to those public health facilities that demonstrate high levels of cleanliness, hygiene and infection control and focus on promoting cleanliness in public spaces. The objective is also to create and share sustainable practices related to improved cleanliness in public health facilities

- Approval of ₹36.66 crore for Kayakalp has been given in 2016 -17, ₹ 107.99 crore in 2016-17 and ₹ 133.22 crore in 2017-18.
- From over 30,000 facilities assessed under Kayakalp Programme in 2017-18, 2885 facilities had received Kayakalp awards including Commendation awards, which include 271 District Hospitals (DHs), 748 Sub-Division Hospitals (SDHs)/Community Health Centres (CHCs), 1724 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and 142 Urban Health facilities. Out of which, 48 Districts Hospitals have been adjudged as winners and runners up, 35 CHCs/SDHs and around 529 PHCs/UPHCs have been adjudged as winners.

**E. Health and Wellness Centres**

- The Health and Wellness Centers as part of Ayushman Bharat are envisaged to provide a set of comprehensive services which would have upgraded infrastructure with adequate space for patient waiting, screening and examination, drug dispensing, point of care diagnostics etc.
- 1,50,000 Health and Wellness Centers are to be rolled out in phases. In the current year against target of 15,000 Health and Wellness Centres by March, 2019, approval has been accorded to States/UTs for over 21000 Health and Wellness Centres till date. As reported by the States/ UTs, 3908 Health and Wellness Centres have been operationalized as on 30th November, 2018.

**F. Swachh Swasth Sarvatra (SSS)**

Swachh Swasth Sarvatra (SSS) was launched in December,2016 as a Joint Initiative of the MOHFW and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) to leverage the achievements of the two Ministries and converge the interventions to maximise the health gains.

- Under the Initiative, CHCs located in the Open Defecation Free Blocks (ODF) will be provided with an additional funding of ₹ 10 lakhs to achieve the Kayakalp standards of Swachhta.

- Similarly, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation will make those Gram Panchayats in the vicinity of the Kayakalp award winning PHCs or PHCs achieving Kayakalp standards Open Defecation Free.
- For the Financial Year (FY) 2018-19, till date approvals of ₹ 49.67 crore accorded to States under SSS for 658 CHCs in 21 States
- List of 2074 ODF declared blocks shared by MDWS with States/UTs to enable them to map CHCs in or nearest to the ODF declared block and propose same in Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) 2018-19.

## 2. National Urban Health Scheme (NUHM)

National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) was launched as a sub-mission under an overarching National Health Mission (NHM) by the Cabinet on 1st May 2013 for providing equitable and quality primary health care services to the urban population with special focus on slum and vulnerable sections of the society. So far, up to FY 2017-18, 1067 cities/ towns have been covered under NUHM; 4510 facilities approved for strengthening as Urban-PHCs; 754 new construction sanctioned for U-PHCs; 163 Urban Community Health Centres (U-CHCs) strengthened; 67 new construction sanctioned for U-CHCs; 71 Mobile Health Units approved and 247 Health Kiosks approved.

The information regarding progress of additional activities according to the Quarterly Progress report submitted by the States as on 30.6.2018 is as follows:-

- a. Following number of Medical officers, Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)/ Paramedical staff are in position:-
  - (i) 2072 Medical Officers against 2895 approved.
  - (ii) 5654 Staff Nurse against 7872 approved.
  - (iii) 2655 Pharmacist against 3447 approved.
  - (iv) 2690 Lab Technician against 3485 approved.
  - (v) 12590 ANMs against 15953 approved.
- b. Urban Primary Health Centres (U-PHCs): 4397 Urban Primary Health Centres (U-PHCs) operationalized against 4510 approved.

- c. For slum habitations: (i) 59549 ASHAs engaged against 68922 approved. (One ASHA-covers 200 to 500 households), (ii) 81881 Mahila Arogya Samiti (MAS) formed against 110599 approved. (One MAS covers 50-100 households).

3. **Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)**

- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been launched in 2016 to provide fixed-day assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month.
- While antenatal care is routinely provided to pregnant women, special Ante Natal Care (ANC) services are provided by Obstetrics and Gynaecology (OBGY) Specialists/ Radiologist/ Physicians at government health facilities under PMSMA.
- As part of the campaign, a minimum package of antenatal care services are provided to pregnant women in their 2nd/3rd trimesters of at Government health facilities (PHCs/CHCs, DHs/urban health facilities etc.) in both urban and rural areas.
- Using the principles of a single window system, a minimum package of investigations and medicines such as Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) and Calcium supplements etc. are being provided to all pregnant women attending the PMSMA clinics.
- One of the critical components of the Abhiyan is identification and follow-up of high risk pregnancies and red stickers are added on to the Mother and Child Protection cards of women with high risk pregnancies.

Year-wise and achievement under the scheme-

No.	Indicator	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Till Nov.)
1.	ANC checkups	4743954	7157098	4630172
2.	Total Number of high risk Pregnancies identified	276676	342394	207336
3.	Total Number of Volunteer Registered	3555	1343	421

4. Senior Citizens Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS) and Ayushman Bharat PradhanMantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)

**A. Senior Citizens Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS)**

SCHIS as top up over existing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) scheme is being implemented from 01.04.2016 for senior citizens aged 60 years and above. SCHIS provides enhanced coverage of ₹ 30,000 per senior citizen in the family enrolled under RSBY.

Around 18 lakh families having senior citizen(s) were covered under SCHIS till 23.09.2018.

**B. Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)**

The Government has launched Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) on 23.09.2018. This scheme provides coverage of upto ₹ 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation to over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore families) under PMJAY. This scheme covers poor and vulnerable families based on deprivation and occupational criteria as per Socio Economic Caste and Census, 2011 (SECC, 2011) data. No enrolment is required.

After the launch of PMJAY, RSBY and SCHIS got subsumed in it. State-wise achievements in respect of PMJAY are as under:

**Status of PMJAY**

(Status as on 04.12.2018)

State	Beneficiary families covered (in lakhs)*	Hospitals Empanelled+ In Process	E-Cards Issued	Beneficiaries Admitted in Hospital	Amount Authorized for Admissions
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.78	6	1,271	1	2,987
Arunachal Pradesh	2.80	0	29	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	27.02	200	3	2,501	4,80,09,957
Bihar	108.95	1,043	39,931	2,232	1,9,1,94,357
Chandigarh	0.71	17	5,491	50	7,78,929
Chhattisgarh	41.46	1,574	1,28,375	72,498	46,45,90,417
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.40	5	76,199	537	15,14,013
Daman and Diu	2.40	5	19,060	92	3,97,827
Goa	0.37	4	585	2,817	9,48,46,523
Gujarat	44.85	2,341	1,01,874	93,338	1,26,33,85,905
Haryana	15.51	536	1,73,927	1,732	2,44,13,587
Himachal Pradesh	4.80	210	25,266	1,464	1,45,81,117
Jammu and Kashmir	6.13	159	2,31,968	0	0
Jharkhand	57.00	747	1,75,743	12,642	13,17,71,071
Karnataka	103.00	958	0	46,135	77,12,20,302
Kerala	34.84	10	0	75,721	42,86,57,692
Lakshadweep	0.01	1	8	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	118.00	261	2,17,740	8,706	8,08,57,003
Maharashtra	83.63	1,131	11,254	33,253	78,69,18,229
Manipur	2.77	16	8,859	391	58,32,392
Meghalaya	8.37	163	0	0	0
Mizoram	1.95	110	20,902	1,460	1,01,73,115
Nagaland	2.50	65	5,038	64	.5,72,110
NHA empanelled hospitals		26	0	271	94,98,496

1	2	3	4	5	6
Puducherry	1.04	8	6	0	0
Punjab	42.00	210	0	0	0
Sikkim	0.40	7	438	6	1,00,751
Tamil Nadu	157.00	1,837	0	63,911	1,50,98,42,014
Tripura	4.90	67	28,741	542	29,58,515
Uttar Pradesh	118.04	1,887	1,46,795	7,007	7,09,86,394
Uttarakhand	19.68	185	11,465	370	36,89,328
West Bengal	112.00	1,348	0	12,037	10,92,08,203
Overall	1,126	15,137	14,30,968	4,39,778	5,85,40,01,234

\* Includes PM-JAY extension to State funded categories of beneficiaries.

## 5. Drugs Regulation

The Government had approved the proposal for strengthening the drug regulatory system in the country, both under the Central and the State Governments. The share of the Centre and the States in case of State component will be in the ratio of 60:40 for all States except Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Seven North-Eastern States for which the ratio will be 90:10. The Scheme was to be implemented during the three financial years viz. 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18. This has been continued for further two years, viz. 2018-19 and 2019-20.

Accordingly, proposals were asked for from the States. Out of the 36 States/UTs, the following 24 States/UTs have submitted proposals for release of funds along with the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) duly signed by the respective States/UTs. These are: (i) Karnataka (ii) Delhi, (iii) Goa, (iv) Jharkhand, (v) Odisha, (vi) Gujarat, (vii) Kerala, (viii) Andhra Pradesh, (ix) Telangana, (x) Punjab, (xi) Jammu and Kashmir, (xii) Bihar, (xiii) Madhya Pradesh, (xiv) Uttarakhand, (xv) Tripura, (xvi) Mizoram, (xvii) Sikkim, (xviii) Arunachal Pradesh, (xix) Himachal Pradesh, (xx) Meghalaya (xxi) Maharashtra, (xxii) Tamil Nadu (xxiii) Haryana (xxiv) Nagaland.

₹29.01 crore, ₹52.35 crore and ₹206 crore have been allocated during the years 2016-17; 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively for the Scheme. Year-wise details of funds released under the scheme are:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT	Year 2016-17	Year 2017-18	Year 2018-19
		Fund sanctioned/ released	Fund sanctioned/ released	Fund sanctioned/ released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.01	—	18.77
2.	Sikkim	02.00	—	—
3.	Meghalaya	02.00	—	—
4.	Mizoram	06.00	—	—
5.	Tripura	06.00	—	—
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	06.00	—	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	15.00	—
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	13.00	—
9.	Gujarat	—	06.00	13.55
10.	Odisha	—	05.00	1.9695
11.	Punjab	—	03.00	—
12.	Delhi	—	04.00	—
13.	Karnataka	—	03.35	—
14.	Jharkhand	—	03.00	—
15.	Bihar	—	—	20.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	15.00
17.	Haryana	—	—	10.00
18.	Maharashtra	—	—	25.00
19.	Goa	—	—	2.43
20.	Uttarakhand	—	—	5.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	12.00
22.	Telangana	—	—	8.00
23.	Kerala	—	—	9.00
24.	Nagaland	—	—	2.6256
TOTAL		29.01	52.35	143.3451

## 6. Family Planning Schemes

- **Mission Parivar Vikas (MPV)** was launched in 2016 for increasing access to contraceptives and family planning services in 146 high fertility districts of seven high focus states with Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3 and above.
- **Three new Contraceptives** viz, Injectable contraceptive (under Antara Program), Centchroman and Progesterone Only Pills (POP) were added to the existing basket of choices in 2016.
- **A Family Planning Logistic Management Information Systems (FP-LMIS)** was launched in 2017 to strengthen family planning supply chain management system.
- **The packaging for Condoms, Oral Contraceptive Pills (OCPs) and Emergency Contraceptive Pills (ECPs)** were revamped in 2016 so as to increase the demand for these commodities.
- **A dedicated 360 degree media campaign** on Family planning was developed in 2016 and 2017 for improving demand generation and awareness.
- **The COT (Clinical Outreach Team) Scheme** was designed in 2017 to meet the Family Planning needs in the far flung and underserved areas.

### Achievements under Family Planning

	2014 till date
Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (IUCD)	26,251,768
Post Partum Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (PPIUCD)	6,918,571
Total Sterilization	17,195,969
Injectable contraceptive MPA	6,35,446
Centchroman (Chhaya)	2,292,574

### Testing of imported pulses for toxins

899. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that imported pulses were found to be unfit for human consumption recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had asked the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India to test imported pulses for toxins; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the findings, if any, made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As informed by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), they have presence in 6 locations of import covering 21 points of entries. As per the data available from these locations, some consignments of imported pulses were rejected on grounds of non-confirming to the provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules, Regulations made thereunder. Details of rejected consignments of pulses for the time period 01.01.2018 to 30.11.2018 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes. The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Consumer Affairs, in August, 2018 requested the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to examine the quality of imported pulses and their health effects and also to test the imported yellow peas to ascertain the use of 'Glyphosate' or any other chemical, if any, that are harmful for human consumption.

The FSSAI *vide* an Order dated 12.10.2018 directed all Authorized Officers to instruct the laboratories to test the presence of herbicides 'Glyphosate' along with other testing parameters. It was also instructed that the Maximum Residue Levels (MRL) for 'Glyphosate' in pulses as specified in Codex standards shall be taken into consideration for the purpose of import clearances.

As per the data available from 6 import locations (covering 21 points of entry) where FSSAI has presence, details of the testing of herbicide 'Glyphosate' in pulses for the time period 12.10.2018 to 10.12.2018 are given in Statement-II (*See below*). In all cases, 'Glyphosate' tested was found below Maximum Residue Level (MRL).

***Statement-I***

*Details of rejected consignments of pulses for the time period 01.01.18 - 30.11.18 at 6 locations where FSSAI is present (covering 21 points of entry)*

Port	Description	No. of Consign- ment	Quantity (MT)	Invoice Value (Rs)	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chennai	Black Eye Beans Raw Pulses	1	69	1508894	As per Regulation 2.4.6(15) of Food Safety and

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations 2011, sample fails for the parameter of Weevilled grains.
Chennai	Toor Whole Pigeon Peas Raw Pulses	1	239.846	7693780	As per Regulation 2.4.6(15) of Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations 2011, sample fails for the presence of Insect/Insect Fragments and for- the presence of Mould.
Chennai	Toor Whole	1	500	19331750	As per Regulation 2.4.6(15) of Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations 2011, sample fails for the parameter of Seeds with serious defects.
Kolkata	Yellow Peas Whole	1	245.55	4835739	As per Regulation 2.4.6(15) of Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations 2011, sample fails for the parameter of organic matter. Extraneous matter, Damaged Grains and Yeast and Mould Count.

**Statement-II**

*Details of testing of herbicide "Glyphosate" in pulses as per data received from 6 locations where FSSAI is present (covering 21 points of entry) for the time period 12.10.2018 to 10.12.2018.*

Port Name	Total Consignments of Pulses	Number of Consignments tested for Glyphosate in Pulses	Test Results of Glyphosate	Remarks
Delhi	Nil	Nil	-	-
Mumbai	171	150	Glyphosate tested found below Maximum Residue Level (MRL)	No Consignment rejected.
Chennai	626	529	Glyphosate tested found below Maximum Level (MRL)	No Consignment rejected.
Cochin	Nil	Nil	-	-
Tuticorin	94	94	Glyphosate tested found below Maximum Residue Level (MRL)	No Consignment rejected.
Kolkata	108	75	Glyphosate tested found below Maximum Residue Level (MRL)	No Consignment rejected.

**Cases of diphtheria in Delhi**

900. DR. ANIL GAUTAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Diphtheria cases detected/reported in the various hospitals in Delhi during the last six months;
- (b) the number of deaths casued by the disease during the same period; and
- (c) the steps which have been taken by Government to prevent this dangerous disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) 37 cases of Diphtheria have been reported under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during the last six months in Delhi.

(b) Out of 37 cases of Diphtheria reported 11 deaths have been reported during the same period from Delhi.

(c) To prevent morbidity and mortality due to diphtheria disease. Government provides vaccine against diphtheria under Universal Immunization Program to the children below the age of 1 year as part of primary series and two boosters at the age of 16-24 months and 5 years. Teams were sent to the areas from where numbers of cases were reported in Delhi hospitals recently to identify the pockets of unimmunized/partially immunized children thus assisting State/District machinery in supplementary immunization activities to prevent further cases. Government of India has also advised the Delhi Government to stock adequate quantities of Anti-Diphtheritic Serum for appropriate case management of diphtheria and to prevent mortality.

#### **Initiatives to encourage use of generic medicines**

901. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiatives to encourage the use, supply and distribution of generic medicines in our country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons there for mentioning the percentage of people or patients taking generic medicines, in comparison to the other medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. In order to promote the use of generic drugs and make available quality generic medicines at affordable prices, 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushaahli Pariyojana' (PMBJP) was launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Government of India in the country. At present, 4571 PMBJP Kendras are functional in 35 States/UTs of the country. To achieve the objectives of the scheme, the following initiatives have been taken:—

(i) The product basket of the scheme has been expanded to cover more than 800 medicines and 154 surgicals and consumables covering all major therapeutic groups.



- (ii) Medicines, surgicals and consumables are procured from more than 150 private drug manufacturers (WHO-GMP Compliant) and surgical suppliers for maintaining quality of the products under the scheme.
- (iii) Apart from procurement, each batch of drugs is tested at laboratories accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories' (NABL). Only after passing the quality tests, the medicines are dispatched to PMBJP Kendras.
- (iv) The application fee for opening PMBJP Kendras has been waived off so that more people can apply.
- (v) Besides offline applications, online applications are also invited through website of BPPI *i.e. janaitshadhi.gov.in*
- (vi) Trade margins have been revised from 16% to 20% for Retailers and from 8% to 10% for Distributors under the scheme.
- (vii) An end-to-end supply chain system has also been introduced for making available full range of medicines directly from Central Ware House (CWH) of BPPI to PMEJP Kendras to save time and cost.
- (viii) For opening PMBJP Kendras in Government Hospitals/ Medical Colleges/ any Government owned building premises, one-time financial assistance upto ₹ 2.50 lakh is provided.
- (ix) PMBJP Kendras run by pharmacists / NGOs / Charitable Societies / Institutions / Self-Help Groups that are linked with BPPI headquarters through internet (using BPPI provided software) will get incentive upto ₹ 2.5 lakhs @ 15% of monthly sales subject to a ceiling of ₹ 10.000/- per month.
- (x) The applicants belonging to weaker sections like SC/ST/Differently abled are provided medicines worth ₹ 50,000/- in advance within the incentive of ₹ 2.5 lakhs.
- (xi) For North Eastern States, naxal affected areas and tribal areas, the rate of incentive will be 15% subject to a monthly ceiling of ₹ 15,000/- upto a total limit of ₹ 2.5 lakhs.
- (xii) The scheme guidelines have been amended to provide incentives to PMBJP Kendras, an by private entrepreneurs on the basis of their purchase of

medicines (from Distributor/ Central Warehouse/ Regional Warehouse) in a month.

Further, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has taken various regulatory measures to promote and ensure the quality of generic medicines. These include instructions to Licensing Authorities to grant/ renew licenses to manufacture for sale or for distribution of drugs in proper/generic names only, amendment in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for making it mandatory to grant license for a drug formulation containing single active ingredient in proper name only, and inclusion of provision in the Rules, 1945 for submission of the result of bio equivalence study alongwith application for grant of manufacturing license in the case of certain drugs and also provision for joint inspection of manufacturing establishment by the Drugs Inspectors of Central Government and State Government. Furthermore, Drugs and Cosmetics Rules have also been amended to include mandatory submission of evidence of stability and safety for all drugs before grant of manufacturing license.

Medical Council of India (MCI) has notified an amendment in Clause 1.5 of Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, which stipulates that "Every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names legibly are preferably in capital letters and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs". Medical Council of India *vide* its Circulars dated 22.11.2012, 18.01.2013 and 21.04.2017 has reiterated that all physicians should prescribe drugs with Generic names. Instructions have also been issued to all the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Wellness Centers to ensure that prescription is only by generic name wherever generic drugs are available.

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

#### **Yoga therapy in CHGS Chikitsa Kendras**

902. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Yoga therapy given in the CGHS Chikitsa Kendras is the equivalent of Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Unani therapies;

(b) if so, the details of regular Yoga practitioners in the CGHS Chikitsa Kendras as on date;

(c) if not, since when the posts of Yoga practitioners are lying vacant; and

(d) whether any initiative to upgrade the regular Yoga instructors of CGHS Chikitsa Kendras in Delhi to the post of Yoga practitioners is being considered and if so, by when it will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes.

(b) There are no posts of Yoga practitioners under CGHS. However, there are three regular Yoga Instructors under CGHS as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Yoga Instructor	Place of posting
1.	Shri Narender Marathe	CGHS Tilak Nagar
2.	Mrs. Dinesh Kumari	CGHS R.K. Puram, Sector - 8
3.	Shri Sunil Tanwar	CGHS Kali Bari

(c) One post of Yoga Instructor is vacant since 2012 after the retirement of Sh. R.S. Rajput w.e.f. 30.11.2012.

(d) At present there is no such proposal.

#### **Budgetary allocation for spacing methods under NHM**

903. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total budget allocated for spacing methods under family planning component in the National Health Mission;

(b) the total expenditure registered for spacing methods in the previous financial years since 2015-16 till date, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government is planning to increase expenditure on spacing methods since Government has introduced three new methods (injectable contraceptive, centchroman and progestin only pills) in basket of choice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The total budget allocated for spacing methods under Family Planning component in the National Health Mission for the year 2017-18 is ₹ 21309.5 lakhs.

(b) The total expenditure, State-wise, for spacing methods in the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Government has introduced new contraceptives for spacing methods recently and the same has been rolled out in all States/UTs. Additional budgetary provision has been made in State NHM PIP which provides flexibility to States to propose for activities as per the needs of the States.

**Statement**

*State-wise total expenditure for spacing methods in the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18*

Sl. No.	State	Expenditure in spacing methods (₹ in lakh)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A. High Focus States</b>				
1.	Bihar	1021.1	754.0	883.0
2.	Chhattisgarh	155.8	436.4	441.4
3.	Himachal Pradesh	160.7	15.8	16.9
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	21.1	17.7	32.0
5.	Jharkhand	379.8	316.8	413.8
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1846.4	2059.8	1233.7
7.	Odisha	944.4	1145.9	765.0
8.	Rajasthan	1092.1	1406.5	895.8
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1092.4	1939.5	2523.9
10.	Uttarakhand	286.2	141.9	225.4
<b>B. NE States</b>				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.3	31.8	15.0
12.	Assam	183.5	780.0	764.7
13.	Manipur	13.4	15.7	13.8
14.	Meghalaya	18.1	8.4	25.5
15.	Mizoram	4.2	0.1	0.2

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Nagaland	4.3	3.3	0.1
17.	Sikkim	2.7	2.6	1.0
18.	Tripura	85.7	68.0	53.2
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	115.9	211.3	18.4
20.	Telangana	0.1	0.0	0.3
21.	Goa	1729.2	1717.2	997.3
22.	Gujarat	544.6	502.3	329.3
23.	Haryana	52.8	187.9	275.7
24.	Karnataka	10.9	14.9	26.5
25.	Kerala	88.7	232.2	470.7
26.	Maharashtra	139.8	167.5	119.0
27.	Punjab	78.2	315.7	313.4
28.	Tamil Nadu	23.2	99.9	82.4
29.	West Bengal	65.4	331.3	872.2
<b>D. Small States/UTs</b>				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.1	0.0	0.9
31.	Chandigarh	1.5	1.3	4.9
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.7	1.2	2.7
33.	Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.3
34.	Delhi	56.2	42.0	41.1
35.	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0
36.	Puducherry	1.8	4.6	4.3
GRAND TOTAL		10223.0	12973.4	11863.5

**Framing of food safety regulations**

904. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 2016 regulations for proprietary foods were framed without consulting scientists of FSSAI;

(b) reasons why the 2016 regulations on proprietary foods allow manufacturers to sell food by combining pre-approved ingredients in desired ratio without being assessed by scientists of FSSAI for their safety, as the safety of processed food products depends not only on safety of its individual ingredients but also the ratio of their combination; and

(c) the list of such proprietary foods made up of combination of pre-approved ingredients, that have been passed by FSSAI without scientific scrutiny in labs mentioning the corresponding manufacturers too?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As informed by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), the regulation for proprietary foods is a procedural regulation. This category of food products would contain only permitted ingredients under Regulation 2.12 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 which provides for preparation of proprietary foods using the standardized ingredients or ingredients used in the standardized products which have already undergone risk assessment and hence there was no need to refer this regulation to Scientific Panel. Food Authority in its 21st meeting has ratified the proprietary food regulations.

(b) Proprietary food had already been defined in Regulation 2.12 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 as "food products which have not been standardized under these regulations". The same was brought from the erstwhile Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA), 1954.

In view of the generality of this definition, it was felt necessary to provide explanation as regards the ingredients (including food additives) that can be used in proprietary foods and various safety requirements pertaining to contaminants, microbiological and labelling requirements etc. All these modifications were incorporated through the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives)

Ninth amendment regulations, 2016. Further, the issue of Combinatorial effect of ingredients was referred to the Scientific Committee of the FSSAI, in its 30th meeting held on 6th June, 2018, wherein the committee pointed out that there is scanty documented evidence available globally for the combination effects. Further, the Committee felt that Food Business Operator (FBO) shall be responsible for the safety of the products with multiple ingredients as FBOs need to keep in mind these combination effect while formulating products.

(c) As informed by the FSSAI, since the food products falling under the category of proprietary food do not require approval from the FSSAI as per the regulations, no such data are available with or maintained by the FSSAI.

**Advisory to States on regulating ends**

905. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has issued an advisory to all States to ensure that Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) including e-cigarettes, vape, etc. are not manufactured, imported, distributed, sold and advertised in any manner;

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

(c) the reaction of State Governments thereto;

(d) whether Government has framed/ proposes to frame regulations on ENDS; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the further action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) In larger public health interest and in order to prevent the initiation of Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) by non- smokers and youth with special attention to vulnerable groups, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, has issued an Advisory to all States/ Union Territories to ensure that any Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) including e-Cigarettes, Heat-Not-Burn devices, Vape, e-Sheesha, e-Nicotine Flavoured Hookah, and the like devices that enable nicotine delivery are not sold (including online sale), manufactured, distributed, traded, imported and advertised in their jurisdictions, except for the purpose and in the manner and to the extent, as may be approved under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder.

(c) After the issuance of the Advisory, the State Government of Tamil Nadu vide its Order dated 03.09.2018 has prohibited the manufacture, sale (including online sale), distribution, trade, display, marketing, advertisement, use, import and possession of Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS).

State Government of Punjab has issued a modified Circular dated 03.10.2018, to prohibit the sale (including online sale), manufacture, distribution, trade, import and advertisement of ENDS including e-Cigarettes, Heat-Not Burn devices, vape, e-sheesha, e-nicotine flavoured hookah, and the like devices.

(d) and (e) No such proposal is currently under consideration of this Ministry.

#### **Data on availability of sanitary napkins**

9506. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any data on availability of sanitary napkins:

(b) whether the Ministry has any data on sale of sanitary napkins in the States, the rural and urban area-wise and details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has data on the number of diseases that use of sanitary napkins can prevent and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per the National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS - 4), 57.6% women in the age group 15 - 24 years use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period. These include locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons.

(c) Global literature shows that hygiene menstrual practices reduce the incidence of pelvic inflammatory diseases, urinary tract infection and improves self - esteem and confidence amongst adolescent girls; however there is no specific National level data regarding the same.

#### **Health and wellness centres**

907. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Health and Wellness Centres which have been set up so far; and



- (b) the deadline for setting up 1,53,000 such centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Health and Wellness Centers as part of Ayushman Bharat is to be rolled out in phases, In the current year against target of 15000 Health and Wellness centres by March, 2019, approval has been accorded to States/UTs for over 21000 Health and Wellness Centres till date. As reported by the States/ UTs, 3908 Health and Wellness Centres have been operationalized as on 30th November, 2018.

- (b) 1,50,000 Health and wellness centres are to be set up by end of 2022.

### **Breast Milk Banks**

908. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any positive outcome of the Breast Milk Banks set up in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu, under National Health Mission (NHM) and the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government plans to set up Breast Milk Banks in other States as well and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b)

- As per the "National Guidelines on Establishment of Lactation Management Centres in Public Health Facilities", Breast Milk Banks are known as Comprehensive Lactation Management Centres (CLMC) and Lactation Management Unit (LMU) in India, depending on the level of health facilities where these units are established.
- Under NHM one CLMC has been supported in West Bengal and five CLMCs have been supported in Tamil Nadu. Details of the progress made by these CLMCs as reported by the States are as follows:

Status of Progress	West Bengal (2017)	Tamil Nadu(April 2018 to Oct 2018)
Number of donor mothers donated milk	2995	3355
Total number of newborns received pasteurized milk	1454	28621

- The national guidelines with operational and technical guidance on establishment of Lactation Management Centres in public health facilities have been shared with all States and UTs. Funding support is provided to the States and UTs for establishment of Lactation Management Centres in public health facilities as per proposals received in their Annual Programme Implementation Plans.

#### **Handling of emergency cases**

909. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to equip hospitals to deal with the emergency cases specially those occurring due to road accidents or natural disasters; and

(b) the total number of deaths registered/reported in Government hospitals of Jammu and Kashmir through road accidents and the preventive measures taken to minimize the death toll?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Under the scheme namely Assistance for Capacity Building for Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Govt. Hospitals on National Highways', financial assistance is provided to States/Union Territories (UTs) for upgrading/ strengthening trauma care facilities in identified Government Hospitals / Medical Colleges. During the 11th Five year Plan, 116 trauma care facilities (TCFs) were funded in 17 States along the Golden Quadrilateral highway corridor as well as North-South and East-West Corridors. During the 12th Five Year Plan, 85 trauma care facilities have been approved.

(b) As reported by Government of Jammu and Kashmir total number of deaths registered in the year 2017 in hospitals of Jammu Division is 320. Following are the Preventive measures taken to minimize the death toll due to road accidents:

- I. Training to the paramedical staff, Class- IV staff as well as ambulance drivers who are involved in handling Trauma case on a day to day basis.
- II. Emergency Room Trauma Course (ERTC)/Advanced Trauma Life Support Training is being imparted to specialists Anesthetists, Surgeons and Orthopedic Surgeons as well as Medical Officers on Emergency duty in collaboration with International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). In

Health Care Facility, ERTC trained doctor has been nominated as Nodal Officer for Trauma to sensitize the staff and conduct mock drills.

- III. Upgrading of Emergency Rooms is being done in District Hospitals with the measures like Signage's, Dedicated triage/ resuscitation and observation area, Mobile X-ray/ Laboratory / Plaster room/ minor OT facility and Equipments such as ECG, Pulse Oxymeter, Cardiac Monitor with Defibrillator, Multiparameter Monitor and Ventilator, O<sub>2</sub> supply, Suction, Spine boards, Laryngoscopes, Splints and Ambubags, Stretchers, Wheelchair and Trolley at the entrance of emergency.

#### **Hospital for women and children in rural areas of Bihar**

†910. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is having any plan to open any hospital for women and children in the -rural areas of Bihar keeping in view the fact that 60 to 70 per cent population in Bihar live in villages, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Public Health and hospitals is a State Subject and therefore the primary responsibility of opening hospital for women and children in the rural areas of Bihar lies with the State of Bihar. Under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is extended to States/UTs including Bihar to strengthen their healthcare system for provision of accessible, affordable and quality health care to all the citizens including provision of MCH wings and SNCUs based on proposals submitted by the States/UTs in their annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIP).

In order to cater to the needs of pregnant women and children in rural and urban areas of Bihar, 21 MCH wings have been sanctioned since inception of NHM in 2005 till date. These include thirteen 100 bedded MCH wings and eight 30 bedded MCH wings.

(b) Not applicable in view of a above.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Vision loss due to infections**

911. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there could be a permanent vision damage to the patients of dengue, chikungunya and bacterial infections like typhoid and rickettsia;

(b) whether the possibility of damage to the vision can be ruled out through early detection and treatment of the above said infections; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for its early detection and how it propose to deal with it nationwide and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Permanent Vision loss from infectious diseases like dengue, chikungunya, typhoid and rickettsia is very rare. The causes for vision loss may be related to hemodynamic instability, hematopoietic disturbances, immune related or direct organismal invasion; last of these being the least common.

Ophthalmic manifestations in patients with vision loss in the presence of these infections include endophthalmitis, panophthalmitis (secondary to transfusion, intravenous therapy), orbital hemorrhage, pre-retinal and intra-retinal hemorrhage (secondary to low platelet count), retinitis and micro-infarcts (usually immune mediated).

All of these diseases are primarily non-ocular, multi-systemic disorders and hence systemic diagnosis is already available at the time of presentation to the eye specialist.

Management primarily depends on adequate monitoring of systemic features (like blood pressure, blood counts, hematuria, pyrexia, pulse, respiratory rate, neurological alteration etc.) and conservative treatment.

Role of antiviral agents is poorly established in dengue and chikungunya while specific antibacterial therapy is curative in patients with typhoid and rickettsia (e.g. doxycycline in scrub typhus). Management of vision loss also remains conservative in dengue and chikungunya.

(c) Government of India has taken the following steps for diseases like Dengue and Chikungunya under the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP):

- Free diagnostic facilities through Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and Apex Referral laboratories (ARLs) identified across the country. Test kits are supplied by GoI free of cost.
- Guidelines on case management were developed and shared with the states for wider circulation.
- Training is imparted to the doctors on case management.
- Monitoring and supervision for early case detection and prevention and control through reviews and video conference at higher level.
- Advisories are issued to sensitize the States.
- IEC/BCC activities to disseminate knowledge for prevention and control through advocacy meetings, review, electronic and print media.

Further, comprehensive eye care services are also provided by the government free of cost at primary, secondary and tertiary centres across all States/ UTs under the National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment (NPCBVI).

#### **Survey on consumption of generic medicines**

912. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any survey has been conducted on the use/consumption of generic medicines all over the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether majority of private hospitals are reluctant to prescribe generic medicine due to huge incentives provided by branded pharma companies; and
- (c) if so, the action taken against those hospitals prescribing branded medicines and charging more from the patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No.

- (b) The Government has no such information.
- (c) Does not arise.

**Measures to reduce anaemia in women and children**

913. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government has taken/plans to take to reduce anaemia among women and children especially in the State of Bihar, Gujarat and Haryana, and the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is aware of India's low ranking on the Sanitation Index, if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As a part of POSHAN Abhiyaan, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched the Anaemia Mukht Bharat (AMB) programme in 2018 and national level dissemination workshop for AMB was organised during September, 2018. All States including the States of Bihar, Gujarat and Haryana had participated in this dissemination workshop. Increased awareness generation regarding anaemia prevention by intense IEC/BCC activities, strengthening supply chain mechanism, extensive convergence and inter-sectoral collaboration by strengthening institutional mechanisms are the key approaches of Anaemia Mukht Bharat strategy.

(b) Government had launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) SBM(G) with effect from 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to achieve universal sanitation coverage by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households in the country. Sanitation coverage in the country as on 2.10.2014 was 38.7%. This has now increased to 97.47%. Since the launch of SBM (G), 897.10 lakh toilets have been constructed under the programme and 5,36,518 villages, 2,43,558 Gram Panchayats, 5,682 Blocks, 559 Districts, and 25 States/UTs have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).

**Affordable Cancer treatment**

914. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of increase in number of cancer cases country wide that has gone up in the last six years by 15.7 per cent, if so, State/UT-wise details of Cancer cases reported since last three years and corrective measures taken to curb its spreading and affordable treatment;

(b) details of State Cancer Institute (SCIs) and Tertiary Cancer Care Centre (TCCCs) functional in country along with proposed such Cancer Hospitals/Institutes/Treatment Centres in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(c) details of funds allocated and utilised by Government for setting up and strengthening of such Hospitals/Institutes/Treatment Centres during last three years. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) As per the Indian Council of Medical Research's Cancer Registry data report on "Three-year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries: 2012-2014, Bengaluru, 2016", all sites showed a statistically significant increase in Age Adjusted Incidence Rate (AAR) overtime with Annual Percentage Change (APC) varying between (0.39%) in Bangalore to (0.93%) in Chennai for males while (0.38%) in Bangalore to (0.68%) in Bhopal for females. The estimated incidence of cancer cases in India reported during the last three years, State/UT-wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The treatment of Cancer in many of State and Central Government institutions is free for BPL patients and subsidized for others. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments to prevent and control Cancer and to provide affordable and accessible care. Some of the steps taken by Central Government are as follows:—

- (i) The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For Cancer, the focus is on three Cancer namely breast, cervical and oral.
- (ii) A population level initiative for prevention, control and screening for common Non-Communicable Diseases (diabetes, hypertension and cancer *viz.* oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 215 districts of the country under NHM, as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare.
- (iii) To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of Cancer, the Central Government is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary. Care Cancer facilities Scheme to support the setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and 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 list of SCIs and TCCCs approved till date and 1st instalment of Central share released to the State Governments under the scheme is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

- (iv) Oncology in its various aspects is one of the focus areas in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).
- (v) Setting up of National Cancer Institute (NCI) at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has been approved.
- (vi) The Government is providing financial assistance to patients living below poverty line for life threatening diseases under the schemes such as Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN), Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF), State Illness Assistance Fund (SIAF) and Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG).
- (vii) Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) outlets have been opened at 146 Institutions/Hospitals across 23 States with an objective to make available Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases drugs and implants at discounted prices to the patients. Jan Aushadhi stores are set up by Department of Pharmaceuticals to provide generic drugs at affordable prices.
- (viii) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) - National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research (NICPR), has launched [www.cancerindia.org.in](http://www.cancerindia.org.in) with the theme "India Against Cancer", a portal that provides information on the leading cancers in India with a major focus on awareness, prevention and treatment of these Cancers.

**Statement-I**

*Estimated incidence of cancer cases in India-State/UT-All sites-Both sexes*

States	2015	2016	2017
Jammu and Kashmir	14864	15652	16480
Himachal Pradesh	7722	8029	8348



States	2015	2016	2017
Punjab	31214	32474	33781
Chandigarh	1217	1274	1335
Uttarakhand	11796	12381	12995
Haryana	29240	30611	32049
Delhi	19168	20015	20899
Rajasthan	79160	82836	86675
Uttar Pradesh	233659	245231	257353
Bihar	123949	130628	137656
Sikkim	473	479	485
Arunachal Pradesh	1252	1272	1292
Nagaland	1294	1300	1309
Manipur	2916	2998	3082
Mizoram	1618	1652	1687
Tripura	2169	2199	2229
Meghalaya	3246	3311	3376
Assam	31474	31825	32177
West Bengal	103532	107906	112466
Jharkhand	38947	40959	43071
Odisha	47666	49674	51763
Chhattisgarh	30239	31817	33477
Madhya Pradesh	85078	89315	93754
Gujarat	70171	73551	77097
Daman and Diu	385	440	504
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	457	497	542
Maharashtra	127390	132726	138271
Telangana	40177	41939	43784
Andhra Pradesh	55776	58072	60475

States	2015	2016	2017
Karnataka	70302	73511	76867
Goa	1655	1726	1801
Lakshadweep	82	89	96
Kerala	39672	42004	44566
Tamil Nadu	78512	80999	83554
Puducherry	1510	1596	1687
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	415	429	443
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1388397</b>	<b>1451417</b>	<b>1517426</b>

*Note:* Projected cancer cases for India were computed using a projected incidence rates and the population (person-years)

#### **Statement-II**

*List of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) approved till date*

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	State	Name of the Institute	SCI/ TCCC	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	SCI	54.00
2.	Assam	Gauwhati Medical College and Hospital, Guwahati	SCI	80.9325
3.	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	SCI	33.06
4.	Delhi	Lok Nayak Hospital	TCCC	29.87
5.	Gujarat	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad	SCI	67.50
6.	Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji	TCCC	20.25
7.	Haryana	Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt.	TCCC	20.25
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	TCCC	14.87

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shri Lai Bahadur Shastri Medical College, Mandi	TCCC	29.6362
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	SCI	47.25
11.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	SCI	22.95
12.	Karnataka	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bengaluru	SCI	67.50
13.		Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences, Mandya	TCCC	17.257
14.	Kerala	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram	SCI	46.957
15.		Government Medical College, Kozhikode	TCCC	25.03
16.	Madhya Pradesh	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior	TCCC	18.90
17.	Maharashtra	Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Nagpur	TCCC	20.176
18.		Government Medical College, Aurangabad	SCI	43.515
19.		Vivekanand Foundation and Research Centre, Latur	TCCC	20.25
20.	Mizoram	Mizoram State Cancer Institute, Aizawl	TCCC	14.64
21.	Nagaland	District Hospital, Kohima	TCCC	13.23
22.	Odisha	Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack	SCI	35.829
23.	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar	SCI	51.58
24.		Civil Hospital, Fazilka	TCCC	20.119
25.	Rajasthan	S P Medical College, Bikaner	TCCC	17.123
26.		SMS Medical College, Jaipur	SCI	44.8077
27.		Jhalawar Medical College and Hospital, Jhalawar	TCCC	19.755

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Sikkim	Multispecialty Hospital at Sochyang (Sichey), near Gangtok, Sikkim	TCCC	29.02
29.	Tamil Nadu	Cancer Institute (RCC), Adyar, Chennai	SCI	67.38
30.	Telangana	MNJ Institute of Oncology and RCC, Hyderabad	SCI	18.12
31.	Tripura	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala	SCI	55.00
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	TCCC	11.43
33.	West Bengal	Government Medical College, Burdwan	TCCC	22.24
34.		Murshidabad Medical College and Hospital, Berhampore, Murshidabad	TCCC	10.9843
35.		Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	TCCC	20.25
TOTAL				1131.6615
TOTAL: 35		(SCI: 15, TCCC: 20)		

*Note:* Government of India share is 60% (90% for Himalayan and North Eastern States and 100% for UTs).

### National Leprosy Eradication Programme

915. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of increasing prevalence of Leprosy cases across the country including the State of Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the target to eliminate Leprosy under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme is being achieved, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government for prevention and affordable treatment of such diseases and to spread awareness in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Prevalence Rate per 10,000 population has marginally decreased since in 5 years including the State of Tamil Nadu.

Details are as under:—

Year	National Prevalence	Tamil Nadu
2013-14	0.68	0.40
2014-15	0.69	0.38
2015-16	0.66	0.41
2016-17	0.66	0.41
2017-18	0.67	0.39

(b) Target to eliminate Leprosy (less than 1 case/10000 population) under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) has been achieved at national level in 2005, which is currently 0.67case/10000 population.

(c) The Government has taken various measures for prevention including Single Dose Rifampicin Chemoprophylaxis and spreading awareness through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) regularly and in campaign mode called Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaign (SLAC) which is conducted on Anti-Leprosy Day *i.e.* 30th January every year. Under the programme, for affordable treatment, free of cost medicine is available in all Government health facilities.

#### **Upgradation of PHCs, CHCs and SCs to HWCs**

916. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) salient features of the Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Scheme;
- (b) estimated budget required to implement the scheme fully, State-wise details and contributions, if any, required from State Governments;
- (c) progress in upgrading existing Public and Community Health Centres (PHCs and CHCs) and rural Sub-Centres (SCs) to Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) under NHPS, State-wise details, as well as budget allocated and spent;
- (d) whether Ministry has taken concrete steps to address the staff shortages within PHCs, CHCs and SCs while upgrading them to HWCs; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof including timeline of implementation and tangible results obtained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The salient features of the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Government has set up National Health Agency (NHA) to implement PMJAY. As per the estimate provided by NHA, during the year 2018-19, the estimated cost for implementing the scheme is ₹ 4857 crore, of which the contribution of the State Governments is ₹ 1722 crore. The ratio of contribution towards premium between Centre and State is 60:40 in all States except North Eastern States and three Himalayan States where the ratio is 90:10 with an upper limit for Centre. In the case of Union Territories, the Central contribution of premium is 100% for UT's without legislature, while it is 60:40 for those with legislature.

(c) Under Ayushman Bharat, Sub Health Centres and Primary Health Centres are strengthened as Health and Wellness Centres. The Health and Wellness Centres are strengthened in phases. In the current year, against the target of 15000 Health and Wellness Centres by March, 2019, approvals have been accorded to 21,411 Health and Wellness Centres State-wise list of approvals is given in Statement-II. In the current year ₹ 1200 crore has been allocated for HWCs.

(d) and (e) Public Health and Hospitals is a State subject and it is for the States to ensure adequacy of requisite staff. Sub Health Centres strengthened as Health and Wellness Centres are led by Mid-Level Health Care Provider, (a Nurse or an Ayurvedic practitioner trained in a six-month Certificate Programme in Community Health). The Primary Health Centres transformed as HWCs provide services as per IPHS. The phasing plan for operationalisation of 1.5 lakh HWCs is as below:—

Year	No. of HWCs planned	
	During the year	Up to the year
2017-18	4,000	4,000
2018-19	11,000	15,000
2019-20	25,000	40,000
2020-21	30,000	70,000
2021-22	40,000	1,10,000
Till Dec'22	40,000	1,50,000

Against target of 15000 Health and Wellness Centres by March, 2019, as reported by the States/UTs, 3908 Health and Wellness Centres have been operationalized as on 30th November, 2018.

***Statement-I***

*Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)*

- (i) Government of India has launched Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) on 23.09.2018. PMJAY is Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It is entirely funded by Government and the funding is shared between Centre and State Government as per prevailing guidelines of Ministry of Finance.
- (ii) PMJAY provides health coverage upto ₹ 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization to over 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx.. 50 crore beneficiaries).
- (iii) PMJAY is an entitlement based scheme. This scheme covers poor and vulnerable families based on deprivation and occupational criteria as per SECC data.
- (iv) PMJAY provides cashless and paperless access to services for the beneficiary at the point of service in any (both public and private) empanelled hospitals across India.
- (v) Under PMJAY, the States are free to choose the modalities for implementation. They can implement the scheme through insurance company or directly through the Trust/Society or mixed model.
- (vi) There is no restriction on family size, ensuring all members of designated families specifically girl child and senior citizens get coverage.
- (vii) At National level, National Health Agency (NHA) in the form of Society has been registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, to implement the scheme. NHA is responsible for all operational matter of PMJAY. NHA is functioning w.e.f. 11.05.2018.
- (viii) At the State level, PMJAY is implemented by State Governments through State Health Agencies.

**Statement-II***State-wise details of approval of HWCs*

State/UT	Approvals
<b>High Focus</b>	
Bihar	534
Chhattisgarh	800
Jharkhand	776
Madhya Pradesh	690
Odisha	1148
Rajasthan	679
Uttar Pradesh	3058
Uttarakhand	426
<b>North East</b>	
Arunachal Pradesh	132
Assam	878
Manipur	103
Meghalaya	42
Mizoram	32
Nagaland	63
Sikkim	39
Tripura	46
<b>Non High Focus</b>	
Andhra Pradesh	1050
Gujarat	1645
Goa	5
Haryana	408
Himachal Pradesh	137
Jammu and Kashmir	380



State/UT	Approvals
Maharashtra	1841
Karnataka	1142
Kerala	671
Punjab	1033
Tamil Nadu	1915
Telangana	590
West Bengal	1010
<b>Union Territories</b>	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34
Chandigarh	34
Daman and Diu	22
Delhi	0
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	24
Lakshadweep	3
Puducherry	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21411</b>

#### **Schemes to check high child mortality rate**

917. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest data on Infant Mortality Rate in the country, category-wise, that is rural and urban, SC, ST and others, for each State;

(b) the latest data on neo-natal mortality rate in the country, category-wise, that is rural and urban, SC, ST and others, for each State;

(c) the latest data on under five mortality rate in the country, category-wise, that is rural and urban, SC, ST and others, for each State; and

(d) the scheme/programme/funds launched/released to check high child mortality rate during the last three years and the current year, scheme and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) reports published by the Registrar General of India for the year of 2016, the Under - 5 Mortality Rate (UFMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) is 39 per 1,000 live births, 34 per 1,000 live births and 24 per 1,000 live births respectively.

State/UT-wise disaggregated data of Rural Urban as per SRS, 2016 is given in Statement-I to III (*See* below). Category-wise data (SC, ST and others) of Child Mortality for States/UTs is not available in Sample Registration System however data as per National Family Health Survey-IV (2015-16) is given in Statements-IV to VI (*See* below).

(d) Health is a State subject, however to reduce Child Mortality, various programmes and schemes under National Health Mission are being implemented by States/UTs and the Central Government recommends financial assistance to States/UTs based on proposals received in their Annual Program Implementation Plans (APIP).

- (i) Promotion of institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free ante-natal check-ups, delivery including caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
- (ii) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) and Home Based Care of Young Children (HBYC) are being provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices.
- (iii) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education. Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA) programme for improving breastfeeding practices (initial breastfeeding within one hour, exclusive breastfeeding up to six months and complementary feeding up to

two years) through mass media campaigns and capacity building of health care providers in health facilities as well as in communities.

- (iv) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. "Mission Indradhanush and Intensified Mission Indradhanush" was launched to fully immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated; those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons.
- (v) Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age (Mother and Child Tracking System) is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- (vi) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays and early intervention services has been operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.
- (vii) Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been set up at public health facilities to treat and manage the children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted with medical complications.
- (viii) Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, home visits by ASHAs to promote exclusive breast feeding and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.
- (ix) Health and nutrition education through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) to promote healthy practices and create awareness to generate demand and improve service uptake.
- (x) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential new-born care.

Details of funds released under National Health Mission to States/UTs for the year of 2015-16 to 2018-19 is given in Statement-VII.

**Statement-I****Under-Five Mortality Rates (U5MR) (per 1000 live births) (2013-2016)**

Sl. No.	India/States	Total						Rural				Urban			
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
	<b>India</b>	49	45	43	39	55	51	48	43	29	28	28	25		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41	40	39	37	46	44	43	41	29	29	29	26		
2.	Assam	73	66	62	52	77	71	65	56	34	28	27	23		
3.	Bihar	54	53	48	43	56	54	48	44	37	43	47	34		
4.	Chhattisgarh	53	49	48	49	56	52	51	53	38	37	35	32		
5.	Delhi	26	21	20	22	40	38	27	24	24	21	20	22		
6.	Gujarat	45	41	39	33	53	51	47	42	28	27	26	19		
7.	Haryana	45	40	43	37	49	44	47	41	34	32	36	29		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	41	36	33	27	41	36	33	28	32	29	26	22		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	40	35	28	26	42	36	28	27	29	30	24	23		
10.	Jharkhand	48	44	39	33	51	49	43	35	27	24	26	26		
11.	Karnataka	35	31	31	29	38	35	35	33	28	25	25	20		
12.	Kerala	12	13	13	11	13	14	14	12	9	12	11	10		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	69	65	62	55	75	72	67	60	40	37	43	35
14.	Maharashtra	26	23	24	21	32	28	29	27	18	15	15	14
15.	Odisha	66	60	56	50	70	63	59	52	39	38.	37	38
16.	Punjab	31	27	27	24	35	30	30	25	24	22	21	23
17.	Rajasthan	57	51	50	45	63	58	55	49	32	28	31	33
18.	Tamil Nadu	23	21	20	19	26	26	25	23	17	17	16	15
19.	Telangana		37	34	34		41	37	38		29	28	26
20.	Uttar Pradesh	64	57	51	47	68	62	54	50	44	40	40	37
21.	Uttarakhand		36	38	41		36	35	45		38	47	31
22.	West Bengal	35	30	30	27	37	32	31	29	26	25	26	23

*Source:* SRS, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

**Statement-II**

*Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) (2013 -2016)*

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Total				Rural				Urban			
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	<b>India</b>	40	39	37	34	44	43	41	38	27	26	25	23

1. Andhra Pradesh	39	39	37	34	44	43	41	38	29	28	26	24
2. Assam	54	49	47	44	56	52	50	46	32	27	25	22
3. Bihar	42	42	42	38	42	43	42	39	33	37	44	29
4. Chhattisgarh	46	43	41	39	47	45	43	41	38	34	32	31
5. Delhi	24	20	18	18	35	31	27	24	22	20	18	17
6. Gujarat	36	35	33	30	43	43	41	38	22	23	21	19
7. Haryana	41	36	36	33	44	50	39	35	32	29	30	27
8. Himachal Pradesh	35	32	28	25	35	33	28	25	23	20	18	19
9. Jammu and Kashmir	37	34	26	24	39	36	27	25	28	29	24	23
10. Jharkhand	37	34	32	29	38	37	35	31	27	22	22	21
11. Karnataka	31	29	28	24	34	31	30	27	24	24	23	19
12. Kerala	12	12	12	10	13	14	13	10	9	10	10	10
13. Madhya Pradesh	54	52	50	47	57	57	54	50	37	35	34	33
14. Maharashtra	24	22	21	19	29	27	26	24	16	14	14	13
15. Odisha	51	49	46	44	53	51	48	46	38	36	35	34
16. Punjab	26	24	23	21	28	26	24	23	23	21	20	18
17. Rajasthan	47	46	43	41	51	52	48	45	30	27	27	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Tamil Nadu	21	20	19	17	24	23	22	20	17	16	16	14
19.	Telangana		35	34	31		39	37	35		28	27	24
20.	Uttar Pradesh	50	48	46	43	53	51	48	46	38	37	36	34
21.	West Bengal	31	28	26	25	32	30	27	25	26	24	24	22
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	30	30	36	36	32	32	38	14	14	19	23
23.	Goa	9	10	9	8	8	9	8	10	10	11	10	7
24.	Manipur	10	11	9	11	10	12	10	12	10	8	8	10
25.	Meghalaya	47	46	42	39	48	48	44	40	40	35	34	26
26.	Mizoram	35	32	32	27	44	40	39	35	19	19	22	14
27.	Nagaland	18	14	12	12	18	13	11	11	19	17	15	14
28.	Sikkim	22	19	18	16	23	21	20	18	15	16	14	13
29.	Tripura	26	21	20	24	27	20	19	21	19	23	25	32
30.	Uttarakhand	32	33	34	38	34	32	31	41	22	35	44	29
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	22	20	16	29	26	18	12	13	14	23	22
32.	Chandigarh	21	23	21	14	18	20	10	6	21	23	22	14

33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31	26	21	17	34	32	29	24	22	15	14	12
34.	Daman and Diu	20	18	18	19	17	15	14	18	26	20	20	19
35.	Lakshadweep	24	20	20	19	20	23	20	16	28	17	20	20
36.	Puducherry	17	14	11	10	20	18	18	16	15	12	7	8

Source: SRS, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

### Statement-III

#### Neo-natal Mortality Rates (per 1000 live births) (2013-2016)

Sl. No.	India/States	Total						Rural						Urban					
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
	<b>India</b>	28	26	25	24	31	30	29	27	15	15	15	14						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	26	24	23	31	30	29	27	10	13	12	11						
2.	Assam	27	26	25	23	29	27	26	24	10	12	14	13						
3.	Bihar	28	27	28	27	29	29	29	28	11	13	20	17						
4.	Chhattisgarh	31	28	27	26	31	29	28	27	26	23	21	20						
5.	Delhi	16	13	14	12	24	20	20	16	15	13	13	12						
6.	Gujarat	26	24	23	21	31	30	29	27	16	16	15	13						



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7.	Haryana	26	23	24	22	29	26	26	24	19	18	19	16
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25	25	19	16	26	25	19	16	11	10	14	15
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	29	26	20	18	31	28	21	19	18	19	16	15
10.	Jharkhand	26	25	23	21	28	27	25	23	12	15	15	13
11.	Karnataka	22	20	19	18	27	25	24	22	12	10	11	10
12.	Kerala	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	7	3	4	4	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	36	35	34	32	39	39	37	35	23	22	21	20
14.	Maharashtra	17	16	15	13	21	20	19	17	11	10	10	9
15.	Odisha	37	36	35	32	39	38	36	33	26	25	25	24
16.	Punjab	16	14	13	13	15	14	14	13	16	14	13	12
17.	Rajasthan	32	32	30	28	36	37	34	31	17	16	15	17
18.	Tamil Nadu	15	14	14	12	18	18	17	16	11	10	10	9
19.	Telangana		25	23	21		28	27	25		18	17	15
20.	Uttar Pradesh	35	32	31	30	38	36	34	32	20	19	20	19
21.	Uttarakhand		26	28	30		25	24	32		29	37	24
22.	West Bengal	21	19	18	17	22	20	18	17	15	15	15	14

*Source:* SRS, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

State/Union Territory	Under Five Mortality Rate			
	SC	ST	OBC	Others
1	2	3	4	5
<b>India</b>	55.9	57.2	50.8	38.5
<b>North</b>				
Haryana	42	*	43	34
Himachal Pradesh	46.5	56.9	29.6	33.8
Jammu and Kashmir	42.3	49.3	20.9	35.8
Punjab	45.9	*	23.7	24.2
Rajasthan	61.8	57.8	48.1	35.4
Uttarakhand	43.8	*	66.7	34.8
<b>Central</b>				
Chhattisgarh	56.4	80	60.5	27.6
Madhya Pradesh	69.6	78.5	62.6	48.8
Uttar Pradesh	85.5	60.7	27.4	21.7
<b>East</b>				
Bihar	73	52.5	56.1	44.6
Jharkhand	59.5	64	50.5	36.4
Odisha	45.7	65.6	42.9	35.2
West Bengal	32.9	51.9	37.8	27.4
<b>North East</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	34.8	31.1	*	35.7
Assam	50.2	51	56.1	57.6
Manipur	26.1	33.5	21.7	20.7
Meghalaya	*	*	*	*
Mizoram	*	*	*	*
Nagaland	*	*	*	*
Sikkim	*	50.5	34.6	7.8
Tripura	*	30.8	*	32.4

1	2	3	4	5
<b>West</b>				
Gujarat	51.3	43.9	44.3	36.6
Maharashtra	35.3	41.4	25.6	24.4
<b>South</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	44.1	*	33.3	47.5
Karnataka	39.3	42.3	31.2	23
Kerala	*	*	7.5	7.2
Tamil Nadu	31	*	24.8	*
Telangana	32.8	*	35.8	*

\* Figures not available.

Source: National Family Health Survey 4, 2015-16.

**Statement-V**

State/Union Territory	Infant Mortality Rate			
	SC	ST	OBC	Others
1	2	3	4	5
<b>India</b>	45.2	44.4	42.1	32.1
<b>North</b>				
Haryana	31.3	*	35.9	28.1
Himachal Pradesh	43.9	49.6	29.6	29.5
Jammu and Kashmir	31.7	37.5	20.9	32.2
Punjab	39.6	*	20.5	22.4
Rajasthan	50.2	39.5	41	31.9
Uttarakhand	38.9	*	53.2	32.4
<b>Central</b>				
Chhattisgarh	41.7	65.8	53.6	23.5
Madhya Pradesh	54.3	58.9	51.7	34.6
Uttar Pradesh	67.7	40.8	63.5	60.2

1	2	3	4	5
<b>East</b>				
Bihar	60.2	47.1	46.8	35.4
Jharkhand	50.4	46.8	42.7	28.2
Odisha	37	51.8	36.7	31.5
West Bengal	27.9	46.1	32.7	23.8
<b>North East</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	23.2	21	*	35.2
Assam	41.3	41.6	46	50.1
Manipur	26.1	27.8	18	17.4
Meghalaya	*	*	*	*
Mizoram	*	*	*	*
Nagaland	*	*	*	*
Sikkim	*	44.1	32.9	7.8
Tripura	*	27.5	*	24.6
<b>West</b>				
Gujarat	43.9	29.3	36.1	28.3
Maharashtra	31.7	32.8	21.8	19.1
<b>South</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	33.1	*	29.2	41.3
Karnataka	33	37.7	26.4	20.9
Kerala	*	*	7.1	3.9
Tamil Nadu	23.6	*	18.4	*
Telangana	32.8	*	30.8	11.5

\* Figures not available.

Source: National Family Health Survey 4, 2015-16.

**Statement-VI**

State/Union Territory	Neonatal Mortality Rate			
	SC	ST	OBC	Others
1	2	3	4	5
<b>India</b>	33	31.3	30.5	23.2
<b>North</b>				
Haryana	21.1	*	22.6	21.4
Himachal Pradesh	32.4	20.7	27.9	21.4
Jammu and Kashmir	30	23.2	19.5	22.5
Punjab	27	*	16.9	17.1
Rajasthan	36.4	26.3	30.3	23.7
Uttarakhand	28.3	*	40	20.7
<b>Central</b>				
Chhattisgarh	38.2	48.3	42.4	17.9
Madhya Pradesh	39.6	43.1	37	23.7
Uttar Pradesh	47.1	29	45.9	42.2
<b>East</b>				
Bihar	46.5	40.6	35	27.7
Jharkhand	40.9	32.8	32.8	19.3
Odisha	28.3	35.5	26.2	21.6
West Bengal	22.7	44.1	23.2	18.4
<b>North East</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	11.2	9.8	*	21.7
Assam	27.3	23.4	34.6	34.8
Manipur	21.1	19.2	14.1	12.8
Meghalaya	*	*	*	*
Mizoram	*	*	*	*
Nagaland	*	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim	*	32.8	20.3	7.8
Tripura	20.3	14.1	*	12
<b>West</b>				
Gujarat	36.4	18	30.1	21
Maharashtra	17.4	21.6	14	15.7
<b>South</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	22.6	*	20.8	24.8
Karnataka	26.4	24.3	18.1	22.2
Kerala	*	*	5.3	3.9
Tamil Nadu	17.4	*	12.3	*
Telangana	28.9	*	20.1	9.5

\* Figures not available.

Source: National Family Health Survey 4, 2015-16.

#### Statement-VII

State-wise Releases for the F.Y. 2015-16 to 2018-19

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37.55	44.90	33.94	17.37
2.	Andhra Pradesh	659.04	629.55	875.06	939.18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	163.80	160.60	261.70	6.33
4.	Assam	997.59	1,046.09	1,392.66	826.53
5.	Bihar	1,269.67	1,040.59	1,557.40	922.71
6.	Chandigarh	24.66	21.47	20.35	18.70
7.	Chhattisgarh	423.31	586.97	825.76	534.40
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14.63	17.12	19.14	17.32
9.	Daman and Diu	10.66	11.53	10.67	11.42

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
10.	Delhi	176.56	241.98	268.39	103.95
11.	Goa	17.30	26.13	26.07	22.32
12.	Gujarat	714.39	863.66	1,221.83	696.01
13.	Haryana	318.21	335.55	384.25	386.21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	249.14	212.49	370.89	264.28
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	375.34	362.42	550.42	409.62
16.	Jharkhand	423.93	454.64	735.99	268.01
17.	Karnataka	772.15	714.09	1,345.50	1,091.89
18.	Kerala	315.35	452.36	586.52	765.56
19.	Lakshadweep	5.72	3.83	5.54	6.01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,156.95	1,490.75	1,696.56	1,277.71
21.	Maharashtra	1,142.64	1,252.55	1,707.60	1,149.83
22.	Manipur	115.19	79.07	163.05	82.54
23.	Meghalaya	107.50	161.13	189.02	89.83
24.	Mizoram	95.26	80.88	126.95	69.87
25.	Nagaland	106.37	95.92	134.86	66.56
26.	Odisha	669.77	728.58	1,216.22	488.46
27.	Puducherry	19.21	41.35	35.55	21.25
28.	Punjab	305.97	292.55	483.74	396.36
29.	Rajasthan	1,329.48	1,234.18	1,615.29	1,223.92
30.	Sikkim	41.54	41.72	55.40	29.86
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,110.31	788.68	1,293.97	1,123.07
32.	Tripura	138.71	125.76	158.99	82.59
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2,964.93	3,314.75	3,967.46	2,688.35

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
34.	Uttarakhand	282.56	265.53	354.85	208.20
35.	West Bengal	1,061.64	806.98	1,305.37	625.15
36.	Telangana	448.48	398.08	468.34	232.49
SUB TOTAL		18,065.50	18,424.43	25,465.28	17,163.87
OTHERS		92.82	-		
TOTAL		18,158.32	18,424.43	25,465.28	17,163.87

*Note:*

1. Release for the F.Y. 2018-19 is updated upto 30.11.2018 and is provisional.
2. The above releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution.

### Rise in obesity cases among children

918. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures the Ministry intends to take in collaboration with other overlapping departments to tackle obesity which is a rising problem both among urban and rural population especially children and young adolescents as there are increased outlets of junk food at entertainment centres visited by them;

(b) whether UK Government has recently taken specific steps to reduce the portion of junk food served and the calorie content taken by them; and

(c) the specific activities envisioned by Government to improve and promote healthy eating habits among school children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) Obesity is one of risk factors of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and is influenced by lifestyle as well as food and eating habits. Recognizing that many of interventions related to the risk factors of NCDs fall outside the domain of Health Sector, a National Multi-Sectoral Action Plan (NMAP) has been formulated. The plan has been developed, *inter alia*, in consultation of different Union Government Departments, State Governments, and Inter-Governmental Organisations such as World Health Organization.



National Institute of Nutrition, an Institution under Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) is working in the area of nutritional education such as development of IEC material for healthy eating.

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has launched 'Eat Right India' movement, which includes various activities such as Swastha Bharat Yatra and poster competition *inter alia* 20 major Food Business Operators including Britannia, ITC, Kellogg and Nestle have pledged to continuously work towards evaluating and reformulating their products to reduce Fat. Sugar and Salt.

Ministry of Women and Child Development had constituted a Working Group to address consumption of food high in Fat, Salt and Sugar. Central Board of Secondary Education has issued advisory covering major recommendations of the report.

Food and Nutrition Board under Ministry of Women and Child Development is engaged in awareness generation on nutrition.

FSSAI has launched Safe and Nutritious Food initiative focusing on social and behavioral change through food safety and nutrition.

An Expert Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Health), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on reducing the exposure of High Fat Sugar and Salt (HFSS) food.

The committee and the institutions working in the area of healthy food take cognizance of interventions being implemented in different countries including United Kingdom.

#### **Quality checks on imported pulses**

919. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tests conducted by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India over imported pulses found that the imported pulses are safe and free from residue of glyphosate in these commodities, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to put some more conditions for import of pulses to make sure that pulses, if imported, are fit for consumption, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) have presence in 6 locations of import covering 21 points of entries. As per the data available from these locations, details of the testing of herbicide 'Glyphosate' in pulses for the time period 12.10.2018 to 10.12.2018 is given in Statement (*See below*). In all cases, 'Glyphosate' tested was found below Maximum Residue Level (MRL).

(b) The FSSAI *vide* an Order dated 12.10.18 have directed all Authorized Officers to instruct the laboratories to test the presence of herbicides "Glyphosate" along with other testing parameters. It was also instructed that the MRL for 'Glyphosate' in pulses as specified in Codex standards shall be taken into consideration for the purpose of import clearances.

***Statement***

*Details of testing of herbicide 'Glyphosate' in pulses as per data received from 6 locations where FSSAI is present (covering 21 points of entry) for the time period 12.10.2018 to 10.12.2018*

Port Name	Total Consignments of Pulses	Number of Consignments tested for Glyphosate in Pulses	Test Results of Glyphosate	Remarks
Delhi	Nil	Nil	-	-
Mumbai	171	150	Glyphosate tested found below Maximum Residue Level (MRL)	No Consignment rejected.
Chennai	626	529	Glyphosate tested found below Maximum Level (MRL)	No Consignment rejected.
Cochin	Nil	Nil	-	-
Tuticorin	94	94	Glyphosate tested found below Maximum Residue Level (MRL)	No Consignment rejected.
Kolkata	108	75	Glyphosate tested found below Maximum Residue Level (MRL)	No Consignment rejected.

**Regulatory body for overseeing standard of healthcare provided by hospitals**

920. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any regulatory body has been established by Government to oversee the standard of healthcare provided by hospitals in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred by Government on healthcare in India in the last three-years; and

(c) the number of deaths that have occurred in the last three years because of mismanagement in the hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Health is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the respective State/UT Government to establish a regulatory body to oversee standard of healthcare provided by hospitals in their State/UT.

The Government of India has, however, enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012. These provide for registration and regulation of Clinical Establishments including those in the private sector belonging to Allopathic and AYUSH systems of medicine. Therapeutic as well as diagnostic establishments are covered under this Act. In the States/Union Territories where the said Act is in force, the clinical establishments are required to meet the norms such as minimum standards of facilities and services, minimum requirement of personnel, maintenance of records and reports and displaying of rates at a conspicuous place. The clinical establishments are also required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines issued by the Central/State Governments and charge rates for each type of procedure and service within the range of rates determined from time to time. As per the provisions of the Clinical Establishments Act, the State Government authorities namely District Registering Authority at District level and State Council for Clinical Establishments at the State level are responsible for implementation and monitoring of the Act.

Currently, the Act has been adopted by 11 States namely Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan Uttarakhand, Assam and Haryana and all Union Territories except Delhi. Other States may adopt the Act under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution. The Central

Government is continuously persuading the remaining States to adopt the Clinical Establishment Act, 2010 and ensure its strict implementation or consider bringing a State specific legislation in the matter, if they wish.

(b) The details of expenditure incurred by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the last three years is as under:-

Financial Year	Actual Expenditure (₹ in crores)
2015-16	33121.41
2016-17	37671.21
2017-18	52381.89

(c) Health being a State subject, details of such incidents are not maintained centrally.

#### Hospitals for senior citizens

†921. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish separate hospitals for aged persons in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such hospitals are proposed to be established and by when, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of facilities to be provided in these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) with a view to provide dedicated healthcare facilities to the elderly people. The programme is State oriented and basic thrust of the programme is to provide dedicated healthcare facilities to the senior citizens (>60 year of age) at various level of primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare. The programme envisages establishment of 10 bedded geriatric wards at District Hospitals and Department of Geriatrics with 30 bedded geriatric wards at Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals sanctioned under the programme. As on date, 599 districts of 35 States/UTs and 19 Regional Geriatric Centres (RGCs) in 18 States/UTs have been sanctioned to provide various healthcare services to elderly people under the programme.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The details of State/UT-wise districts approved under NPHCE are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The details of Regional Geriatric Centres are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

In addition, this Ministry is supporting establishment of 2 National Centres of Ageing (NCAs) each in premises of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi and Madras Medical College (MMC), Chennai.

(c) The details of facilities being provided/to be provided at District Hospitals/ Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals under NPHCE are as follows:—

**District Hospitals:**

- Dedicated Geriatric OPD services, In-door admissions through 10 bedded geriatric ward, laboratory investigations and rehabilitation services.
- Provide services for the elderly patients referred by the CHCs/PHCs etc. and refer severe cases to tertiary level hospitals.

**Regional Geriatric Centers (RGCs):**

- Provide tertiary level services for complicated/serious Geriatric Cases referred from Medical Colleges, District Hospitals and below.
- Conduct post-graduate courses in Geriatric Medicine. Each RGC to produce 2 post graduates (MD geriatrics) every year.
- Providing training to the trainers of identified District hospitals and medical colleges.
- Developing/and updating Training modules, guidelines and IEC materials.
- Research on specific elderly diseases.

**National Centre for Ageing (NCAs):**

- High level tertiary care with 200 bedded facility for multi-disciplinary clinical services involving medical and surgical disciplines.
- OPD care in various clinical disciplines. Special clinics like memory clinic, fall and syncope clinic, frail elderly clinic, aids and appliances clinic, implants and cosmetic clinic.
- Day care centre for: Investigations, rehabilitation, respite care, dementia care, continence care.

- In patient care for: Intensive care, acute rehabilitation, diagnostic and therapeutic services, long-term rehabilitation service. Human resources development in all sub-specialties of Geriatric Medicine.
- Conduct post-graduate courses in Geriatric Medicine. Each NCA to produce 15 post graduates (MD geriatrics) every year.
- Developing evidence based treatment protocols for Geriatric diseases prevalent in the country.
- Special focus on care for 75+ aged population.

**Statement-I**

*Details of State/UT-wise districts approved under National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE)*

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Districts approved
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12
4.	Assam	27
5.	Bihar	38
6.	Chhattisgarh	27
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
8.	Daman and Diu	2
9.	Delhi	11
10.	Goa	2
11.	Gujarat	25
12.	Haryana	22
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	21
15.	Jharkhand	24
16.	Karnataka	30
17.	Kerala	14

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Districts approved
18.	Lakshadweep	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	10
20.	Maharashtra	28
21.	Manipur	7
22.	Meghalaya	10
23.	Mizoram	9
24.	Nagaland	11
25.	Odisha	30
26.	Puducherry	2
27.	Punjab	22
28.	Rajasthan	22
29.	Sikkim	4
30.	Tamil Nadu	31
31.	Telangana	5
32.	Tripura	8
33.	Uttar Pradesh	75
34.	Uttarakhand	13
35.	West Bengal	27
TOTAL		599

***Statement-II****Details of Regional Geriatric Centres (RGCs)*

1. All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi
2. Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi Uttar Pradesh
3. Grants Medical College and JJ Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra
4. Gauhati Medical College, Guwahati, Assam
5. Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

6. Madras Medical College, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
7. Sher-a-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Sri nagar, Jammu and Kashmir
8. Dr. S. N. Medical College, Jodhpur, Rajasthan
9. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Government Medical College, Himachal Pradesh
10. KGIMS, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
11. Rajendra Institute Medical College, Ranchi, Jharkhand
12. Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata, West Bengal
13. Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
14. Bangalore Medical College, Bangaluru, Karnataka
15. B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
16. S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack, Odisha
17. Agartala Medical College, Agartala, Tripura
18. Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
19. Patna Medical College, Patna, Bihar

**Effective implementation of Ayushman Bharat- PMJAY**

922. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ayushman Bharat-PMJAY has been launched to provide coverage of upto 5 lakh rupees per family for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation to over 10 crore poor families:

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite the provisions for both public and private empanelled hospitals, the scheme has been unsuccessful in taking private hospitals on board;

(c) if so, the manner in which the centre will ensure the effectiveness of the scheme; and

(d) the details of the insurance companies given the responsibility to grant insurance coverage and the premium amount granted until now, since the implementation of the scheme, month-wise?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

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

(d) The scheme is being implemented by the respective State Government either through the trust or insurance mode or both. Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has just been launched on 23.09.2018. As on 13.12.2018, 7 States are implementing PMJAY in Insurance mode and 9 States are implementing in mixed mode. All other details are available with State Governments.

#### **Launch date for NHPM**

923. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Health Protection Mission will provide annual health cover of ₹5 lakh each for 10.74 crore families, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that IT (Information Technology) stabilisation is the limiting factor in announcing a launch date for NHPM, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. Government has launched Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) (earlier known as National Health Protection Mission) on 23.09.2018. Detail of PMJAY are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No. PMJAY has already been launched on 23.09.2018.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Brief on Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)*

1. PMJAY provides health coverage upto ₹ 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization to over 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore beneficiaries). Details of categories are as under:—

The different categories in rural area include:

Automatically included households (based on fulfilling any of the 5 parameters of inclusion):

- (i) Households without shelter.
- (ii) Destitute, living on alms.
- (iii) Manual scavenger families.
- (iv) Primitive tribal groups.
- (v) legally released bonded labour = 15.95 lakh

Standard Deprivation Parameter	Households
Only one room with kutcha walls and kutcha roof (D1)	2.38 crore
No adult member between age 16 to 59 (D2)	65.33 lakh
Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59 (D3)	69.43 lakh
Disabled member and no able bodied adult member (D4)	7.20 lakh
SC/ST households (D5)	3.87 crore
No literate adult above 25 years (D6)	4.22 crore
Landless households deriving major part of their income from manual casual labour (D7)	5.40 crore
Total deprived Households targeted for NHPS who belong to one of the six deprivation criteria amongst D1, D2, D3, D4, D5 and D7	8.03 crore

**For urban areas,** 11 defined occupational categories are entitled under the scheme. Targeted Urban Household categories proposed to be included in NHPS: 2.33 crore.

Sl. No.	Worker Category	Households
1.	Ragpicker	23,825
2.	Beggar	47,371
3.	Domestic worker	6,85,352
4.	Street vendor/Cobbler/hawker/Other service provider working on streets	8,64,659
5.	Construction worker/Plumber/Mason/Labour/Painter/Welder/ Security guard/Coolie and other head-load worker	1,02,35,435

Sl. No.	Worker Category	Households
6.	Sweeper/Sanitation worker/Mali	6,06,446
7.	Home-based worker/Artisan/Handicrafts worker/Tailor	27,58,194
8.	Transport worker/Driver/Conductor/Helper to drivers and conductors/Cart puller/Rickshaw puller	27,73,310
9.	Shop worker/Assistant/Peon in small establishment/Helper/Delivery assistant/Attendant/Waiter	36,93,042
10.	Electrician/Mechanic/Assembler/Repair worker	11,99,262
11.	Washer-man/Chowkidar	4,60,433
Total Targeted Urban Households		2.33 crore

**Total:**

Sl. No.	Categories	Households (number in crore)
1.	(i) Rural (based on deprivation criteria)	8.03
	(ii) Rural (automatically included)	0.16
2.	Urban	2.33
3.	Such number of families that are currently enrolled under RSBY but not in targeted SECC data	0.22
TOTAL		10.74

- PMJAY is an entitlement based scheme. This scheme covers poor and vulnerable families based on deprivation and occupational criteria as per SECC data. No enrolment is required.
- PMJAY provides cashless and paperless access to services for the beneficiary at the point of service in any (both public and private) empanelled hospitals across India.
- There is no restriction on family size, ensuring all members of designated families specifically girl child and senior citizens get coverage.

**Healthcare infrastructure in rural areas**

924. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- whether healthcare is a major concern in the rural areas of the country;

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

(c) the details of availability of healthcare infrastructure including manpower and affordability of facilities by the rural people; and

(d) the details of steps taken to address the problems of rural health both at macro and micro level and to improve healthcare sector in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2018, there are shortfalls in health facilities in rural areas as compared to population as per 2011 census. The details of shortfall of public health facilities. State/UT-wise are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

As per RHS 2018, there are shortages in the availability of human resource of various categories in public health facilities of the rural areas of the country. The details of availability of human resources *vis-a-vis* requirements in public health facilities State/UT-wise is given in Statement-II to VI (*See* below).

Shortage of Doctors in public health sector varies from State to State depending upon their policies and context. The main reasons for shortfall in infrastructure and human resource are historical underfunding in rural health infrastructure and unwillingness of health professional to serve in rural areas.

(c) and (d) As per Rural Health Statistics 2018, there are 158417 sub centers, 25743 primary health centers and 5624 community health centers in the country. The details of their availability, State/UT-wise is also given in Statement-I and that of human resources in Statement-II to VII.

Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to its citizens lies with the State Governments. To address the healthcare challenges, particularly in rural areas, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 to supplement the efforts of the State/UT Governments to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to all those who access public health facilities. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has now been subsumed under the National Health Mission (NHM) as its Sub-Mission, along with National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as the other Sub-Mission.

Support under NHM is provided to State/UTs for setting up new facilities and for renovation/upgradation of existing facilities, health human resource on contractual

basis, drugs, equipment, diagnostics. Ambulances, Mobile Medical Units etc. based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

The support under NHM includes support to provide a host of free services such as maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, vector borne diseases such as Malaria, Dengue and Kala Azar, Leprosy etc.

As part of Ayushman Bharat, the Government is supporting States for strengthening Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres as Health and Wellness Centres for provision of comprehensive primary care that includes preventive and promotive health at the community level with continuum of care approach.

Further, Government of India has identified 117 aspirational districts where special attention and focus is given for improving healthcare services.

The Government has also taken various steps to train more health professionals and depute them in rural areas, these efforts include:—

- (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.
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.
- (iii) Support is provided to States/UTs for hard area allowance to specialist doctors for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters so that they find it attractive to serve in public health facilities in such areas.
- (iv) The States are encouraged to adopt flexible norms for engaging specialists at public health facilities. These include various mechanisms for 'contracting in' and 'contracting out' of specialist services, methods of engaging specialists outside the Government system for service delivery at public facilities and the mechanism to include requests for these in the State Programme Implementation Plans (PIP) under the National Health Mission.

**Statement-I**  
*Shortfall in health facilities as per 2011 population in India*  
*(As on 31st March, 2018)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Population in Rural Areas	Tribal in Rural Areas	Sub Centres					PHCs					CHCs				
				R	P	S	%	Shorfall	R	P	S	%	Shorfall	R	P	S	%	Shorfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34776389	2293102	7261	7458	*	*	1197	1147	50	4	299	193	106	35			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1066358	789846	318	312	6	2	48	143	*	*	12	63	*	*			
3.	Assam	26807034	3665405	5850	4644	1206	21	954	946	8	1	238	172	66	28			
4.	Bihar	92341436	1270851	18637	9949	8688	47	3099	1899	1200	39	774	150	624	81			
5.	Chhattisgarh	19607961	7231082	4885	5200	*	*	774	793	*	*	193	169	24	12			
6.	Goa	551731	87639	122	214	*	*	19	25	*	*	4	4	0	0			
7.	Gujarat	34694609	8021848	8008	9153	*	*	1290	1474	*	*	322	363	*	*			
8.	Haryana	16509359	0	3301	2589	712	22	550	368	182	33	137	113	24	18			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6176050	374392	1285	2084	*	*	212	576	*	*	53	91	*	*			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9108060	1406833	2009	2967	*	*	327	637	*	*	81	84	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	25055073	7868150	6060	3848	2212	37	966	298	668	69	241	171	70	29
12.	Karnataka	37469335	3429791	7951	9443	*	*	1306	2359	*	*	326	206	120	37
13.	Kerala	17471135	433092	3551	5380	*	*	589	849	*	*	147	227	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	52557404	14276874	12415	11192	1223	10	1989	1171	818	41	497	309	188	38
15.	Maharashtra	61556074	9006077	13512	10638	2874	21	2201	1823	378	17	550	361	189	34
16.	Manipur	2021640	791126	509	429	80	16	80	91	*	*	20	23	*	*
17.	Meghalaya	2371439	2136891	759	443	316	42	114	108	6	5	28	28	0	0
18.	Mizoram	525435	507467	172	370	*	*	25	57	*	*	6	9	*	*
19.	Nagaland	1407536	1306838	455	396	59	13	68	126	*	*	17	21	*	*
20.	Odisha	34970562	8994967	8193	6688	1505	18	1315	1288	27	2	328	377	*	*
21.	Punjab	17344192	0	3468	2950	518	15	578	432	146	25	144	151	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	51500352	8693123	11459	14405	*	*	1861	2078	*	*	465	588	*	*
23.	Sikkim	456999	167146	113	147	*	*	18	24	*	*	4	2	2	50
24.	Tamil Nadu	37229590	660280	7533	8712	*	*	1251	1421	*	*	312	385	*	*

25. Telangana	21585313	2939027	4708	4744	*	*	768	643	125	16	192	91	101	53
26. Tripura	2712464	1117566	691	1020	*	*	109	108	1	1	27	22	5	19
27. Uttarakhnad	7036954	264819	1442	1847	*	*	238	257	*	*	59	67	*	*
28. Uttar Pradesh	155317278	1031076	31200	20521	10679	34	5194	3621	1573	30	1298	822	476	37
29. West Bengal	62183113	4855115	13083	10357	2726	21	2153	913	1240	58	538	348	190	35
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	237093	26715	50	123	*	*	8	22	*	*	2	4	*	*
31. Chandigarh	28991	0	5	17	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	183114	150944	56	71	*	*	8	9	*	*	2	2	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	60396	7617	13	26	*	*	2	4	*	*	0	2	*	*
34. Delhi	419042	0	83	12	71	86	13	5	8	62	3	0	3	100
35. Lakshadweep	14141	13463	4	14	*	*	0	4	*	*	0	3	*	*
36. Puducherry	395200	0	79	54	25	32	13	24	*	*	3	3	0	0
ALL INDIA TOTAL	833748852	93819162	179240	158417	32900	18	29337	25743	6430	22	7322	5624	2188	30

Notes: The requirement is calculated using the prescribed norms on the basis of rural population from Census, 2011. All India shortfall is derived by adding State-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the States.

R: Required; P: In-Position; S: Shortfall; \*: Surplus



**Statement-II***Doctors+ at Primary Health Centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> (R)	Sanctioned (S)	In Position (P)	Vacant (S-P)	Shortfall (R-P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1147	2267	2045	222	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	125	NA	18
3.	Assam	946	NA	1376	NA	*
4.	Bihar #	1899	2078	1786	292	113
5.	Chhattisgarh	793	793	359	434	434
6.	Goa	25	48	56	*	*
7.	Gujarat	1474	1865	1321	544	153
8.	Haryana	368	551	491	60	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	576	636	622	14	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1347	694	653	*
11.	Jharkhand	298	556	340	216	*
12.	Karnataka	2359	2359	2136	223	223
13.	Kerala	849	1120	1169	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1771	1112	659	59
15.	Maharashtra	1823	3009	2929	80	*
16.	Manipur	91	238	194	44	*
17.	Meghalaya ##	108	128	130	*	*
18.	Mizoram ###	57	152	59	93	*
19.	Nagaland	126	108	118	*	8
20.	Odisha	1288	1326	917	409	371

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	432	593	480	113	*
22.	Rajasthan	2078	2751	2396	355	*
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	24	NA	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1421	3136	2780	356	*
25.	Telangana	643	1254	1066	188	*
26.	Tripura	108	0	119	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	257	425	241	184	16
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3621	4509	1344	3165	2277
29.	West Bengal	913	1268	1016	252	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	42	34	8	*
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	15	8	7	1
33.	Daman and Diu	4	5	4	1	0
34.	Delhi	5	21	22	*	*
35.	Lakshadweep	4	8	8	0	*
36.	Puducherry	24	38	46	*	*
ALL INDIA <sup>2</sup> /TOTAL		25743	34417	27567	8572	3673

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

## Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

### Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used.

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors

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

<sup>1</sup> One per Primary Health Centre as per IPHS norms.

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

**Statement-III***Physicians at CHCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	193	65	52	13	141
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	63	NA	1	NA	62
3.	Assam	172	NA	7	NA	165
4.	Bihar	150	NA	8	NA	142
5.	Chhattisgarh	169	163	13	150	156
6.	Goa	4	1	2	*	2
7.	Gujarat	363	363	9	354	354
8.	Haryana	113	9	1	8	112
9.	Himachal Pradesh	91	NA	2	NA	89
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	107	86	21	*
11.	Jharkhand	171	171	22	149	149
12.	Karnataka	206	206	106	100	100
13.	Kerala	227	2	2	0	225
14.	Madhya Pradesh	309	309	45	264	264
15.	Maharashtra	361	153	45	108	316
16.	Manipur	23	1	1	0	22
17.	Meghalaya	28	0	7	*	21
18.	Mizoram#	9	5	0	5	9
19.	Nagaland	21	NA	1	NA	20
20.	Odisha	377	382	37	345	340
21.	Punjab	151	140	22	118	129
22.	Rajasthan	588	665	208	457	380

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Sikkim	2	NA	0	NA	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	385	NA	25	NA	360
25.	Telangana	91	71	21	50	70
26.	Tripura	22	0	0	0	22
27.	Uttarakhand	67	69	11	58	56
28.	Uttar Pradesh	822	523	28	495	794
29.	West Bengal	348	95	42	53	306
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	3	0	3	4
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	0	2
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	2
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	3
36.	Puducherry	3	1	1	0	2
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5624	3504	805	2751	4821

# Total 5 Physicians sanctioned in the State.

<sup>1</sup> One per Community Health Centre as per IPHS norms.

NA: Not Available.

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

\*: Surplus.

#### Statement-IV

##### Total specialists at CHCs

##### Total Specialists [Surgeons, CB&GY, Physicians and Paediatricians]

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	772	533	384	149	388
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	252	NA	4	NA	248

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	688	NA	158	NA	530
4.	Bihar	600	NA	82	NA	518
5.	Chhattisgarh	676	652	57	595	619
6.	Goa	16	5	10	*	6
7.	Gujarat	1452	1177	118	1059	1334
8.	Haryana	452	59	17	42	435
9.	Himachal Pradesh	364	NA	4	NA	360
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	336	344	256	88	80
11.	Jharkhand	684	684	92	592	592
12.	Karnataka	824	824	498	326	326
13.	Kerala	908	30	40	*	868
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1236	1236	248	988	988
15.	Maharashtra	1444	823	485	338	959
16.	Manipur	92	4	3	1	89
17.	Meghalaya	112	3	9	*	103
18.	Mizoram	36	33	0	33	36
19.	Nagaland	84	NA	8	NA	76
20.	Odisha	1508	1529	253	1276	1255
21.	Punjab	604	593	105	488	499
22.	Rajasthan	2352	1731	565	1166	1787
23.	Sikkim	8	NA	0	NA	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	1540	NA	210	NA	1330
25.	Telangana	364	320	112	208	252
26.	Tripura	88	0	2	*	86
27.	Uttarakhand	268	268	29	239	239
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3288	2099	192	1907	3096
29.	West Bengal	1392	669	125	544	1267

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	9	0	9	16
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	0	0	0	8
33.	Daman and Diu	8	6	3	3	5
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0	12
36.	Puducherry	12	4	5	*	7
TOTAL ALL INDIA <sup>2</sup>		22496	13635	4074	10051	18422

NA: Not Available.

\*: Surplus.

<sup>1</sup> Four per Community Health Centre as per IPHS norms.

<sup>2</sup> For calculating the overall percentage of vacancy and shortfall, the States / UTs for which manpower position is not available are excluded.

Note: All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the total of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States.

#### Statement-V

##### Pharmacists at PHCs & CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1340	1384	1004	380	336
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	206	NA	89	NA	117
3.	Assam#	1118	1284	1735	*	*
4.	Bihar ##	2049	989	287	702	1762
5.	Chhattisgarh	962	1107	936	171	26
6.	Goa	29	48	53	*	*
7.	Gujarat	1837	1847	1584	263	253

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Haryana	481	504	397	107	84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	667	594	378	216	289
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	721	1137	974	163	*
11.	Jharkhand	469	469	241	228	228
12.	Karnataka	2565	2674	2523	151	42
13.	Kerala	1076	1036	1102	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1480	1905	1778	127	*
15.	Maharashtra	2184	2355	2055	300	129
16.	Manipur	114	145	152	*	*
17.	Meghalaya\$	136	135	149	*	*
18.	Mizoram ^	66	99	53	46	13
19.	Nagaland	147	135	116	19	31
20.	Odisha	1665	1741	1623	118	42
21.	Punjab	583	841	790	51	*
22.	Rajasthan	2666	1127	1172	*	1494
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	11	NA	15
24.	Tamil Nadu	1806	2656	2097	559	*
25.	Telangana	734	763	700	63	34
26.	Tripura	130	0	133	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	324	408	282	126	42
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4443	5697	4717	980	*
29.	West Bengal	1261	1459	1422	37	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	53	49	4	*
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	10	12	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	6	16	9	7	*
34.	Delhi	5	6	4	2	1
35.	Lakshadweep	7	16	16	0	*
36.	Puducherry	27	42	37	5	*
TOTAL ALL INDIA		31367	32682	28680	4825	4938

\*: Surplus.

# Sanctioned data for year 2013 used.

## Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

\$ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

^ Total 99 Pharmacists sanctioned in the State.

^One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre at per IPHS norms.

NA: Not Available.

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

#### Statement-VI

##### Laboratory technicians at PHCs & CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1340	1185	789	396	551
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	206	NA	123	NA	83
3.	Assam#	1118	860	1390	*	*
4.	Bihar##	2049	683	611	72	1438
5.	Chhattisgarh	962	1063	823	240	139
6.	Goa	29	40	40	0	*
7.	Gujarat	1837	1837	1658	179	179
8.	Haryana	481	504	356	148	125



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	667	300	131	169	536
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	721	826	798	28	*
11.	Jharkhand	469	640	264	376	205
12.	Karnataka	2565	1790	1532	258	1033
13.	Kerala	1076	324	365	*	711
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1480	1808	1238	570	242
15.	Maharashtra	2184	1474	1296	178	888
16.	Manipur	114	102	70	32	44
17.	Meghalaya\$	136	118	155	*	*
18.	Mizoram ^	66	92	83	9	*
19.	Nagaland	147	72	87	*	60
20.	Odisha	1665	497	567	*	1098
21.	Punjab	583	616	585	31	*
22.	Rajasthan	2666	3644	2091	1553	575
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	21	NA	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	1806	2222	967	1255	839
25.	Telangana	734	749	597	152	137
26.	Tripura	130	0	105	*	25
27.	Uttarakhand	324	135	78	57	246
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4443	2054	1644	410	2799
29.	West Bengal	1261	966	874	92	387
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	23	19	4	7
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	7	17	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Daman and Diu	6	9	5	4	1
34.	Delhi	5	5	4	1	1
35.	Lakshadweep	7	13	13	0	*
36.	Puducherry	27	10	38	*	*
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		31367	24668	19434	6214	12354

\*: Surplus.

# Sanctioned data for year 2013 used.

## Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

\$ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

<sup>1</sup> One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre as per IPHS norms.

NA: Not Available.

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

### Statement-VII

#### Nursing Staff at PHCs and CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)				
		Required <sup>1</sup>	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2498	4518	3505	1013	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	584	NA	498	NA	86
3.	Assam#	2150	2798	3203	*	*
4.	Bihar##	2949	1662	1211	451	1738
5.	Chhattisgarh	1976	2809	2458	351	*
6.	Goa	53	126	146	*	*
7.	Gujarat	4015	4391	3160	1231	855
8.	Haryana	1159	1894	1797	97	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1213	837	452	385	761
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1225	1710	1405	305	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	1495	2179	1182	997	313
12.	Karnataka	3801	2667	3339	*	462
13.	Kerala	2438	3610	3969	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3334	4624	3308	1316	26
15.	Maharashtra	4350	3218	2296	922	2054
16.	Manipur	252	484	400	84	*
17.	Meghalaya\$	304	413	596	*	*
18.	Mizoram ^	120	570	198	372	*
19.	Nagaland	273	175	394	*	*
20.	Odisha	3927	1666	2327	*	1600
21.	Punjab	1489	2189	2029	160	*
22.	Rajasthan	6194	12712	9887	2825	*
23.	Sikkim	38	NA	48	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	4116	7963	6360	1603	*
25.	Telangana	1280	2208	2.027	181	*
26.	Tripura	262	0	581	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	726	623	359	264	367
28.	Uttar Pradesh	9375	17974	20546	*	*
29.	West Bengal	3349	6981	6464	517	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	138	129	9	*
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	14	45	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	18	64	49	15	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Delhi	5	5	6	*	*
35.	Lakshadweep	25	54	54	0	*
36.	Puducherry	45	131	139	*	*
TOTAL ALL INDIA		65111	91407	84567	13098	8262

\*: Surplus.

# Sanctioned data for year 2013 used.

## Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

\$ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

^ Total 570 Nursing Staff sanctioned in the State.

<sup>1</sup> One per Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre as per IPHS norms.

NA: Not Available.

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

### Injectable contraceptives

925. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to roll out injectable contraceptive (DMPA) at a pan-India level; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The Government has already rolled out Injectable contraceptive, Medroxy Progesterone Acetate (MPA) under 'Antara programme' at a pan-India level.

(b) Details are given in Statement.

#### Statement

#### Details of Injectable contraceptive MPA given under the National Family Planning Programme

Sl. No.	State/UT	Trainings Yes/ No	Commodity Yes/No	Implementation Yes/No
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Assam	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	Bihar	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	Chandigarh	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Daman and Diu	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Delhi	Yes	Yes	Yes
11.	Goa	Yes	Yes	Yes
12.	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes
13.	Haryana	Yes	Yes	Yes
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	Yes	Yes
16.	Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	Yes
17.	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Yes
18.	Kerala	Yes	Yes	Yes
19.	Lakshadweep	No	Yes	Yes
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
21.	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes
22.	Manipur	Yes	Yes	Yes
23.	Meghalaya	Yes	Yes	Yes
24.	Mizoram	Yes	Yes	Yes
25.	Nagaland	Yes	Yes	Yes
26.	Odisha	Yes	Yes	Yes
27.	Puducherry	Yes	Yes	Yes
28.	Punjab	Yes	Yes	Yes
29.	Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Sikkim	Yes	Yes	Yes
31.	Tamil Nadu	Yes	Yes	Yes
32.	Telangana	Yes	Yes	Yes
33.	Tripura	Yes	Yes	Yes
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
35.	Uttarakhand	Yes	Yes	Yes
36.	West Bengal	Yes	Yes	Yes

### Swasthya Suraksha Yojana in Telangana

926. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation of Swasthya Suraksha Yojana has been taken up in the State of Telangana. if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the funds released so far for the projects under this scheme to Telangana; and

(c) the status of these projects as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes, under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has undertaken following projects in the State of Telangana:-

I. Setting up of a new AIIMS at Bibinagar

II. Upgradation of three (03) existing Government Medical Colleges viz., NIIMS, Hyderabad; RGIMS, Adilabad; and KMC, Warrangal.

(b) For implementation of projects under PMSSY Scheme, funds are being released directly to the Executing Agencies (EAs) and Procurement Support Agency (PSA). Hence no funds are being released to the State Government. In case of setting up of new AIIMS, the entire funding for setting up of AIIMS is borne by Union Government. However in upgradation projects the Union Government and concerned State Government share the cost of projects as agreed through Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and concerned State Government.

The details of funds released by the Union Government in course of execution of these projects are given in Statement.

(c) The status of projects is given in Statement.

*Statement*

Sl. No.	Project	Approved Outlay for the Project	Funds released to Central Agency (Central Share) (₹ in crore)	Status
1.	Upgradation of Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad under Phase-I of PMSSY	₹ 196.26 crore (Central share: ₹ 100 crore; State share: ₹ 96.26 crore)	90	Completed
2.	Upgradation of Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad under Phase-III of PMSSY	₹ 150.00 crore (Central share: ₹ 120 crore; State share: ₹ 30 crore)	74.92	Progress of Civil Work -68.95%
3.	Upgradation of Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal under Phase-III of PMSSY	₹ 150.00 crore (Central share: ₹ 120 crore; State share: ₹ 30 crore)	78.23	Progress of Civil Work - 92.2%
4.	New AIIMS at Bibi Nagar, Telangana	₹ 1028.00 crore (approved by EFC)	Nil	EFC in its meeting held on 04.12.18 approved establishment of new AIIMS at Bibi Nagar, Telangana at a cost of ₹ 1028 crore. Executing Agency for pre-investment activities appointed.

**Guidelines for diagnostic tests**

927. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any guidelines/protocols for various diagnostic tests conducted in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, whether Government intends to bring guidelines or rules for such tests across the country;

(c) whether there is any monitoring mechanism to check prices for such tests; and

(d) if not, whether Government proposes to devise any mechanism for monitoring rates of various services and facilities in private hospitals and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Health is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the State/Union Territory Government to frame guidelines/protocols for various diagnostic tests.

The Government of India has, however, enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 for registration and regulation of Clinical Establishments, including Diagnostic Laboratories. The Act has been adopted by eleven States and all Union Territories except Delhi. In the State/UTs where the said Act is in force, the clinical establishments are required to meet the norms such as minimum standards of facilities and services, minimum requirement of personnel, maintenance of records and reports and displaying of rates at a conspicuous place. The clinical establishments are also required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines issued by the Central/State Governments.

(c) Health is a State subject. However, under the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules 2012, one of the conditions for registration and continuation of the clinical establishments (in the States/UTs where the Clinical Establishments Act, 2010 is applicable) is that the clinical establishments shall charge rates for each type of procedure and service within the range of rates determined from time to time. The National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing medical procedures and shared the



same with the States and Union Territories. Further action lies within the purview of the State/UT Governments.

- (d) Does not arise.

#### **Hiring of consultants by the Ministry**

928. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government uses consultants for carrying out work of the Ministry; and
- (b) if so, the details of consultants, and corresponding projects they have been hired on, and the fees paid to them, in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes.

- (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Medical college in Kupwara district, J&K**

929. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to open any medical college in the rural areas of Kupwara district of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and by when it will become operational; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Ministry is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Under the Phase-1 of the scheme, 58 districts have been identified in underserved areas in the country. It includes 5 in Jammu and Kashmir, namely, Anantnag, Baramulla, Rajouri, Doda and Kathua. Further, with the objective of ensuring at least one medical college for every 3 Parliamentary Constituencies and at least 1 Government Medical College in each State of the country, Phase-II of this Scheme has been launched during 2018. Under Phase-U of the Scheme, 24 new medical

colleges in 8 States are being established. During analysis, no such block (consisting of 3 Parliamentary Constituencies) has been identified in Jammu and Kashmir State.

However, the State Government/any Registered Society/Trust/Company is free to set up the Medical College with prior permission of the Central Government under Section 10A of the IMC Act, 1956.

#### **Quota for Government in-service doctors in DNB courses**

930. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons due to which the National Board of Examination has refused to allocate seats to in-service candidates for Diplomate of National Board (DNB) courses run in Government hospitals;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of Karnataka has been requesting to provide seats to in-service candidates working in rural areas, if so. the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Ministry is going to take to give weightage for Government or rural service before deciding the eligibility for DNB courses before NEET and/or quota for Government in-service doctors in DNB courses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The National Board of Examinations (NBE) has informed that the allotment of DNB seats is done through a national level centralized merit-based counseling on pan India basis with provision for only constitutional reservation for SC/ST/OBC categories. There is no provision for quota for in-service candidates in the DNB programme since it is a national level centralized counselling.

(b) and (c) Yes, NBE has received communications from the Government, of Karnataka requesting provision for weightage for service in public health institutions in rural areas in the qualifying examination and earmarking of 100% DNB seats, for in-service doctors for the DNB courses organised in Government hospitals in the State of Karnataka.

NBE has further informed that the Government of Karnataka has decided to accept the general candidates for DNB courses under a bond to serve in Government hospitals for 3 years after clearing their DNB courses which has been agreed to by NBE.

**Insurance cover for ASHA and anganwadi workers**

931. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to provide free insurance cover to ASHA and anganwadi workers, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any other decision to incentivise ASHA and anganwadi workers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Government has approved inclusion of ASHAs and ASHA facilitators that meet the eligibility criteria to be enrolled in social security schemes implemented by Government of India namely, the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana.

As regards, Anganwadi workers, as per the information received from Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD),-

- pursuant to the decision of the Government to migrate the existing insurance schemes to the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)/Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) in the age group of 18-50 years have been covered under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) for life cover of ₹ 2.00 lakh;
- those in the age group of 18-59 years have been covered under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) for accidental cover of ₹ 2.00 lakh/ ₹1.00 lakh and
- those in the age group of 51-59 years (closed group as on 01.06.2017) have been covered with the modified Anganwadi Karyakarti Bima Yojana (AKBY) for life cover of ₹ 30,000/-
- the AWWs/AWHs are also provided Female Critical Illness benefits of ₹ 20,000/-on diagnosis of identified illness and scholarships (at the rate of ₹ 300/- per child per quarter) to their children (limited to two children) studying in 9th to 12th Standard (including ITI courses).

(b) The Government has also approved increase in the amount of routine and recurring incentives under National Health Mission for ASHAs that will enable ASHAs

to get at least ₹ 2000/- per month subject to ASHAs carrying out the activities. The activities for which incentives have been increased are given in Statement (*See* below).

As per the information received from Ministry of WCD honorarium to Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)/Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) has been enhanced and provision of performance linked incentive to AWHs have been introduced under Anganwadi Services, as per details below:

- I. The honorarium of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) at main-Anganwadi Centres has been enhanced from the existing ₹3,000/- per month to ₹4,500 per month;
- II. The honorarium of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) at mini-Anganwadi Centres has been enhanced from the existing ₹2,250/- per month to ₹3,500 per month;
- III. The honorarium of Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) has been enhanced from the existing ₹1,500/- per month to ₹2,250/- per month; and
- IV. In addition to the honorarium of ₹2,250/- per month, Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) would also be eligible for performance linked incentive of ₹250/- per month for facilitating proper functioning of Anganwadi Centres.

**Statement**

*Activities for which incentives have been increased*

Sl. No.	Routine and Recurring Activity	Existing Monthly incentives (in ₹)	Revised Monthly incentives (in ₹)
1	2	3	4
1.	Mobilizing and attending VHND	200	200
2.	Convening and guiding VHSNC meeting	150	150
3.	Attending the PHC Review meeting	150	150
4.	Line listing of households done at beginning of the year and updated after six months	100	300
5.	Maintaining village health register and supporting universal registration of births and deaths to be updated on monthly basis	100	300

1	2	3	4
6.	Preparation of due list of children to be immunized to be updated on monthly basis	100	300
7.	Preparation of list of ANC beneficiaries to be updated on monthly basis	100	300
8.	Preparation of list of eligible couples to be updated on monthly basis	100	300
TOTAL		1000	2000

#### **Scholarships for students belonging to minority communities**

932. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any Pre-Matric, Post Matric and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Schemes for students belonging to minority communities, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of minority communities that are under purview of these schemes;
- (c) the total estimated budget for these schemes for upcoming year; and
- (d) the number of students who are expected to benefit from these schemes annually?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements three Scholarship Schemes for the educational empowerment of six notified minority communities *viz.* Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Buddhist, Jain and Parsi, the details of which are as under:

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme- for Class I to X;
- (ii) Post Matric Scholarship Scheme- for Class XI to Ph.D; and
- (iii) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme- for technical and professional courses at under-graduate and post graduate levels.

(c) The budget allocations for Pre-Matric, Post Matric and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Schemes are ₹ 980.00 crore, ₹ 692.00 crore and ₹522.00 crore respectively for 2018-19.

(d) More than 60 lakh students are likely to be benefited from these three scholarship schemes during 2018-19.

**Scholarship and Free Coaching Schemes for minority communities' students**

933. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the problems being faced by minority communities in the country;

(b) the schemes aimed to empower the students belonging to minority communities in the country;

(c) whether Government has recently reviewed the Centrally sponsored Scholarship Scheme and Free Coaching and Allied Schemes for minority communities' students;

(d) the details of coaching institutions providing free coaching to minority students in the country, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the students benefited under Scholarship Scheme and Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the last two years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Government of India has taken various measures for enhancing social, economic and educational status of the six (6) centrally notified minority communities namely, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains. This Ministry has implemented a number of schemes/programmes for the welfare of the minority communities and the schemes which invariably aim to empower students belonging to minority communities are as follows:-

- (1) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme, Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme - For educational empowerment of students.
- (2) Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme - Provide fellowships in the form of financial assistance.
- (3) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme (Naya Savera) - To enhance skill and knowledge of students and candidates for employment through competitive examinations and admission in technical and professional courses.

- (4) Padho Pardesh - Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies.
- (5) Nai Udaan - Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc.
- (6) Seekho Aur Kamao - Skill development scheme for youth from 14 -35 years of age and aims to improve employ ability of existing workers, school dropouts etc.
- (7) USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development)
- (8) Nai Manzil - A scheme for formal school education and skilling of school dropouts.
- (9) Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) earlier known as Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) - Implemented in identified Minority Concentration Areas for creation of assets in education, skill and health sectors.
- (10) Grants-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for implementation of education and skill related schemes:-
  - (i) Grants-in-Aid to NGOs/Trust/Society.
  - (ii) Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to the Minorities.
  - (iii) Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training for providing short-term job oriented skill development courses to youth belonging to minority communities.
- (11) Equity to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) for providing concessional loans to minorities for self-employment and income generating ventures.

(c) to (e) Scholarship schemes (Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum-Means) and Free Coaching and Allied Scheme have been reviewed and suitably revised wherever necessary during the year 2017-18 for continuation upto 2019-20. State-wise numbers of the three scholarship schemes awarded to eligible students from the minority

communities for the last two years and State-wise details of Coaching Institutions/ Organisations empanelled under the scheme for 2017-18 to 2019-20 is available on the website of this Ministry i.e. [www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in). State-wise details of the students benefited under free coaching scheme for last two years and the current year are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of students benefitted under Free Coaching Scheme for last two years and the current year*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17 No.of students	2017-18 No.of students	2018-19	
				No. of students allocated for providing coaching in 2018-19	No.of students against whom funds have been released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2160	260	650	250
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	100	
5.	Bihar	0	0	100	100
6.	Chandigarh	260	250	240	50
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	100	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	
10.	Delhi	265	645	350	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	
12.	Gujarat	0	618	600	100
13.	Haryana	60	210	300	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	



1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	90	490	450	50
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	40	360
17.	Karnataka	400	2219	1140	299
18.	Kerala	220	700	790	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	55	435	1280	250
20.	Maharashtra	640	1550	1480	250
21.	Manipur	60	100	190	
22.	Meghalaya	0	110	100	
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	
24.	Nagaland	0	0	0	
25.	Odisha	0	0	0	
26.	Punjab	0	600	350	100
27.	Rajasthan	0	330	450	200
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	450	200	
30.	Telangana	940	1750	2050	0
31.	Tripura	600	0	0	
32.	Uttar Pradesh	1550	945	2800	1750
33.	Uttarakhand	50	0	0	0
34.	West Bengal	760	200	790	700
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	
36.	Puducherry	0	0		
TOTAL		8110	11862	14550	4459

**Roadmap to augment production of renewable energy**

†934. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any roadmap to increase the production of renewable energy, if so, the nature of this roadmap; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of rise in the generation of renewable energy in the last three years under the said roadmap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Government has set a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from bio-power and 5 GW from small hydro-power. It has also laid down a bidding trajectory so as to ensure that all bids for achieving the above targets are completed by March, 2020.

(b) The details of rise in power generation through renewable energy sources during last three years in the country is given below:

Year	Generation (in billion Units)
2015-16	65.78
2016-17	81.55
2017-18	101.84

#### **Boost to indigenous solar manufacturing capacity**

935. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has scaled up its renewable energy capacity target, if so, the additional expenditure over and above the allocated expenditure in the budget;

(b) the portion of this energy capacity from solar projects and the required expenditure for this investment; and

(c) the details of initiatives taken by Government to boost indigenous solar manufacturing capacity as the safeguard duty on Chinese solar panels has been imposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has set a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from biomass and 5 GW from small hydro capacity. So far, around 73.95 GW of renewable energy capacity has been installed in

the country upto November, 2018, including around 24.57 GW solar power. To achieve the balance target of renewable energy, an investment of around 5 lakh crore rupees, including an investment of around 3.77 lakh crore rupees for solar power, has been estimated at present capital cost. The investment will come primarily from the private sector and as such additional expenditure over and above the allocated expenditure in the budget may not be required.

(c) The solar power projects being implemented by the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) with financial support from Government and those rooftop solar projects which are implemented with Central financial assistance are mandated to source their requirement of solar cells and panels from domestic sources as per extant Guidelines, in a World Trade Organisation (WTO) compliant manner.

Further, domestic manufacturing of solar cells and panels in India is being supported by the Government of India through Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. The scheme, *inter alia*, provides for:

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

#### **Efforts to boost renewable energy generation capacity**

936. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that renewable energy generation of country is inadequate and slow, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that experts advised to step up the scale and speed up the efforts in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government to achieve the stepped up renewable energy generation capacity of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The generation from various renewable energy sources has been increasing over the years. It has increased from 61.78 Billion

Units in 2014-15 to 101.84 Billion Units in 2017-18. During 2018-19 it has reached to 81.15 Billion Units upto October, 2018. Year-wise generation details are given below:—

Year	Generation of Power [Billion Units (BU)]
2014-15	61.78
2015-16	65.78
2016-17	81.55
2017-18	101.84
2018-19 (upto Oct, 2018)	81.15

(b) and (c) The endeavour of the Government is to step up the scale and speed up efforts in the generation of renewable energy. The steps being taken by the Government of India to step up renewable energy generation capacity in the country, *inter alia*, includes fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital subsidy, waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) and permitting Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route. Also, to ensure cheaper generation of renewable energy, projects are awarded through transparent bidding process *i.e.* through e-reverse auction. The Government has also issued standard bidding guidelines to enable the distribution licensees to procure power at competitive rates in cost effective manner.

#### Share of clean energy in total power production

†937. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expansion in the capacity of production and factual production of new and renewable energy in the country during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) its share in the total power production of the country and the quantum of production that will be done from each source of new and renewable energy in the ensuing five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The details of year-wise renewable energy

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

capacity addition during the last three years in the country are as follows:-

Year	Renewable Energy capacity addition (MW)
2015-16	7024.64
2016-17	11321.92
2017-18	11886.60

The details of year-wise power generation from renewable energy sources during the last three years in the country are as follows:-

Year	Generation of Power [Billion Units (BU)]
2015-16	65.78
2016-17	81.55
2017-18	101.84

(b) As per Central Electricity Authority (CEA), a total of 81.15 Billion Units (BU) of power have been generated through various renewable energy sources during the current year *i.e.* up to October, 2018 which is 9.77% of the total power generation from all sources in the country.

As per CEA's National Electricity Plan 2018, a total of 327 BU of power generation has been estimated from renewable energy sources in the year 2021-22 which will include 162 BU from solar, 112 BU from wind, 38 BU from bio-power and 15 BU from small hydro power.

#### **Bringing renewable energy projects under priority sector lending**

938. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in current scenario, lenders are reluctant to fund renewable energy projects, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to classify renewable energy projects under priority sector lending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) For financing projects, including for renewable

energy, lenders have their prudent appraisal benchmarks viz., project promoter's track record, preparedness of the developer for execution of projects, tie up with various stakeholders, project IRR, DSCR, debt-equity ratio etc., and if the project falls within the benchmark it gets financial closure and subsequent disbursement. So far there has been no indication that lenders have been reluctant to lend to renewable energy projects.

(b) As per present guidelines of Reserve Bank of India loans up to a limit of ₹ 15 crore for renewable energy projects are covered under priority sector lending. For individual households, the loan limit of ₹ 10 lakh for installation of renewable energy projects is covered under priority sector lending.

#### Loans extended by IREDA

939. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans provided by Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) for renewable energy projects in the country during each of last three years and the current year, the details thereof, company-wise;

(b) whether the loans disbursed by IREDA have been utilised properly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) IREDA has disbursed loans amounting to ₹ 22948.74 crore during the last three years and current year up to 30.11.2018. Year-wise details are as follows:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Disbursement
1.	2015-16	4257.39
2.	2016-17	6593.49
3.	2017-18	8328.38
4.	2018-19	3769.48

The details of loans disbursed, year-wise and sector-wise and company-wise during the last three years and the current year up to 30.11.2018 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The terms and conditions of IREDA loans are such that loans are properly utilized for the purpose for which they are sanctioned. IREDA ensures proper utilization of funds by monitoring the progress of project implementation as follows:—

- IREDA disburses loan on completion of documentation and security creation and compliance of sanction guidelines by the borrowers.
- Report of the Lender's Engineer on the physical progress of the project.
- Inspection of physical progress of the projects before disbursement by officers of IREDA.
- Utilization of funds released is monitored through Chartered Accountant certificate and concurrent auditor report.
- IREDA releases fund to Trust and Retention Account (TRA) being created by the borrowers in the commercial banks.

In case these conditions are not met, the loan disbursement is deferred or in extreme cases sanction is cancelled. Cases of loans dropped during the last three years and the current year up to 30.11.2018 are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of loans disbursed year-wise, sector-wise during last three years and current year (upto 30.11.2018)*  
**Disbursement from 01-04-2015 to 31-03-2016**

Proj. No	Sanction Date	Applicant Name	Capacity	Loan Sanction	Disbursement
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Bill Discounting</b>					
0001BD	31-03-2016	Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP.		243.17	243.17
0002BD	31-03-2016	Enercon Wind Farms (Madhya Pradesh) Pvt. Ltd.		70.67	70.67
0003 BD	31-03-2016	Enercon Wind Farms (Sai) Pvt. Ltd.		316.68	316.68
0004BD	31-03-2016	Wind World (India) Ltd.		335.04	335.04
SUB-TOTAL					965.56
<b>Biomass Power and Co. Gen.</b>					
2094	04-08-2014	Sidhanath Sugar Mills Limited	26.00 MW	3803.67	3736.95
2143	30-04-2015	SLS Power Limited	0.01 MW	850.00	425.00
2072	14-03-2014	Superior Food Grains Private Limited	33.00 MW	15512.70	2500.00

(₹ in lakh)



1	2	3	4	5	6
2024	29-10-2012	Lokshakti Sugar & Allied Industries Ltd.	14.00 MW	3978.00	1500.00
2024	29-10-2012	Lokshakti Sugar & Allied Industries Ltd.	14.00 MW	3978.00	1195.00
2129	16-03-2015	Gobind Sugar Mills Limited	30.00 MW	7499.00	721.64
2024	29-10-2012	Lokshakti Sugar & Allied Industries Ltd.	14.00 MW	3978.00	253.40
1912	21-05-2010	Shre Basaveshwar Sugars Limited	26.00 MW	8995.00	359.83
2129	16-03-2015	Gobind Sugar Mills Limited	30.00 MW	7499.00	194.36
2072	14-03-2014	Superior Food Grains Private Limited	33.00 MW	15512.70	3500.00
1947	26-07-2011	JHV Sugar Limited	20.00 MW	5710.50	159.63
2129	16-03-2015	Gobind Sugar Mills Limited	30.00 MW	7499.00	756.00
2024	29-10-2012	Lokshakti Sugar & Allied Industries Ltd.	14.00 MW	3978.00	400.00
2013	12-09-2012	Narangarh Sugar Mills Ltd.	25.00 MW	10339.00	828.09
2024	29-10-2012	Lokshakti Sugar & Allied Industries Ltd.	14.00 MW	3978.00	230.00
1914	27-07-2010	Sri Chamundeswari Sugars Ltd.	18.00 MW	7600.00	2500.00
2056	11-09-2013	Rana Power Limited	27.00 MW	10430.00	521.501
2024	29-10-2012	Lokshakti Sugar & Allied Industries Ltd.	14.00 MW	3978.00	200.00
2199	11-02-2016	Gobind Sugar Mills Limited	30.00 MW	3421.00	3000.00

2186	14-12-2015	Nawanshahr Power Private Limited	15.00 MW	5129.00	4551.00
2072	14-03-2014	Superior Food Grains Private Limited	33.00 MW	15512.70	3000.00
SUB-TOTAL					
30532.4					
<b>Bridge Loan SWCS</b>					
0021BL	25-03-2015	Siddhakala Renewable Energy System Pvt. Ltd.		32.16	32.16
0023 BL	25-03-2015	Savemax Solar Systems Pvt. Ltd.		83.49	83.49
0036BL	13-04-2015	Ecosun Energy Company		50.80	50.80
0018BL	25-03-2015	Kaushal Solar Equipments Pvt. Ltd.		58.94	58.94
0019BL	25-03-2015	Arm Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.		65.67	65.67
0010BL	25-03-2015	Steam Power Eneritech Pvt. Ltd.		108.75	108.75
0022BL	25-03-2015	Jay Renewable Energy Pvt. Ltd.		72.72	72.72
003 7BL	17-04-2015	Kotak Urja Pvt. Ltd.		43.75	43.75
0038BL	21-04-2015	Nucifera Renewable Energy Systems		20.94	20.94
0014BL	25-03-2015	Akshar Technology		40.73	40.73
0025BL	25-03-2015	Suntek Energy Systems		31.74	31.74
0024BL	25-03-2015	Zodiac Energy Pvt. Ltd.		22.32	22.32
0011BL	25-03-2015	MG Rama Energy Pvt. Ltd.		47.41	47.41

1	2	3	4	5	6
0034BL	06-04-2015	Greentek India Pvt. Ltd.		25.35	25.35
0012BL	25-03-2015	Laxmi Agro Energy Pvt. Ltd.		38.60	38.60
003 9BL	21-04-2015	Solar Hitech Geysers		29.49	29.49
0019BL-1	14-05-2015	Anu Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.		121.40	121.40
0031BL	03-06-2015	Emm Vee Solar Systems Pvt. Ltd.		668.04	668.04
0003 BL-1	24-06-2015	Kosol Hiramrut Energies Pvt. Ltd.		75.52	75.52
0033BL	06-07-2015	Helious Clean Energy Pvt. Ltd.		28.72	28.72
0040BL	15-07-2015	Powertroniks Solar Private Limited		60.80	60.80
0002BL-1	11-08-2015	Bipin Engineers Pvt. Ltd.		54.75	54.75
0002 BL-2	04-11-2015	Bipin Engineers Pvt. Ltd.		90.00	90.00
0003BL-2	18-11-2015	Kosol Hiramrut Energies Pvt. Ltd.		275.67	275.67
0006BL-1	18-11-2015	Redren Energy Pvt. Ltd.		248.24	194.86
0019BL-2	30-11-2015	Anu Solar Power Private Limited		90.09	90.09
0009BL-1	12-01-2016	Photon Energy Systems Ltd.		81.91	81.91
0004BL-1	21-12-2015	Nuetech Solar Systems Pvt. Ltd.		338.88	268.00
SUB-TOTAL					2782.62

**Bridge Loan WG**

004BL	08-01-2016	Rayala Wind Power Company Pvt. Ltd.	933.00	933.00
000IBL-1	19-11-2015	Vaayu India Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	1357.00	1357.00
SUB-TOTAL				2290

**Hydro**

1714-2	17-03-2015	Himalaya Hydro Pvt. Limited	0.00 MW	1200.00	550.00
2084	31-03-2014	Dans Energy Private Limited	96.00 MW	10800.00	334.23
1994-1	31-03-2015	Meenakshi Power Private Limited	0.00 MW	7000.00	5500.00
2036	12-03-2013	Sandhya Hydro Power Projects Balargha Pvt. Ltd.	9.00 MW	2313.00	40.17
1994-1	31-03-2015	Meenakshi Power Private Limited	0.00 MW	7000.00	1500.00
2123	09-03-2015	Khandaleru Power Company Limited	6.00 MW	2200.00	925.00
2077	31-03-2014	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Pvt. Ltd.	180.00 MW	20000.00	3081.00
1715-2	17-03-2015	Himalaya Hydro Private Limited	0.00 MW	300.00	240.00
2051	02-08-2013	Kamdar Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	4.00 MW	1750.00	415.00
2084	31-03-2014	Dans Energy Private Limited	96.00 MW	10800.00	249.83
1397-1	19-03-2014	M/s Gill Power Generation Co. (P) Ltd.	1.50 MW	600.00	79.00
2093	04-08-2014	Devi Energies Private Limited	24.00 MW	12000.00	1876.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
1979	10-10-2011	Taranda Hydro Power Private Limited	9.00 MW	4050.00	166.31
2153	01-07-2015	RPP Limited	0.00 MW	1900.00	1276.50
1397-1	19-03-2014	M/s Gill Power Generation Co. (P) Ltd.	1.50 MW	600.00	79.00
1922	27-08-2010	Venika Hydro Projects Pvt. Ltd.	24.75 MW	9050.00	489.51
1877-1	06-02-2014	Saroj Energy Company Pvt. Ltd.	1.50 MW	350.00	3.50
2008	25-07-2012	Panchhor Hydro Power Private Limited	24.60 MW	12843.00	500.00
2008	25-07-2012	Panchhor Hydro Power Private Limited	24.60 MW	12843.00	175.01
1951	27-07-2011	DLI Power (India) Pvt. Ltd.	8.00 MW	4610.00	750.00
2051	02-08-2013	Kamdar Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	4.00 MW	1750.00	563.00
2135	23-03-2015	Atlantic Power Pvt. Ltd.	0.65 MW	501.00	486.80
1980	10-10-2011	Nanti Hydro Power Private Limited	13.50 MW	5340.00	664.64
2153	01-07-2015	RPP Limited	0.00 MW	1900.00	623.50
2123	09-03-2015	Khandaleru Power Company Limited	6.00 MW	2200.00	31.48
2088	19-06-2014	Shakti Hydro Electric Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2.40 MW	762.00	37.44
1397-1	19-03-2014	M/s Gill Power Generation Co. (P) Ltd.	1.50 MW	600.00	112.00
2036	12-03-2013	Sandhya Hydro Power Projects Balargha Pvt. Ltd.	9.00 MW	2313.00	100.18

1979-1	24-09-2014	Taranda Hydro Power Private Limited	1.00 MW	1538.00	38.86
1979	10-10-2011	Taranda Hydro Power Private Limited	9.00 MW	4050.00	124.77
1922	27-08-2010	Venika Hydro Projects Pvt. Ltd.	24.75 MW	9050.00	527.72
2008	25-07-2012	Panchhor Hydro Power Private Limited	24.60 MW	12843.00	1000.00
1980	10-10-2011	Nanti Hydro Power Private Limited	13.50 MW	5340.00	1.54
2123	09-03-2015	Khandaleru Power Company Limited	6.00 MW	2200.00	564.33
1980-1	19-10-2015	Nanti Hydro Power Private Limited	0.00 MW	2460.00	1298.46
1979-2	13-10-2015	Taranda Hydro Power Private Limited	3.00 MW	1262.00	917.63
2123	09-03-2015	Khandaleru Power Company Limited	6.00 MW	2200.00	35.67
1979-2	13-10-2015	Taranda Hydro Power Private Limited	3.00 MW	1262.00	182.37
2008	25-07-2012	Panchhor Hydro Power Private Limited	24.60 MW	12843.00	214.13
1980-1	19-10-2015	Nanti Hydro Power Private Limited	0.00 MW	2460.00	188.68
1911	19-05-2010	KU Hydro Power Private Limited	25.00 MW	12850.00	412.78
2145	19-05-2015	Baitarani Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	24.00 MW	7000.00	2384.00
2051	02-08-2013	Kamdar Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	4.00 MW	1750.00	113.50
2119	05-02-2015	Khari Hydro Power Project Private Limited	2.00 MW	1500.00	586.00
2077	31-03-2014	OMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Pvt. Ltd.	180.00 MW	20000.00	231.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2171	13-10-2015	Minar Renewable Energy Projects Private Limited	8.00 MW	3600.00	1989.97
2008	25-07-2012	Panchhor Hydro Power Private Limited	24.60 MW	12843.00	236.81
2176	18-11-2015	Orissa Power Consortium Limited	20.00 MW	6500.00	5417.61
SUB-TOTAL					37315.11
<b>Line of Credit</b>					
2191	16-12-2015	PTC India Financial Services Limited	0.00 0	50000.00	29331.00
2191	16-12-2015	PTC India Financial Services Limited	0.00 0	50000.00	20669.00
SUB-TOTAL					50000
<b>Manufacturing</b>					
2177	17-11-2015	EMMVEE Photovoltaic Power Private Limited	350.00 MW	19550.00	8000.00
2177	17-11-2015	EMMVEE Photovoltaic Power Private Limited	350.00 MW	19550.00	7000.00
SUB-TOTAL					15000
<b>RE-STIL</b>					
0001ST	03-09-2015	PTC India Financial Services Limited		42500.00	10000.00
0001ST	03-09-2015	PTC India Financial Services Limited		42500.00	12500.00

0001ST	03-09-2015	PTC India Financial Services Limited	42500.00	20000.00
0002ST	23-01-2016	PTC India Financial Services Limited	20000.00	20000.00
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>				
<b>Solar Grid</b>				
2110	22-10-2014	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	50.00 MW	10000.00
2063	05-02-2014	Photon Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	5.00 MW	1875.00
2062	05-02-2014	Sri Avantika Contractors (I) Limited	5.00 MW	930.00
2110	22-10-2014	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	50.00 MW	10000.00
2101	22-09-2014	Rishabh Renergy Private Limited	10.00 MW	5449.00
1974	09-08-2011	APCA Power Pvt. Ltd.	5.00 MW	1951.00
2110	22-10-2014	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	50.00 MW	10000.00
2138	30-03-2015	Hiraco Renewable Energy Pvt. Ltd.	20.00 MW	725.00
2110	22-10-2014	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	50.00 MW	10000.00
2068	06-02-2014	Deligentia Energy & Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	25.00 MW	6000.00
2103	22-09-2014	Nextgen Solux Power Private Limited	1.00 MW	500.00
2120	04-02-2015	Sai Achyuth Energy Private Limited	5.00 MW	2450.00
2110	22-10-2014	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	50.00 MW	10000.00
				222.74



1	2	3	4	5	6
2062	05-02-2014	Sri Avantika Contractors (I) Limited	5.00 MW	2500.00 .	153.31
2063	05-02-2014	Photon Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	5.00 MW	2500.00	362.50
2106	01-10-2014	Abundant Energy Private Limited	2.00 MW	995.00	25.00
2136	27-03-2015	Chattel Construction Private Limited	25.00 MW	503.00	502.00
2068	06-02-2014	Deligentia Energy & Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	25.00 MW	6000.00	459.00
2110	22-10-2014	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	50.00 MW	10000.00	113.49
2113	29-10-2014	Mokia Green Energy Pvt. Limited	20.00 MW	2037.45	1528.09
2110	22-10-2014	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	50.00 MW	10000.00	1498.31
2110	22-10-2014	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	50.00 MW	10000.00	1533.39
2105	01-10-2014	Allianz Ecopower Private Limited	2.00 MW	1000.00	18.29
2120	04-02-2015	Sai Achyuth Energy Private Limited	5.00 MW	2450.00	558.19
2091	30-06-2014	Azure Sun Shine Private Limited	20.00 MW	5341.00	8.29
2092	30-06-2014	Azure Green Tech Private Limited	40.00 MW	10569.00	74.50
2089	30-06-2014	Azure Clean Energy Private Limited	40.00 MW	8750.00	37.21
2064	05-02-2014	SEI Sriram Power Pvt. Limited	30.00 MW	15100.00	727.76
2120	04-02-2015	Sai Achyuth Energy Private Limited	5.00 MW	2450.00	46.81

2105	01-10-2014	Allianz Ecopower Private Limited	2.00 MW	1000.00	31.71
2106	01-10-2014	Abundant Energy Private Limited	2.00 MW	995.00	15.00
2064	05-02-2014	SEI Sriram Power Pvt. Limited	30.00 MW	15100.00	415.66
2089	30-06-2014	Azure Clean Energy Private Limited	40.00 MW	8750.00	403.79
2092	30-06-2014	Azure Green Tech Private Limited	40.00 MW	10569.00	453.90
2091	30-06-2014	Azure Sun Shine Private Limited	20.00 MW	5341.00	258.76
2064	05-02-2014	SEI Sriram Power Pvt. Limited	30.00 MW	15100.00	377.32
2148	20-05-2015	Today Clean Energy Pvt. Ltd.	20.00 MW	6800.00	2060.00
2141	31-03-2015	PL Sunshine Limited	20.00 MW	11201.00	7000.00
2157	06-08-2015	SSNRPower Private Limited	10.00 MW	5215.00	3650.50
2110	22-10-2014	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	50.00 MW	10000.00	191.23
2159	06-08-2015	Acme Solar Rooftop Systems Private Limited	30.00 MW	16545.00	5000.00
2150	05-06-2015	Karvy Solar Power Limited	20.00 MW	10873.00	3800.67
2063	05-02-2014	Photon Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	5.00 MW	2500.00	65.78
2160	06-08-2015	Mihit Solar Power Private Limited	74.00 MW	22500.00	14986.19
2063	05-02-2014	Photon Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	5.00 MW	2500.00	146.72
2160	06-08-2015	Mihit Solar Power Private Limited	74.00 MW	22500.00	13.81

1	2	3	4	5	6
2141	31-03-2015	PI Sunshine Limited	20.00 MW	11201.00	94.93
2083	31-03-2014	Premier Photovoltaic Medak Private Limited	5.00 MW	2500.00	750.00
2155	05-08-2015	Eaama Estate Pvt. Ltd.	3.00 MW	1550.00	1162.50
2149	22-05-2015	Azure Power Mars Private Limited	5.00 MW	2566.25	2500.00
2150	05-06-2015	Karvy Solar Power Limited	20.00 MW	10873.00	1441.70
2113	29-10-2014	Mokia Green Energy Pvt. Limited	20.00 MW	2037.45	407.49
2185	18-11-2015	Premier Photovoltaic Medak Private Limited	8.00 MW	4032.00	500.00
2183	18-11-2015	Premier Photovoltaic Medak Private Limited	20.00 MW	10000.00	1000.00
2150	05-06-2015	Karvy Solar Power Limited	20.00 MW	10873.00	237.41
2156	05-08-2015	Purshotam Industries Limited	3.00 MW	1624.00	1225.00
2141	31-03-2015	PL Sunshine Limited	20.00 MW	11201.00	3040.87
2148	20-05-2015	Today Clean Energy Pvt. Ltd.	20.00 MW	6800.00	844.39
2113	29-10-2014	Mokia Green Energy Pvt. Limited	20.00 MW	2037.45	101.87
2063	05-02-2014	Photon Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	5.00 MW	2500.00	50.00
2174	06-11-2015	Nextgen Solux Power Private Limited	1.00 MW	463.00	347.25
2172	05-11-2015	Magnificent Power Private Limited	1.00 MW	463.00	347.25

2150	05-06-2015	Karvy Solar Power Limited	20.00 MW	10873.00	123.20
2188	14-12-2015	Chattel Constructions Private Limited	25.00 MW	16170.20	16169.74
2187	14-12-2015	CBC Solar Technologies Private Limited	10.00 MW	7192.31	7192.31
2189	15-12-2015	Hiraco Renewable Energy Private Limited	20.00 MW	12815.13	12815.13
2148	20-05-2015	Today Clean Energy Pvt. Ltd.	20.00 MW	6800.00	371.86
2148	20-05-2015	Today Clean Energy Pvt. Ltd.	20.00 MW	6800.00	70.99
2120	04-02-2015	Sai Achyuth Energy Private Limited	5.00 MW	2450.00	244.29
2182	18-11-2015	Bhanu Energy Infrastructure and Power Limited	15.00 MW	7193.22	1812.00
2181	18-11-2015	Bhanu Energy Industrial Development Limited	15.00 MW	7246.21	2007.00
2183	18-11-2015	Premier Photovoltaic Medak Private Limited	20.00 MW	10000.00	1800.00
2185	18-11-2015	Premier Photovoltaic Medak Private Limited	8.00 MW	4032.00	700.00
2148	20-05-2015	Today Clean Energy Pvt. Ltd.	20.00 MW	6800.00	320.00
2159	06-08-2015	Acme Solar Rooftop Systems Private Limited	30.00 MW	16545.00	1258.54
2155	05-08-2015	Eaama Estate Pvt. Ltd.	3.00 MW	1550.00	232.50
2148	20-05-2015	Today Clean Energy Pvt. Ltd.	20.00 MW	6800.00	837.51
2182	18-11-2015	Bhanu Energy Infrastructure and Power Limited	15.00 MW	7193.22	5241.00
2181	18-11-2015	Bhanu Energy Industrial Development Limited	15.00 MW	7246.21	5047.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2181	18-11-2015	Bhanu Energy Industrial Development Limited	15.00 MW	7246.21	(371.50)
2182	18-11-2015	Bhanu Energy Infrastructure And Power Limited	15.00 MW	7193.22	(370.50)
2182	18-11-2015	Bhanu Energy Infrastructure And Power Limited	15.00 MW	7193.22	370.50
2181	18-11-2015	Bhanu Energy Industrial Development Limited	15.00 MW	7246.21	371.50
2203	09-03-2016	New Era Enviro Ventures (Mahabubnagar) Private Limited	10.00 MW	4744.00	4254.33
2203	09-03-2016	New Era Enviro Ventures (Mahabubnagar) Private Limited	10.00 MW	4744.00	14.67
2159	06-08-2015	Acme Solar Rooftop Systems Private Limited	30.00 MW	16545.00	1395.63
2150	05-06-2015	Karvy Solar Power Limited	20.00 MW	10873.00	1716.17
2141	31-03-2015	PL Sunshine Limited	20.00 MW	11201.00	255.34
SUB-TOTAL					134483.37
<b>Solar Roof Top</b>					
2128	11-03-2015	Cambridge Energy Resources (P) Ltd.	4.23 MWp	4068.00	398.52
2128	11-03-2015	Cambridge Energy Resources (P) Ltd.	4.23 MWp	4068.00	1.48
2128	11-03-2015	Cambridge Energy Resources (P) Ltd.	4.23 MWp	4068.00	2034.00
SUB-TOTAL					2434

**Waste to Energy and Misc.**

2028	19-12-2012	Green Elephant India Private Limited	10560.00 m <sup>3</sup> /day	810.00	40.50
2108	22-10-2014	Gau Samridhi Pvt. Ltd.	1000.00 CMPD	118.00	44.59
SUB-TOTAL					
85.09					
<b>Wind</b>					
2122	05-03-2015	Suzlon Energy Limited	100.80 MW	30000.00	8700.00
2147	20-05-2015	Vish Wind Infrastructure LIP	0.00 MW	2400.00	2280.00
2121	06-02-2015	Tanot Wind Power Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	120.00 MW	25000.00	13594.23
2147	20-05-2015	Vish Wind Infrastructure LIP	0.00 MW	2400.00	120.00
2121	06-02-2015	Tanot Wind Power Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	120.00 MW	25000.00	41.77
2121	06-02-2015	Tanot Wind Power Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	120.00 MW	25000.00	5543.00
2071	14-03-2014	Orange Mamatheda Wind Pvt. Limited (Formally Known as M/s Green Horse Infra Private Limited)	100.50 MW	20000.00	356.00
2125	09-03-2015	Sri Vijayeebhava Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	2.95 MW	1375.00	1030.00
2126	09-03-2015	Sri KPR Industries Limited	2.00 MW	785.81	600.00
2059	25-10-2013	Bhilwara Energy Limited (BEL)	20.00 MW	6890.80	344.54
2151	01-07-2015	Wind World Wind Farms (Hindustan) Private Limited	128.80 MW	5000.00	5000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2125	09-03-2015	Sri Vijayeebhava Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	2.95 MW	1375.00	147.00
2058	25-10-2013	Green Infra Wind Power Generation Limited	20.00 MW	8176.00	266.92
2121	06-02-2015	Tanot Wind Power Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	120.00 MW	25000.00	4485.00
2126	09-03-2015	Sri KPR Industries Limited	2.00 MW	785.81	107.00
2071	14-03-2014	Orange Mamatheda Wind Pvt. Limited (Formally Known as M/s. Green Horse Infra Private Limited	100.50 MW	20000.00	299.00
2169	30-09-2015	Vaayu Energy Limited	3.00 MW	10000.00	5200.00
2146	20-05-2015	Mytrah Vayu (Godavari) Private Limited	98.70 MW	20000.00	4959.00
2167	30-09-2015	Renew Wind Energy (AP) Private Limited	40.00 MW	23300.00	10000.00
2152	01-07-2015	Orange Anantapur Wind Power Private Limited	100.00 MW	18361.00	9423.00
2192	08-01-2016	Ruchi Renewable Energy Private Limited	14.70 MW	7600.00	6000.00
2126	09-03-2015	Sri KPR Industries Limited	2.00 MW	785.81	78.81
2167	30-09-2015	Renew Wind Energy (AP) Private Limited	40.00 MW	23300.00	7485.00
2125	09-03-2015	Sri Vijayeebhava Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	2.95 MW	1375.00	90.21
2192	08-01-2016	Ruchi Renewable Energy Private Limited	14.70 MW	7600.00	1200.00
SUB-TOTAL					87350.48
GRAND TOTAL					425738.63

**Disbursement from 01-04-2016 to 31-03-2017**

Proj. No.	Sanction Date	Applicant Name	Capacity	LA Date	Loan Sanction	Disbursement	(₹ in lakhs)	
							3	4
<b>Bill Discounting</b>								
0005BD	22-09-2016	Bothe Windfarm Development Private Limited			2000.00	2000.00		
0006BD	30-06-2016	Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP			159.00	159.00		
0007BD	30-06-2016	Enercon Wind Farms (Sai) Pvt. Ltd.			186.00	186.00		
SUB-TOTAL						2345		
<b>Biomass Power and Co Gen.</b>								
2072	14-03-2014	Superior Food Grains Private Limited	33.00 MW	12-09-2014	15512.70	3000.00		
2013	12-09-2012	Naraingarh Sugar Mills Ltd.	25.00 MW	07-03-2013	10339.00	500.00		
2186	14-12-2015	Nawanshahr Power Private Limited	15.00 MW	15-02-2016	5129.00	250.00		
2013	12-09-2012	Naraingarh Sugar Mills Ltd.	25.00 MW	07-03-2013	10339.00	260.85		
2013	12-09-2012	Naraingarh Sugar Mills Ltd.	25.00 MW	07-03-2013	10339.00	200.00		
2072	14-03-2014	Superior Food Grains Private Limited	33.00 MW	12-09-2014	15512.70	882.46		



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2072	14-03-2014	Superior Food Grains Private Limited	33.00 MW	12-09-2014	15512.70	117.56
1914	27-07-2010	Sri Chamundeswari Sugars Ltd.	18.00 MW	18-09-2013	7600.00	3200.00
2024	29-10-2012	Lokshakti Sugar & Allied Industries Ltd.	14.00 MW	22-04-2013	3978.00	127.45
2186	14-12-2015	Nawanshahr Power Private Limited	15.00 MW	15-02-2016	5129.00	145.49
SUB-TOTAL						8683.81

**Bridge Loan SWCS**

0002BL-3	02-05-2016	Bipin Engineers Pvt. Ltd.			100.00	100.00
0025BL-1	05-05-2016	Suntek Energy Systems			29.62	29.62
0040BL-1	24-02-2016	Powertroniks Solar Private Limited			35.29	35.29
0052BL	13-06-2016	Star Coating Service			190.00	190.00
0050BL	14-06-2016	Uratom Solar (India) Pvt. Ltd.			130.61	130.61
0054BL	16-06-2016	Sakar India Pvt. Ltd.			30.56	30.56
0053BL	14-06-2016	MG Rama Energy (P) Ltd.			193.50	193.50
0051BL	15-06-2016	Akshar Technology			74.28	74.28
SUB-TOTAL						783.86

**Bridge Loan WG**

0046BL	29-02-2016	Orange DND Wind Power Private Limited	119.00	119.00
000IBL-2	08-12-2016	Vaayu India Power Corporation Private Limited	1196.94	1196.94
0058BL	22-02-2017	Bothe Windfarm Development Private Limited	604.57	604.57
SUB-TOTAL				1920.51

**Energy Efficiency**

1953	29-07-2011	Sri Chamundeswari Sugars Ltd.	0.00	0.00	18-09-2013	496.00	662.56
SUB-TOTAL				662.56			

**Hydro**

2171	13-10-2015	Minar Renewable Energy Projects Private Limited	8.00 MW	15-01-2016	3600.00	10.03
1951	27-07-2011	DLI Power (India) Pvt. Ltd.	8.00 MW	24-05-2012	4610.00	1500.00
2093	04-08-2014	Devi Energies Private Limited	24.00 MW	16-04-2015	12000.00	674.16
2051	02-08-2013	Kamdar Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	4.00 MW	28-10-2013	1750.00	55.25
2036	12-03-2013	Sandhya Hydro Power Projects Balargha Pvt. Ltd.	9.00 MW	02-09-2013	2313.00	200.00
2077	31-03-2014	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Pvt. Ltd.	180.00 MW	25-04-2013	20000.00	376.00
2123	09-03-2015	Khandaleru Power Company Limited	6.00 MW	06-04-2015	2200.00	402.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2171	13-10-2015	Minar Renewable Energy Projects Private Limited	8.00 MW	15-01-2016	3600.00	500.00
2051	02-08-2013	Kamdar Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	4.00 MW	28-10-2013	1750.00	33.25
2077	31-03-2014	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Pvt. Ltd.	180.00 MW	25-04-2013	20000.00	796.88
2077	31-03-2014	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Pvt. Ltd.	180.00 MW	25-04-2013	20000.00	220.12
1994-2	18-05-2016	Meenakshi Power Private Limited	0.00 MW		4000.00	3600.00
2051-1	01-06-2016	Kamdar Infrastructure Private Limited	0.00 MW		250.00	149.00
2093	04-08-2014	Devi Energies Private Limited	24.00 MW	16-04-2015	12000.00	1044.95
2176	18-11-2015	Orissa Power Consortium Limited	20.00 MW	14-01-2016	6500.00	965.00
2123	09-03-2015	Khandaleru Power Company Limited	6.00 MW	06-04-2015	2200.00	58.00
2077	31-03-2014	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Pvt. Ltd.	180.00 MW	25-04-2013	20000.00	456.00
2008	25-07-2012	Panchhor Hydro Power Private Limited	24.60 MW	04-10-2013	12843.00	550.00
2171	13-10-2015	Minar Renewable Energy Projects Private Limited	8.00 MW	15-01-2016	3600.00	560.00
1714-2	17-03-2015	Himalaya Hydro Pvt Limited	0.00 MW		1200.00	600.00
2119	05-02-2015	Khari Hydro Power Project Private Limited	2.00 MW	13-04-2015	1500.00	134.00
2093	04-08-2014	Devi Energies Private Limited	24.00 MW	16-04-2015	12000.00	1348.30
2077	31-03-2014	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Pvt. Ltd.	180.00 MW	25-04-2013	20000.00	313.00

2131	16-03-2015	Balaji Energy Pvt. Ltd.	8.00 MW	13-05-2015	3300.00	500.00
2127	16-03-2015	Balaji Energy Pvt. Ltd.	3.00 MW	13-05-2015	1138.00	500.00
2221	31-05-2016	Sri Maruthi Powergen (India) Private Limited	18.90 MW	18-07-2016	8400.00	2500.00
1980-1	19-10-2015	Nanti Hydro Power Private Limited	0.00 MW		2460.00	473.86
2008	25-07-2012	Panchhor Hydro Power Private Limited	24.60 MW	04-10-2013	12843.00	246.39
1979-1	24-09-2014	Taranda Hydro Power Private Limited	1.00 MW		1538.00	340.27
1979-2	13-10-2015	Taranda Hydro Power Private Limited	3.00 MW		1262.00	105.28
2145	19-05-2015	Baitarani Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	24.00 MW	23-12-2015	7000.00	1192.00
2119	05-02-2015	Khari Hydro Power Project Private Limited	2.00 MW	13-04-2015	1500.00	405.00
1979-3	28-10-2016	Taranda Hydro Power Private Limited	0.00 MW		1327.00	173.23
1979-2	13-10-2015	Taranda Hydro Power Private Limited	3.00 MW		1262.00	56.72
2123	09-03-2015	Khandaleru Power Company Limited	6.00 MW	06-04-2015	2200.00	67.17
1980-2	28-10-2016	Nanti Hydro Power Private Limited	0.00 MW		1200.00	245.32
2210	31-03-2016	Himalayan Renewable Energy Private Limited	0.60 MW	21-07-2016	560.00	200.00
2077	31-03-2014	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Pvt. Ltd.	180.00 MW	25-04-2013	20000.00	794.00
2093	04-08-2014	Devi Energies Private Limited	24.00 MW	16-04-2015	12000.00	1011.24
1979-3	28-10-2016	Taranda Hydro Power Private Limited	0.00 MW		1327.00	200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980-2	28-10-2016	Nanti Hydro Power Private Limited	0.00 MW		1200.00	800.00
2008	25-07-2012	Panchhor Hydro Power Private Limited	24.60 MW	04-10-2013	12843.00	700.00
2049-1	16-01-2017	Teesta Urja Limited	0.00 MW		4359.00	1378.80
2219	01-06-2016	Ajanta Energy Private Limited	12.00 MW	15-12-2016	4500.00	3000.00
2145	19-05-2015	Baitarani Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	24.00 MW	23-12-2015	7000.00	503.68
2254	26-10-2016	Belij Hydro Power Private Limited	5.00 MW	24-01-2017	2428.00	1757.56
2077	31-03-2014	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Pvt. Ltd.	180.00 MW	25-04-2013	20000.00	144.77
2093	04-08-2014	Devi Energies Private Limited	24.00 MW	16-04-2015	12000.00	1011.24
2145	19-05-2015	Baitarani Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	24.00 MW	23-12-2015	7000.00	108.46
2077	31-03-2014	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Pvt. Ltd.	180.00 MW	25-04-2013	20000.00	97.23
2008	25-07-2012	Panchhor Hydro Power Private Limited	24.60 MW	04-10-2013	12843.00	267.11
2036	12-03-2013	Sandhya Hydro Power Projects Balarglia Pvt. Ltd.	9.00 MW	02-09-2013	2313.00	137.71
1714-2	17-03-2015	Himalaya Hydro Pvt. Limited	0.00 MW		1200.00	9.05
1714-1	31-07-2008	Himalaya Hydro Private Limited	2.00 MW		1290.00	130.01
1980-1	19-10-2015	Nanti Hydro Power Private Limited	0.00 MW		2460.00	253.44
1979-3	28-10-2016	Taranda Hydro Power Private Limited	0.00 MW		1327.00	231.63
SUB-TOTAL						34087.11

<b>Manufacturing</b>									
2177	17-11-2015	Emmvee Photovoltaic Power Private Limited	350.00 MW	27-11-2015	19550.00	1072.50			
2204	09-03-2016	Premier Solar Systems Private Limited	100.00 MW	24-06-2016	1734.00	865.00			
2204	09-03-2016	Premier Solar Systems Private Limited	100.00 MW	24-06-2016	1734.00	695.60			
SUB-TOTAL						2633.1			
<b>NCEF</b>									
2209	23-03-2016	State Bank of India	0.00 MW	22-09-2016	43.58	627.00			
2282	21-02-2017	State Bank of India	0.00 MW	29-03-2017	884.10	884.10			
SUB-TOTAL						1511.1			
<b>RE-STIL</b>									
0003ST	29-03-2016	MAHAGENCO			45000.00	45000.00			
0004ST	07-06-2016	Innovari Technology Pvt. Ltd.			500.00	250.00			
0004ST	07-06-2016	Innovari Technology Pvt. Ltd.			500.00	250.00			
0006ST	09-11-2016	M/s PTC India Financial Services Limited			40000.00	12500.00			
0006ST	09-11-2016	M/s PTC India Financial Services Limited			40000.00	12500.00			
0007ST	09-11-2016	MAHAGENCO			45000.00	45000.00			
0006ST	09-11-2016	M/s PTC India Financial Services Limited			40000.00	15000.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0005 ST	15-06-2016	Tata Cleantech Capital Limited			20000.00	20000.00
0008ST	10-01-2017	MAHAGENCO			70000.00	50000.00
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>						
<b>200500</b>						
<b>Solar Grid</b>						
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	3000.00
2155	05-08-2015	Eaama Estate Pvt. Ltd.	3.00 MW	11-09-2015	1550.00	35.00
2159	06-08-2015	Acme Solar Rooftop Systems Private Limited	30.00 MW	06-11-2015	16545.00	1398.37
2150	05-06-2015	Karvy Solar Power Limited	20.00 MW	03-08-2015	10873.00	918.15
2110	22-10-2014	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	50.00 MW	13-02-2015	10000.00	500.91
2159	06-08-2015	Acme Solar Rooftop Systems Private Limited	30.00 MW	06-11-2015	16545.00	4175.53
2155	05-08-2015	Eaama Estate Pvt. Ltd.	3.00 MW	11-09-2015	1550.00	42.50
2148	20-05-2015	Today Clean Energy Pvt. Ltd.	20.00 MW	21-09-2015	6800.00	857.56
2174	06-11-2015	Nextgen Solux Power Private Limited	1.00 MW	30-12-2015	463.00	92.60
2182	18-11-2015	Bhanu Energy Infrastructure And Power Limited	15.00 MW	06-01-2016	7193.22	85.22
2181	18-11-2015	Bhanu Energy Industrial Development Limited	15.00 MW	06-01-2016	7246.21	123.78

2110	22-10-2014	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	50.00 MW	13-02-2015	10000.00	113.94
2160	06-08-2015	Mihit Solar Power Private Limited	74.00 MW	17-12-2015	22500.00	4832.60
2172	05-11-2015	Magnificent Power Private Limited	1.00 MW	30-12-2015	463.00	92.60
2148	20-05-2015	Today Clean Energy Pvt. Ltd.	20.00 MW	21-09-2015	6800.00	414.77
2200	08-03-2016	Utrecht Solar Private Limited	1.00 MW	28-04-2016	465.00	348.75
2173	06-11-2015	Abundant Energy Private Limited	1.00 MW	03-02-2016	483.20	338.24
2183	18-11-2015	Premier Photovoltaic Medak Private Limited	20.00 MW	18-12-2015	10000.00	213.76
2185	18-11-2015	Premier Photovoltaic Medak Private Limited	8.00 MW	18-12-2015	4032.00	113.02
2160	06-08-2015	Mihit Solar Power Private Limited	74.00 MW	17-12-2015	22500.00	417.40
2110	22-10-2014	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	50.00 MW	13-02-2015	10000.00	192.14
2173	06-11-2015	Abundant Energy Private Limited	1.00 MW	03-02-2016	483.20	120.80
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	3000.00
2157	06-08-2015	SSNR Power Private Limited	10.00 MW	11-09-2015	5215.00	1043.00
2160	06-08-2015	Mihit Solar Power Private Limited	74.00 MW	17-12-2015	22500.00	243.79
2141	31-03-2015	PL Sunshine Limited	20.00 MW	02-09-2015	11201.00	223.31
2160	06-08-2015	Mihit Solar Power Private Limited	74.00 MW	17-12-2015	22500.00	495.10
2150	05-06-2015	Karvy Solar Power Limited	20.00 MW	03-08-2015	10873.00	1196.84



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2062	05-02-2014	Sri Avantika Contractors (I) Limited	5.00 MW	24-03-2014	2500.00	125.00
2222	02-06-2016	Asian Fab Tec Limited	10.00 MW	16-06-2016	4422.80	3980.52
2144	21-05-2015	SSJ Power Projects & Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd.	5.00 MW	02-03-2016	2466.46	1973.17
2148	20-05-2015	Today Clean Energy Pvt. Ltd.	20.00 MW	21-09-2015	6800.00	428.50
2218	31-05-2016	DRES Energy Private Limited	15.00 MW	28-06-2016	6702.00	3351.00
2141	31-03-2015	PL Sunshine Limited	20.00 MW	02-09-2015	11201.00	560.05
2148	20-05-2015	Today Clean Energy Pvt. Ltd.	20.00 MW	21-09-2015	6800.00	236.74
2200	08-03-2016	Utrecht Solar Private Limited	1.00 MW	28-04-2016	465.00	69.75
2159	06-08-2015	Acme Solar Rooftop Systems Private Limited	30.00 MW	06-11-2015	16545.00	1600.00
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	892.49
2223	02-06-2016	Asian Fab Tec Limited	8.00 MW	16-06-2016	3637.40	2728.05
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	2122.95
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	128.42
2155	05-08-2015	Eaama Estate Pvt. Ltd.	3.00 MW	11-09-2015	1550.00	77.50
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	281.18
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	137.17

2201	08-03-2016	Maheswari Mining and Energy Private Limited	10.00 MW	05-07-2016	4715.00	95.25
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	2831.07
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	237.96
2144	21-05-2015	SSJ Power Projects & Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd.	5.00 MW	02-03-2016	2466.46	493.29
2202	07-03-2016	Photon Solar Power Private Limited	5.00 MW	11-07-2016	1640.00	1230.00
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	255.23
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	420.00
2172	05-11-2015	Magnificent Power Private Limited	1.00 MW	30-12-2015	463.00	22.99
2205	14-03-2016	TN Urja Private Limited	50.00 MW	02-09-2016	25770.00	10000.00
2174	06-11-2015	Nextgen Solux Power Private Limited	1.00 MW	30-12-2015	463.00	23.05
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	656.87
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	177.59
2201	08-03-2016	Maheswari Mining and Energy Private Limited	10.00 MW	05-07-2016	4715.00	211.75
2183	18-11-2015	Premier Photovoltaic Medak Private Limited	20.00 MW	18-12-2015	10000.00	38.87
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	52.50
2141	31-03-2015	PL Sunshine Limited	20.00 MW	02-09-2015	11201.00	26.50
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	116.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	103.53
2183	18-11-2015	Premier Photovoltaic Medak Private Limited	20.00 MW	18-12-2015	10000.00	524.58
2231	03-08-2016	Devishi Renewable Energy Pvt. Ltd.	12.50 MW	04-10-2016	7100.00	5325.00
2232	02-08-2016	Sunworld Energy Private Limited	12.50 MW	04-10-2016	6970.00	5325.00
2233	02-08-2016	Devishi Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	12.50 MW	04-10-2016	7100.00	5325.00
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	211.13
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	2971.39
2183	18-11-2015	Premier Photovoltaic Medak Private Limited	20.00 MW	18-12-2015	10000.00	174.98
2233	02-08-2016	Devishi Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	12.50 MW	04-10-2016	7100.00	1420.00
2231	03-08-2016	Devishi Renewable Energy Pvt. Ltd.	12.50 MW	04-10-2016	7100.00	1420.00
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	13.27
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	393.75
2173	06-11-2015	Abundant Energy Private Limited	1.00 MW	03-02-2016	483.20	19.16
2232	02-08-2016	Sunworld Energy Private Limited	12.50 MW	04-10-2016	6970.00	1295.00
2202	07-03-2016	Photon Solar Power Private Limited	5.00 MW	11-07-2016	1640.00	410.00
2205	14-03-2016	TN Urja Private Limited	50.00 MW	02-09-2016	25770.00	9000.00

2157	06-08-2015	SSNR Power Private Limited	10.00 MW	11-09-2015	5215.00	247.01
2234	02-08-2016	Eminent Solar Power Pvt. Limited	12.50 MW	08-12-2016	6954.00	5500.00
2256	08-11-2016	Spinel Energy & Infrastructure Limited	20.00 MW	20-12-2016	10125.00	6000.00
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	07-11-2016	14380.00	2000.00
2201	08-03-2016	Maheswari Mining And Energy Private Limited	10.00 MW	05-07-2016	4715.00	967.00
2106	01-10-2014	Abundant Energy Private Limited	2.00 MW	27-10-2014	995.00	10.00
2234	02-08-2016	Eminent Solar Power Pvt. Limited	12.50 MW	08-12-2016	6954.00	1100.00
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	03-03-2016	38250.00	525.00
2215	12-04-2016	Adani Green Energy (Tamil Nadu) Limited	216.00 MW	20-01-2017	28604.00	3125.00
2263	14-12-2016	Svarog Global Power Limited	14.50 MW	31-01-2017	7225.00	5000.00
2256	08-11-2016	Spinel Energy & Infrastructure Limited	20.00 MW	20-12-2016	10125.00	3100.00
2218	31-05-2016	DRES Energy Private Limited	15.00 MW	28-06-2016	6702.00	2600.00
2205	14-03-2016	TN Urja Private Limited	50.00 MW	02-09-2016	25770.00	4000.00
2252	26-10-2016	Energion Soleq India Power Resources Private Limited	100.00 MW	15-03-2017	24970.93	7000.00
2256	08-11-2016	Spinel Energy & Infrastructure Limited	20.00 MW	20-12-2016	10125.00	168.49
2215	12-04-2016	Adani Green Energy (Tamil Nadu) Limited	216.00 MW	20-01-2017	28604.00	2314.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	07-11-2016	14380.00	98.45
2252	26-10-2016	Energion Soleq India Power Resources Private Limited	100.00 MW	15-03-2017	24970.93	1300.00
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>						139197.88
<b>Solar Grid</b>						
2236	04-08-2016	Vensol (Bidar) Energy Private Limited	3.00 MW	08-10-2016	1596.00	796.00
2237	04-08-2016	Vensol (Nirma) Energy Private Limited	3.00 MW	08-10-2016	1596.00	796.00
2230	04-08-2016	Vinsol (Hubli) Energy Private Limited	2.00 MW	08-10-2016	1064.00	532.00
2251	25-10-2016	Premier Photovoltaic Medak Private Limited	3.00 MW	15-11-2016	1371.00	1233.90
2236	04-08-2016	Vensol (Bidar) Energy Private Limited	3.00 MW	08-10-2016	1596.00	399.00
2237	04-08-2016	Vensol (Nirma) Energy Private Limited	3.00 MW	08-10-2016	1596.00	399.00
2230	04-08-2016	Vinsol (Hubli) Energy Private Limited	2.00 MW	08-10-2016	1064.00	266.00
2245	06-09-2016	Samyama Jyothi Solar Energy Private Limited	3.00 MW	11-11-2016	1290.00	980.00
2236	04-08-2016	Vensol (Bidar) Energy Private Limited	3.00 MW	08-10-2016	1596.00	241.12
2237	04-08-2016	Vensol (Nirma) Energy Private Limited	3.00 MW	08-10-2016	1596.00	241.13
2240	30-08-2016	Harikrishnan Power and Technology Private Limited	1.00 MW	07-11-2016	355.00	266.25

2284	23-02-2017	Agv Solar Power Project Private Limited	2.00 MW	08-03-2017	1010.00	800.00
SUB-TOTAL						
<b>Solar Roof Top</b>						
2249	10-10-2016	Emmvee Solar Systems Private Limited	1.00 MW	11-11-2016	485.00	436.00
2250	13-10-2016	Nandal Finance and Leasing Private Limited	1.00 MW	17-11-2016	462.00	400.00
2128	11-03-2015	Cambridge Energy Resources (P) Ltd.	4.23 MWp	31-07-2015	4068.00	1499.17
2226	22-06-2016	Azure Renewable Energy Private Limited	10.00 MW	20-12-2016	4495.07	3750.00
2128	11-03-2015	Cambridge Energy Resources (P) Ltd.	4.23 MWp	31-07-2015	4068.00	0.83
2128	11-03-2015	Cambridge Energy Resources (P) Ltd.	4.23 MWp	31-07-2015	4068.00	85.45
SUB-TOTAL						
<b>Solar Thermal</b>						
2268	17-01-2017	Luit Renewable Private Limited	0.30 MW	30-01-2017	110.00	84.00
SUB-TOTAL						
<b>Waste to Energy and Misc.</b>						
2170	04-10-2015	R2S Bio Products Private Limited	3000.00	22-12-2015	210.00	130.00
2108	22-10-2014	Gau Samridhi Pvt. Ltd.	1000.00	17-12-2014	118.00	67.51
			CMPD			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2170	04-10-2015	R2S Bio Products Private Limited	3000.00 I	22-12-2015	210.00	61.00
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>						
258.51						
<b>Wind</b>						
2196	10-02-2016	Suzlon Energy Limited	0.00 MW	31-03-2016	38300.00	38300.00
2194	10-02-2016	Orange Mamatkhedha Wind Private Limited	100.50 MW	29-03-2016	30000.00	30000.00
2152	01-07-2015	Orange Anantapur Wind Power Private Limited	100.00 MW	06-11-2015	18361.00	3769.00
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	2454.00
2121	06-02-2015	Tanot Wind Power Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	120.00 MW	06-05-2015	25000.00	1336.00
2146	20-05-2015	Mytrah Vayu (Godavari) Private Limited	98.70 MW	15-09-2015	20000.00	4534.92
2152	01-07-2015	Orange Anantapur Wind Power Private Limited	100.00 MW	06-11-2015	18361.00	943.00
2212	08-04-2016	Sandla Wind Project Private Limited	50.40 MW	30-05-2016	22260.00	17519.00
2154	02-07-2015	Ostro Anantapur Private Limited	100.00 MW	08-02-2016	19904.00	5500.00
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	224.25
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	299.00
2154	02-07-2015	Ostro Anantapur Private Limited	100.00 MW	08-02-2016	19904.00	4500.00

2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	74.75
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	448.50
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	1344.50
1859-1	10-02-2016	Indowind Energy Limited	0.00 MW		973.00	973.00
2146	20-05-2015	Mytrah Vayu (Godavari) Private Limited	98.70 MW	15-09-2015	20000.00	2135.00
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	74.75
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	336.38
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	2121.00
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	411.13
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	175.50
2167	30-09-2015	Renew Wind Energy (AP) Private Limited	40.00 MW	05-01-2016	23300.00	4009.00
2154	02-07-2015	Ostro Anantapur Private Limited	100.00 MW	08-02-2016	19904.00	2200.00
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	. 373.75
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	1196.00
2146	20-05-2015	Mytrah Vayu (Godavari) Private Limited	98.70 MW	15-09-2015	20000.00	6717.00
2154	02-07-2015	Ostro Anantapur Private Limited	100.00 MW	08-02-2016	19904.00	3440.00
2152	01-07-2015	Orange Anantapur Wind Power Private Limited	100.00 MW	06-11-2015	18361.00	3705.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2198	11-02-2016	Kusum Finserve Ltd.	2.10 MW	22-03-2016	1035.00	900.00
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	911.71
2211	08-04-2016	Ostro Andhra Wind Private Limited	98.70 MW	30-06-2016	19811.00	6787.00
2214	08-04-2016	Ostro AP Wind Private Limited	98.70 MW	30-06-2016	19708.00	4235.00
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	126.63
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	1824.50
2212	08-04-2016	Sandla Wind Project Private Limited	50.40 MW	30-05-2016	22260.00	3343.00
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	683.78
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	50.65
2169	30-09-2015	Vaayu Energy Limited	3.00 MW	01-12-2015	10000.00	3000.00
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	759.76
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	253.20
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	733.00
2154	02-07-2015	Ostro Anantapur Private Limited	100.00 MW	08-02-2016	19904.00	2360.00
2214	08-04-2016	Ostro AP Wind Private Limited	98.70 MW	30-06-2016	19708.00	4661.00
2260	17-11-2016	Skeiron Renewable Energy Amidyala Limited	226.80 MW	29-12-2016	40000.00	30000.00

2146	20-05-2015	Mytrah Vayu (Godavar1) Private Limited	98.70 MW	15-09-2015	20000.00	399.08
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19-02-2016	19009.00	2975.00
2211	08-04-2016	Ostro Andhra Wind Private Limited	98.70 MW	30-06-2016	19811.00	3820.00
2246	07-09-2016	Fujin Wind Parks Private Limited	46.00 MW	07-12-2016	15000.00	2382.00
2270	01-02-2017	Etesian Urja Limited	50.00 MW	08-03-2017	22800.00	20520.00
2211	08-04-2016	Ostro Andhra Wind Private Limited	98.70 MW	30-06-2016	19811.00	5934.00
2214	08-04-2016	Ostro AP Wind Private Limited	98.70 MW	30-06-2016	19708.00	2527.00
2152	01-07-2015	Orange Anantapur Wind Power Private Limited	100.00 MW	06-11-2015	18361.00	356.30
2195	09-02-2016	Renew Wind Energy (Rajasthan) Private Limited	30.00 MW	27-01-2017	14902.40	14902.40
SUB-TOTAL						253559.44
GRAND TOTAL						659348.73

**Disbursement from 01-04-2017 to 31-03-2018**

Proj. No.	Sanction Date	Applicant Name	Capacity	Loan Sanction	(₹ in lakh)	
					Disbursement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
<b>Bill Discounting</b>						
0009BD	30-06-2017	Bothe Wind farm Development Private Limited	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
0008BD	05-06-2017	SSNR Power Pvt. Ltd.	201.40	201.40	201.41	201.41
0011BD	28-03-2018	Naraingarh Sugar Mills Ltd.	451.00	451.00	451.00	451.00
SUB-TOTAL						2652.41
<b>Biomass Power and Co Gen.</b>						
2013	12-09-2012	Naraingarh Sugar Mills Ltd.	25.00 MW	10339.00	300.00	300.00
2255	27-10-2016	Belgaum Sugars Private Limited	14.00 MW	4138.00	4138.00	4138.00
2013	12-09-2012	Naraingarh Sugar Mills Ltd.	25.00 MW	10339.00	195.00	195.00
2186	14-12-2015	Nawanshahr Power Private Limited	15.00 MW	5129.00	182.51	182.51
2072	14-03-2014	Superior Food Grains Private Limited	33.00 MW	15512.70	726.87	726.87
1914	27-07-2010	Sri Chamundeswari Sugars Ltd.	18.00 MW	7600.00	382.45	382.45
SUB-TOTAL						5924.83

**Bridge Loan WG**

0001BL-3	30-06-2017	Vaayu (India) Power Corporation Private Limited	389.19	389.19
0027BL-3	30-06-2017	Vish Wind Infrastructure LLP	65.20	65.20
0058BL-1	30-08-2017	Bothe Windfarm Development Private Limited	1182.00	1182.00
0058BL-2	24-11-2017	Bothe Windfarms Development Private Limited	623.04	623.04
SUB-TOTAL				2259.43

**Energy Efficiency**

1953	29-07-2011	Sri Chamundeswari Sugars Ltd.	0.00	496.00	43.68
SUB-TOTAL					43.68

**Hydro**

2131	16-03-2015	Balaji Energy Pvt. Ltd.	8.00 MW	3300.00	1000.00
2127	16-03-2015	Balaji Energy Pvt. Ltd.	3.00 MW	1138.00	300.00
2210	31-03-2016	Himalayan Renewable Energy Private Limited	0.60 MW	560.00	100.00
2077	31-03-2014	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Pvt. Ltd.	180.00 MW	20000.00	363.00
2254	26-10-2016	Belij Hydro Power Private Limited	5.00 MW	2428.00	600.00
2119	05-02-2015	Khari Hydro Power Project Private Limited	2.00 MW	1500.00	210.00
2093	04-08-2014	Devi Energies Private Limited	24.00 MW	12000.00	1334.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
2049-1	16-01-2017	Teesta Urja Limited	0.00 MW	4359.00	686.24
2221	31-05-2016	Sri Maruthi Powergen (India) Private Limited	18.90 MW	8400.00	1500.00
2127	16-03-2015	Balaji Energy Pvt. Ltd.	3.00 MW	1138.00	280.00
2145	19-05-2015	Baitarani Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	24.00 MW	7000.00	285.63
2008	25-07-2012	Panchhor Hydro Power Private Limited	24.60 MW	12843.00	1000.00
2131	16-03-2015	Balaji Energy Pvt. Ltd.	8.00 MW	3300.00	1000.00
2036-1	16-01-2017	Sandhya Hydro Power Projects Balargha Private Limited	0.00 MW	650.00	250.00
2036-1	16-01-2017	Sandhya Hydro Power Projects Balargha Private Limited	0.00 MW	650.00	229.94
2077	31-03-2014	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Pvt. Ltd.	180.00 MW	20000.00	760.00
1979-3	28-10-2016	Taranda Hydro Power Private Limited	0.00 MW	1327.00	230.92
2145	19-05-2015	Baitarani Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	24.00 MW	7000.00	331.81
2210	31-03-2016	Himalayan Renewable Energy Private Limited	0.60 MW	560.00	120.00
2123	09-03-2015	Khandaleru Power Company Limited	6.00 MW	2200.00	69.70
2051-1	01-06-2016	Kamdar Infrastructure Private Limited	0.00 MW	250.00	61.77
2178	18-11-2015	Kesta Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd.	4.50 MW	2350.00	200.00
2145	19-05-2015	Baitarani Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	24.00 MW	7000.00	337.53

2210	31-03-2016	Himalayan Renewable Energy Private Limited	0.60 MW	560.00	30.00
2093	04-08-2014	Devi Energies Private Limited	24.00 MW	12000.00	1044.94
1922-1-SUB	15-09-2017	Vnika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	6268.14	1957.38
2050	03-05-2013	Ayyappa Hydro Power Limited	15.00 MW	9500.00	475.00
2008	25-07-2012	Panchhor Hydro Power Private Limited	24.60 MW	12843.00	1586.38
2093	04-08-2014	Devi Energies Private Limited	24.00 MW	12000.00	165.49
2219	01-06-2016	Ajanta Energy Private Limited	12.00 MW	4500.00	700.00
2145	19-05-2015	Baitarani Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	24.00 MW	7000.00	522.28
2093	04-08-2014	Devi Energies Private Limited	24.00 MW	12000.00	951.75
2210	31-03-2016	Himalayan Renewable Energy Private Limited	0.60 MW	560.00	82.00
2077	31-03-2014	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Pvt. Ltd.	180.00 MW	20000.00	2791.00
2219	01-06-2016	Ajanta Energy Private Limited	12.00 MW	4500.00	300.00
1951	27-07-2011	DLI Power (India) Pvt. Ltd.	8.00 MW	4610.00	1190.00
2119	05-02-2015	Khari Hydro Power Project Private Limited	2.00 MW	1500.00	90.00
1951	27-07-2011	DLI Power (India) Pvt. Ltd.	8.00 MW	4610.00	13.95
1922-1	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	10847.32	769.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
1922-1-	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	6268.14	353.80
SUB					
2221	31-05-2016	SRI Maruthi Powergen (India) Private Limited	18.90 MW	8400.00	1500.00
2145	19-05-2015	Bitarani Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	24.00 MW	7000.00	1716.28
2093	04-08-2014	Devi Energies Private Limited	24.00 MW	12000.00	52.21
2093	04-08-2014	Devi Energies Private Limited	24.00 MW	12000.00	101.58
1980-2	28-10-2016	Nanti Hydro Power Private Limited	0.00 MW	1200.00	154.68
1980-1	19-10-2015	Nanti Hydro Power Private Limited	0.00 MW	2460.00	245.56
1951	27-07-2011	DLI Power (India) Pvt. Ltd.	8.00 MW	4610.00	58.21
1922-1-	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	6268.14	400.00
SUB					
1922-1	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	10847.32	100.00
2127	16-03-2015	Balaji Energy Pvt. Ltd.	3.00 MW	1138.00	56.40
2131	16-03-2015	Balaji Energy Pvt. Ltd.	8.00 MW	3300.00	155.25
2036-1	16-01-2017	Sandhya Hydro Power Projects Balargha Private Limited	0.00 MW	650.00	74.76
2008	25-07-2012	Panchhor Hydro Power Private Limited	24.60 MW	12843.00	768.98

1397-1	19-03-2014	M/S Gill Power Generation Co. (P) Ltd.	1.50 MW	600.00	30.00
2119	05-02-2015	Khari Hydro Power Project Private Limited	2.00 MW	1500.00	75.00
2093	04-08-2014	Devi Energies Private Limited	24.00 MW	12000.00	214.21
2145	19-05-2015	Baitarani Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	24.00 MW	7000.00	818.33
2093	04-08-2014	Devi Energies Private Limited	24.00 MW	12000.00	1042.80
1922-1	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	10847.32	690.00
1979-3	28-10-2016	Taranda Hydro Power Private Limited	0.00 MW	1327.00	491.21
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>					
<b>33019.64</b>					
<b>Manufacturing</b>					
2177	17-11-2015	Emmvee Photovoltaic Power Private Limited	350.00 MW	19550.00	900.00
2204	09-03-2016	Premier Solar Systems Private Limited	100.00 MW	1734.00	173.40
2269	19-01-2017	Waaree Energies Limited	500.00 MW.h	5196.52	2182.00
2177	17-11-2015	Emmvee Photovoltaic Power Private Limited	350.00 MW	19550.00	2499.56
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>					
<b>5754.96</b>					
<b>NCEF</b>					
2285	01-03-2017	State Bank of India	0.00 MW	8.32.20	691.00
2278	21-02-2017	Andhra Bank	0.00 MW	209.50	200.00
2279	21-02-2017	Andhra Bank	0.00 MW	57.28	42.97



1	2	3	4	5	6
2271	03-02-2017	State Bank of India	0.00 MW	150.29	150.29
2320	31-08-2017	State Bank of India	0.00 MW	129.25	119.16
SUB-TOTAL					1203.42
<b>RE-STIL</b>					
0008ST	10-01-2017	MAHAGENCO		70000.00	20000.00
0009ST	24-03-2017	Tata Cleantech Capitals Limited		28500.00	10000.00
0010ST	01-06-2017	MAHAGENCO		45000.00	45000.00
0011ST	26-09-2017	Reliance Commercial Finance Limited		30000.00	30000.00
0013ST	20-02-2018	PTC India Financial Services Limited		30000.00	30000.00
0015ST	14-03-2018	PTC India Financial Services Limited		60000.00	20000.00
0014ST	22-02-2018	Tata Cleantech Capital Limited		30000.00	10000.00
0014ST	22-02-2018	Tata Cleantech Capital Limited		30000.00	10000.00
0015ST	14-03-2018	PTC India Financial Services Limited		60000.00	40000.00
0014ST	22-02-2018	Tata Cleantech Capital Limited		30000.00	10000.00
SUB-TOTAL					225000

**Solar Grid**

2252	26-10-2016	Energon Soleq India Power Resources Private Limited	100.00 MW	24970.93	4600.00
22.39	08-08-2016	Mytrah Abhinav Power Private Limited	87.00 MW	24000.00	15077.00
2256	08-11-2016	Spinel Energy and Infrastructure Limited	20.00 MW	10125.00	349.00
2257	09-11-2016	Rising Bhadla-1 Private Limited	70.00 MW	20000.00	3785.00
2159	06-08-2015	Acme Solar Rooftop Systems Private Limited	30.00 MW	16545.00	1716.93
2238	05-08-2016	Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	15.00 MW	8333.63	1745.58
2238	05-08-2016	Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	15.00 MW	8333.63	273.92
2238	05-08-2016	Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	15.00 MW	8333.63	107.78
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	515.26
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	366.33
2238	05-08-2016	Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	15.00 MW	8333.63	2926.15
2238	05-08-2016	Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	15.00 MW	8333.63	413.20
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	94.60
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	187.58
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	737.64
2238	05-08-2016	Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	15.00 MW	8333.63	236.11

1	2	3	4	5	6
2238	05-08-2016	Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	15.00 MW	8333.63	89.62
2235	05-08-2016	Rudra Solar Farms Limited	15.00 MW	8553.00	4514.68
2258	09-11-2016	Rising Bhadla-2 Private Limited	70.00 MW	20000.00	3785.00
2276	20-02-2017	ES. Sun Power Private Limited	20.00 MW	10800.00	5400.00
2274	20-02-2017	ES. Solar Private Limited	10.00 MW	5475.00	2737.50
2275	20-02-2017	ES. Energy Private Limited	10.00 MW	5325.00	2662.50
2238	05-08-2016	Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	15.00 MW	8333.63	1.65
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	112.38
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	1512.47
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	38250.00	219.79
2235	05-08-2016	Rudra Solar Farms Limited	15.00 MW	8553.00	48.91
2231	03-08-2016	Devishi Renewable Energy Pvt. Ltd.	12.50 MW	7100.00	302.00
2238	05-08-2016	Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	15.00 MW	8333.63	157.23
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	500.00
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	122.55
2234	02-08-2016	Eminent Solar Power Pvt. Limited	12.50 MW	6954.00	301.00

2233	02-08-2016	Devishi Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	12.50 MW	7100.00	302.00
2232	02-08-2016	Sunworld Energy Private Limited	12.50 MW	6970.00	297.00
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	160.93
2257	09-11-2016	Rising Bhadla-1 Private Limited	70.00 MW	20000.00	1215.00
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	323.69
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	1517.13
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	3036.99
2258	09-11-2016	Rising Bhadla-2 Private Limited	70.00 MW	20000.00	1215.00
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	1106.00
2235	05-08-2016	Rudra Solar Farms Limited	15.00 MW	8553.00	2000.00
2258	09-11-2016	Rising Bhadla-2 Private Limited	70.00 MW	20000.00	1105.09
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	110.99
2083	31-03-2014	Premier Photovoltaic Medak Private Limited	5.00 MW	2500.00	250.00
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	333.01
2193	08-01-2016	Photon Suryakiran Private Limited	70.00 MW	38250.00	25.28
2264	10-01-2017	Shreyas Solarfarms Limited	20.00 MW	11090.00	1552.00
2265	10-01-2017	Heramba Renewables Limited	20.00 MW	11090.00	1552.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
1956-1	30-06-2017	Taxus Infrastructure and Power Projects Private Limited	0.00 MWp	500.00	500.00
2258	09-11-2016	Rising Bhadla-2 Private Limited	70.00 MW	20000.00	1482.22
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	262.24
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	358.65
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	615.43
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	108.00
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	50.91
2258	09-11-2016	Rising Bhadla-2 Private Limited	70.00 MW	20000.00	384.85
2273	20-02-2017	Azure Power Venus Private Limited	40.00 MW	13464.00	10848.00
2267	10-01-2017	Abha Solarfarms Limited	10.00 MW	5545.00	900.00
2266	10-01-2017	Aalok Solarfarms Limited	10.00 MW	5545.00	900.00
2238	05-08-2016	Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	15.00 MW	8333.63	900.00
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	77.72
2203	09-03-2016	New Era Enviro Ventures (Mahabubnagar) Private Limited	10.00 MW	4744.00	450.00
2265	10-01-2017	Heramba Renewables Limited	20.00 MW	11090.00	1666.00
2264	10-01-2017	Shreyas Solarfarms Limited	20.00 MW	11090.00	1666.00

2276	20-02-2017	Es Sun Power Private Limited	20.00 MW	10800.00	4150.00
2293	11-04-2017	Rishabh Buildwell Private Limited	14.00 MW	6850.00	3408.83
2258	09-11-2016	Rising Bhadla-2 Private Limited	70.00 MW	20000.00	79.75
2239	08-08-2016	Mytrah Abhinav Power Private Limited	87.00 MW	24000.00	6523.00
2229	30-06-2016	Photon Sunbeam Private Limited	50.00 MW	14380.00	70.65
2263	14-12-2016	Svarog Global Power Limited	14.50 MW	7225.00	2077.00
2258	09-11-2016	Rising Bhadla-2 Private Limited	70.00 MW	20000.00	34.71
2316	03-08-2017	Asian Fab Tech Limited	15.00 MW	6220.00	4665.00
2256	08-11-2016	Spinel Energy and Infrastructure Limited	20.00 MW	10125.00	88.86
2267	10-01-2017	Abha Solarfarms Limited	10.00 MW	5545.00	1481.00
2315	03-08-2017	Azure Power India Private Limited	100.00 MW	57300.00	38021.55
2315	03-08-2017	Azure Power India Private Limited	100.00 MW	57300.00	19278.45
2150	05-06-2015	Karvy Solar Power Limited	20.00 MW	10873.00	1438.85
2266	10-01-2017	Aalok Solarfarms Limited	10.00 MW	5545.00	1481.00
2312	03-08-2017	JK Petro Energy Private Limited	10.00 MW	3986.50	2724.00
2275	20-02-2017	ES Energy Private Limited	10.00 MW	5325.00	1935.00
2265	10-01-2017	Heramba Renewables Limited	20.00 MW	11090.00	1306.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
2265	10-01-2017	Heramba Renewables Limited	20.00 MW	11090.00	1393.21
2264	10-01-2017	Shreyas Solarfarms Limited	20.00 MW	11090.00	341.90
2256	08-11-2016	Spinel Energy & Infrastructure Limited	20.00 MW	10125.00	207.51
2265	10-01-2017	Heramba Renewables Limited	20.00 MW	11090.00	508.15
2256	08-11-2016	Spinel Energy & Infrastructure Limited	20.00 MW	10125.00	121.92
2274	20-02-2017	ES Solar Private Limited	10.00 MW	5475.00	2190.00
2312-VGF	03-08-2017	JK Petro Energy Private Limited	0.00 MW	551.00	376.00
2265	10-01-2017	Heramba Renewables Limited	20.00 MW	11090.00	2334.99
2264	10-01-2017	Shreyas Solarfarms Limited	20.00 MW	11090.00	807.50
2235	05-08-2016	Rudra Solar Farms Limited	15.00 MW	8553.00	800.00
2266	10-01-2017	Aalok Solarfarms Limited	10.00 MW	5545.00	317.87
2266	10-01-2017	Aalok Solarfarms Limited	10.00 MW	5545.00	1100.00
2267	10-01-2017	Abha Solarfarms Limited	10.00 MW	5545.00	1100.00
2312	03-08-2017	JK Petro Energy Private Limited	10.00 MW	3986.50	373.00
2264	10-01-2017	Shreyas Solarfarms Limited	20.00 MW	11090.00	1231.57
2312-VGF	03-08-2017	JK Petro Energy Private Limited	0.00 MW	551.00	52.00

2266	10-01-2017	Aalok Solarfarms Limited	10.00 MW	5545.00	178.56
2264	10-01-2017	Shreyas Solarfarms Limited	20.00 MW	11090.00	2861.57
2302	30-05-2017	FRV Andhra Pradesh Solar Farm-1 Private Limited	50.00 MW	9131.00	1410.00
2293	11-04-2017	Rishabh Buildwell Private Limited	14.00 MW	6850.00	1700.00
2265	10-01-2017	Heramba Renewables Limited	20.00 MW	11090.00	413.02
2256	08-11-2016	Spinel Energy & Infrastructure Limited	20.00 MW	10125.00	89.22
2264	10-01-2017	Shreyas Solarfarms Limited	20.00 MW	11090.00	394.99
2267	10-01-2017	Abha Solarfarms Limited	10.00 MW	5545.00	1359.02
2266	10-01-2017	Aalok Solarfarms Limited	10.00 MW	5545.00	1262.10
2264	10-01-2017	Shreyas Solarfarms Limited	20.00 MW	11090.00	111.54
2222	02-06-2016	Asian Fab Tec Limited	10.00 MW	4422.80	220.38
2223	02-06-2016	Asian Fab Tec Limited	8.00 MW	3637.40	727.10
2312-VGF	03-08-2017	JK Petro Energy Private Limited	0.00 MW	551.00	62.00
2273-VGF	20-02-2017	Azure Power Venus Private Limited	0.00 MW	2677.00	585.00
2273	20-02-2017	Azure Power Venus Private Limited	40.00 MW	13464.00	2940.00
2312	03-08-2017	JK Petro Energy Private Limited	10.00 MW	3986.50	448.00
2264	10-01-2017	Shreyas Solarfarms Limited	20.00 MW	11090.00	1011.17



1	2	3	4	5	6
2265	10-01-2017	Heramba Renewables Limited	20.00 MW	11090.00	389.87
2252	26-10-2016	Energon Soleq India Power Resources Private Limited	100.00 MW	24970.93	5799.93
2288-VGF	30-03-2017	Orange Suvaan Energy Private Limited	0.00 MW	418.50	314.00
2288	30-03-2017	Orange Suvaan Energy Private Limited	100.00 MW	3548.50	2661.00
2238	05-08-2016	Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	15.00 MW	8333.63	846.00
2267	10-01-2017	Abha Solarfarms Limited	10.00 MW	5545.00	223.72
2267	10-01-2017	Abha Solarfarms Limited	10.00 MW	5545.00	179.24
2265	10-01-2017	Heramba Removables Limited	20.00 MW	11090.00	414.96
2218	31-05-2016	DRES Energy Private Limited	15.00 MW	6702.00	400.00
2252	26-10-2016	Energon Soleq India Power Resources Private Limited	100.00 MW	24970.93	6271.00
2302	30-05-2017	FRV Andhra Pradesh Solar Farm 1 Private Limited	50.00 MW	9131.00	5270.00
2266	10-01-2017	Aalok Solarfarms Limited	10.00 MW	5545.00	15.60
2185	18-11-2015	Premier Photovoltaic Medak Private Limited	8.00 MW	4032.00	256.59
2276	20-02-2017	ES Sun Power Private Limited	20.00 MW	10800.00	1200.00
2293	11-04-2017	Rishabh Buildwell Private Limited	14.00 MW	6850.00	828.23

2275	20-02-2017	ES Energy Private Limited	10.00 MW	5325.00	677.50
2274	20-02-2017	ES Solar Private Limited	10.00 MW	5475.00	497.50
2317	03-08-2017	Clean Solar Power (Tumkur) Private Limited	180.00 MW	45000.00	12500.00
2330	21-11-2017	Ananthapur Energy Projects Private Limited	40.00 MW	14500.00	3150.00
2293	11-04-2017	Rishabh Buildwell Private Limited	14.00 MW	6850.00	211.77
2239	08-08-2016	Mytrah Abhinav Power Private Limited	87.00 MW	24000.00	18.99
2239	08-08-2016	Mytrah Abhinav Power Private Limited	87.00 MW	24000.00	1181.01
2288-VGF	30-03-2017	Orange Suvaan Energy Private Limited	0.00 MW	418.50	93.00
2288	30-03-2017	Orange Suvaan Energy Private Limited	100.00 MW	3548.50	790.00
2330	21-11-2017	Ananthapur Energy Projects Private Limited	40.00 MW	14500.00	2725.00
2257	09-11-2016	Rising Bhadla-1 Private Limited	70.00 MW	20000.00	1000.00
2173	06-11-2015	Abundant Energy Private Limited	1.00 MW	483.20	5.00
2312-VGF	03-08-2017	JK Petro Energy Private Limited	0.00 MW	551.00	39.00
2312	03-08-2017	JK Petro Energy Private Limited	10.00 MW	3986.50	216.00
2330	21-11-2017	Ananthapur Energy Projects Private Limited	40.00 MW	14500.00	2500.00
2341	31-01-2018	Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited	0.00 MW	21062.00	3455.10
2258	09-11-2016	Rising Bhadla-2 Private Limited	70.00 MW	20000.00	1000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2348	14-03-2018	Asian Fab Tec Limited	15.00 MW	6385.00	5000.00
2218	31-05-2016	DRES Energy Private Limited	15.00 MW	6702.00	300.00
SUB-TOTAL					271094.96
<b>Solar Grid</b>					
2245	06-09-2016	Samyama Jyothi Solar Energy Private Limited	3.00 MW	1290.00	307.46
2230	04-08-2016	Vinsol (Hubli) Energy Private Limited	2.00 MW	1064.00	269.37
2240	30-08-2016	Harikrishnan Power and Technology Private Limited	1.00 MW	355.00	70.98
2284	23-02-2017	AGV Solar Power Project Private Limited	2.00 MW	1010.00	109.00
2284	23-02-2017	AGV Solar Power Project Private Limited	2.00 MW	1010.00	101.00
2240	30-08-2016	Harikrishnan Power and Technology Private Limited	1.00 MW	355.00	17.75
SUB-TOTAL					875.56
<b>Solar Roof Top</b>					
2277	21-02-2017	Vivaan Solar Private Limited	5.00 MW	2250.00	1680.00
2277	21-02-2017	Vivaan Solar Private Limited	5.00 MW	2250.00	345.00
2335	23-11-2017	Sunrun Solar Ventures UP Private Limited	1.00 MW	259.00	129.50

2335-VGF	23-11-2017	Sunrun Solar Ventures Up Private Limited	0.00 MW	180.00	75.00
2321	04-09-2017	Premier Solar Systems Private Limited	1.00 MW	420.62	315.46
2277	21-02-2017	Vivaan Solar Private Limited	5.00 MW	2250.00	112.50
SUB-TOTAL					2657.46
<b>Solar Thermal</b>					
2268	17-01-2017	LUIT Renewable Private Limited	0.30 MW	110.00	2.58
SUB-TOTAL					2.58
<b>Wind</b>					
2260	17-11-2016	Skeiron Renewable Energy Amidyala Limited	226.80 MW	40000.00	2000.00
2286	21-03-2017	Aeolus Wind Parks Private Limited	24.00 MW	15240.00	13700.00
2224	21-06-2016	Pipartoda Renewable Energy Private Limited	26.00 MW	16800.00	13500.00
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19009.00	880.20
2214	08-04-2016	Ostro AP Wind Private Limited	98.70 MW	19708.00	2527.00
2154	02-07-2015	Ostro Anantapur Private Limited	100.00 MW	19904.00	900.00
2260	17-11-2016	Skeiron Renewable Energy Amidyala Limited	226.80 MW	40000.00	6000.00
2154	02-07-2015	Ostro Anantapur Private Limited	100.00 MW	19904.00	1004.00
2224	21-06-2016	Pipartoda Renewable Energy Private Limited	26.00 MW	16800.00	810.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2152	01-07-2015	Orange Anantapur Wind Power Private Limited	100.00 MW	18361.00	164.70
2297-1	30-06-2017	Bhoruka Power Corporation Limited	0.00 MW	17600.00	17272.50
2297	18-04-2017	Bhoruka Power Corporation Limited	51.00 MW	17500.00	17500.00
2214	08-04-2016	Ostro AP Wind Private Limited	98.70 MW	19708.00	1050.00
2270	01-02-2017	Etesian Urja Limited	50.00 MW	22800.00	1140.00
2286	21-03-2017	Aeolus Wind Parks Private Limited	24.00 MW	15240.00	700.00
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19009.00	227.00
2212	08-04-2016	Sandla Wind Project Private Limited	50.40 MW	22260.00	1092.00
2311	03-08-2017	Aeolus Wind Parks Private Limited	25.30 MW	15000.00	11250.00
2211	08-04-2016	Ostro Andhra Wind Private Limited	98.70 MW	19811.00	1842.00
2190	15-12-2015	Orange Uravakonda Wind Power Private Limited	100.80 MW	19009.00	50.00
2308	30-06-2017	Vayu Urja Bharat Private Limited	120.00 MW	27696.00	21436.62
2214	08-04-2016	Ostro AP Wind Private Limited	98.70 MW	19708.00	3593.00
2310	30-06-2017	Axis Wind Farms (Anantapur) Private Limited	105.00 MW	17400.00	20700.00
2246	07-09-2016	Fujin Wind Parks Private Limited	46.00 MW	15000.00	11149.00
2325	14-09-2017	Wind World Wind Farms (Madhya Pradesh) Private Limited	0.00 MW	700.00	700.00

2224	21-06-2016	Pipartoda Renewable Energy Private Limited	26.00 MW	16800.00	1650.00
2297-1	30-06-2017	Bhoruka Power Corporation Limited	0.00 MW	17600.00	100.00
2324	13-09-2017	Suzlon Energy Limited	126.00 MW	50000.00	37474.00
2246	07-09-2016	Fujin Wind Parks Private Limited	46.00 MW	15000.00	1469.00
2308	30-06-2017	Vayu Urja Bharat Private Limited	120.00 MW	27696.00	4842.00
2311	03-08-2017	Aeolus Wind Parks Private Limited	25.30 MW	15000.00	2250.00
2260	17-11-2016	Skeiron Renewable Energy Amidyala Limited	226.80 MW	40000.00	618.00
2214	08-04-2016	Ostro AP Wind Private Limited	98.70 MW	19708.00	1115.00
2211	08-04-2016	Ostro Andhra Wind Private Limited	98.70 MW	19811.00	1428.00
2334	23-11-2017	Jwalya Winds Private Limited	28.60 MW	15700.00	4000.00
2324	13-09-2017	Suzlon Energy Limited	126.00 MW	50000.00	9800.00
2319	08-08-2017	Echanda Urja Private Limited	100.50 MW	9501.05	9501.05
2247	07-09-2016	Orange Agar Wind Power Private Limited	40.00 MW	9500.00	8550.00
2334	23-11-2017	Jwalya Winds Private Limited	28.60 MW	15700.00	6000.00
2338	20-12-2017	SE Freight and Logistics India Private Limited	4.20 MW	1750.00	1529.67
2346	14-03-2018	Shanay Renewables Limited	31.50 MW	15715.00	6286.00
2334	23-11-2017	Jwalya Winds Private Limited	28.60 MW	15700.00	1775.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2338	20-12-2017	SE Freight and Logistics India Private Limited	4.20 MW	1750.00	85.05
2339	20-12-2017	Atria Wind (Kadampur) Private Limited	50.00 MW	24300.00	24300.00
2336	24-11-2017	ZR Renewable Energy Private Limited	16.00 MW	8300.00	8388.56
SUB-TOTAL					282349.35
GRAND TOTAL					832838.28

**Disbursement from 01-04-2018 To 30-11-2018**

Proj. No.	Sanction Date	Applicant Name	Capacity	Loan Sanction	Disbursement
1	2	3	4	5	6

**Bill Discounting**

0012BD	29-06-2018	Mokia Green Energy Pvt. Limited	100.00	100.00
0013BD	17-09-2018	Naraingarh Sugar Mills Ltd.	605.00	605.00
0014BD	25-09-2018	Atria Wind Power (Kadambur) Pvt. Ltd.	1000.00	977.95
0015BD	26-09-2018	Skeiron Renewable Energy Amidyala Limited	2000.00	1721.00

005BD	26-09-2018	Skeiron Renewable Energy Amidyala Limited	2000.00	279.00
SUB-TOTAL				
3682.95				
<b>Biomass Power and Co. Gen.</b>				
1914	27-07-2010	Sri Chamundeswari Sugars Ltd.	18.00 MW 7600.00	407.27
1914	27-07-2010	Sri Chamundeswari Sugars Ltd.	18.00 MW 7600.00	208.48
1914	27-07-2010	Sri Chamundeswari Sugars Ltd.	18.00 MW 7600.00	901.80
SUB-TOTAL				
1517.55				
<b>Energy Efficiency</b>				
1953	29-07-2011	Sri Chamundeswari Sugars Ltd.	0.00 0.00 496.00	47.30
SUB-TOTAL				
47.3				
<b>Hydro</b>				
2093	04-08-2014	Devi Energies Private Limited	24.00 MW 12000.0 0	126.29
2093-1	24-05-2017	Devi Energies Private Limited	0.00 MW 2492.00	647.18
1922-1- SUB	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW 6268.14	400.00
1922-1	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW 10847.3 2	839.30
1922-1	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW 10847.3 2	144.49



1	2	3	4	5	6
2093-1	24-05-2017	Devi Energies Private Limited	0.00 MW	2492.00	49.21
1951	27-07-2011	DLI Power (India) Pvt. Ltd.	8.00 MW	4610.00	136.29
1922-1	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	10847.32	146.31
1922-1- SUB	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	6268.14	311.20
1922-1	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	10847.32	19.50
1922-1- SUB	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	6268.14	400.00
1951	27-07-2011	DLI Power (India) Pvt. Ltd.	8.00 MW	4610.00	211.56
1951-1	09-03-2016	DLI Power (India) Pvt. Ltd.	4.00 MW	1560.00	131.16
1980-3	28-03-2018	Nanti Hydro Power Private Limited	0.00 MW	1753.70	974.50
2184	18-11-2015	Cosmos Hydro Power Private Limited	19.80 MW	4000.00	500.00
2036-1	16-01-2017	Sandhya Hydro Power Projects Balargha Private Limited	0.00 MW	650.00	95.30
1922-1	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	10847.32	597.77
2119-1	19-02-2018	Khari Hydro Power Project Private Limited	1.75 MW	625.30	412.77
2077	31-03-2014	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Pvt. Ltd.	180.00 MW	20000.0	2407.000

2049-1	16-01-2017	Teesa Urja Limited	0.00 MW	4359.00	1389.00
1951-1	09-03-2016	DLI Power (India) Pvt. Ltd.	4.00 MW	1560.00	19.04
1922-1- SUB	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	6268.14	295.00
1922-1	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	10847.32	162.61
1951-1	09-03-2016	DLI Power (India) Pvt. Ltd.	4.00 MW	1560.00	138.51
2093-1	24-05-2017	Devi Energies Private Limited	0.00 MW	2492.00	362.23
2093-1	24-05-2017	Devi Energies Private Limited	0.00 MW	2492.00	226.69
1922-1	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	10847.32	363.79
2093-1	24-05-2017	Devi Energies Private Limited	0.00 MW	2492.00	362.38
1951-1	09-03-2016	DLI Power (India) Pvt. Ltd.	4.00 MW	1560.00	57.33
1922-1- SUB	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	6268.14	175.00
2328	13-11-2017	Atlantic Power Private Limited	0.30 MW	320.00	200.00
1922-1	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	10847.32	330.64
2008	25-07-2012	Panchhor Hydro Power Private Limited	24.60 MW	12843.00	378.32
2008	25-07-2012	Panchhor Hydro Power Private Limited	24.60 MW	12843.00	363.48
1951-1	09-03-2016	DLI Power (India) Pvt. Ltd.	4.00 MW	1560.00	34.61

1	2	3	4	5	6
2221	31-05-2016	Sri Maruthi Power Gen. (India) Private Limited	18.90 MW	8400.00	1325.00
1922-1-SUB	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	6268.14	221.65
1980-3	28-03-2018	Nanti Hydro Power Private Limited	0.00 MW	1753.70	779.20
1979-4	28-03-2018	Taranda Hydro Power Private Limited	0.00 MW	1823.00	497.37
2171	13-10-2015	Minar Renewable Energy Projects Private Limited	8.00 MW	3600.00	370.85
1922-1	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	10847.32	60.16
2093-1	24-05-2017	Devi Energies Private Limited	0.00 MW	2492.00	814.14
2210	31-03-2016	Himalayan Renewable Energy Private Limited	0.60 MW	560.00	28.00
2119-1	19-02-2018	Khari Hydro Power Project Private Limited	1.75 MW	625.30	54.41
2184	18-11-2015	Cosmos Hydro Power Private Limited	19.80 MW	4000.00	500.00
1922-1	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	10847.32	1053.91
1922-1	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	10847.32	255.00
1951-1	09-03-2016	DLI Power (India) Pvt. Ltd.	4.00 MW	1560.00	45.01
2145-1	18-11-2015	Baitarani Power Project Private Limited	0.00 MW	1200.00	808.40
1922-1	15-09-2017	Venika Hydro Projects Private Limited	0.00 MW	10847.32	353.08

1951-1	09-03-2016	Dlii Power (India) Pvt. Ltd.	4.00 MW	1560.00	4.65
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>					
20679.29					
<b>Manufacturing</b>					
2269	19-01-2017	Waaree Energies Limited	500.00 MW.h	5196.52	1268.00
2269	19-01-2017	Waaree Energies Limited	500.00 MW.h	5196.52	1226.87
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>					
2494.87					
<b>RE-STIL</b>					
2343	16-02-2018	Azure Power Rooftop Private Limited	0.00 MW	25000.00	14000.00
0016ST	24-09-2018	Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company		45000.00	28014.83
0016ST	24-09-2018	Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company		45000.00	16985.17
0017ST	24-09-2018	Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company		25000.00	25000.00
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>					
84000					
<b>Solar Grid</b>					
2257	09-11-2016	Rising Bhadla-1 Private Limited	70.00 MW	20000.00	11215.00
2331	21-11-2017	Adani Green Energy (UP) Limited	240.00 MW	10000.00	2500.00
2332	22-11-2017	Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited	100.00 MW	9930.00	7080.00
2185	18-11-2015	Premier Photovoltaic Medak Private Limited	8.00 MW	4032.00	2296.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
2183	18-11-2015	Premier Photovoltaic Medak Private Limited	20.00 MW	10000.00	6014.88
2235	05-08-2016	Rudra Solar Farms Limited	15.00 MW	8553.00	921.80
2238	05-08-2016	Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	15.00 MW	8333.63	536.40
2258	09-11-2016	Rising Bhadla 2 Private Limited	70.00 MW	20000.00	8128.38
2267	10-01-2017	Abha Solarfarms Limited	10.00 MW	5545.00	284.02
2264	10-01-2017	Shreyas Solarfarms Limited	20.00 MW	11090.00	1105.74
2265	10-01-2017	Heramba Renewables Limited	20.00 MW	11090.00	1111.28
2266	10-01-2017	Aalok Solarfarms Limited	10.00 MW	5545.00	257.86
2258	09-11-2016	Rising Bhadla 2 Private Limited	70.00 MW	20000.00	464.46
2257	09-11-2016	Rising Bhadla 1 Private Limited	70.00 MW	20000.00	2785.00
2258	09-11-2016	Rising Bhadla 2 Private Limited	70.00 MW	20000.00	2320.54
2347-VGF	14-03-2018	Vento Power Private Limited	0.00 MW	1485.00	1292.00
2347	14-03-2018	Vento Power Private Limited	40.00 MW	15755.00	13708.00
2349	14-03-2018	Asian Fab Tec Limited	10.00 MW	4350.00	3300.00
2301	30-05-2017	FRV India Solar Park II Private Limited	50.00 MW	9300.00	4330.00
2332	22-11-2017	Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited	100.00 MW	9930.00	2375.00

2330	21-11-2017	Ananthapur Energy Projects Private Limited	40.00 MW	14500.00	1875.00
2331	21-11-2017	Adani Green Energy (UP) Limited	240.00 MW	10000.00	2500.00
2365	24-05-2018	Deligentia Energy and Infrastructures Private Limited	24.50 MW	14248.00	14248.00
2364	24-05-2018	Kindle Engineering and Construction Private Limited	50.00 MW	6022.00	6022.00
2366	24-05-2018	Solitaire Energies Limited	15.00 MW	11348.00	10000.00
2273-VGF	20-02-2017	Azure Power Venus Private Limited	0.00 MW	2677.00	1768.00
2367	24-05-2018	Chattel Constructions Private Limited	25.00 MW	15465.00	15465.00
2366	24-05-2018	Solitaire Energies Limited	15.00 MW	11348.00	1348.00
2357	28-03-2018	Fermi Solarfarms Private Limited	80.00 MW	19000.00	11991.58
2341	31 -01-2018	Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited	0.00 MW	21062.00	586.56
2215	12-04-2016	Adani Green Energy (Tamil Nadu) Limited	216.00 MW	28604.00	739.77
2317	03-08-2017	Clean Solar Power (Tumkur) Private Limited	180.00 MW	45000.00	6200.00
2331	21-11-2017	Adani Green Energy (UP) Limited	240.00 MW	10000.00	1900.00
2331	21-11-2017	Adani Green Energy (UP) Limited	240.00 MW	10000.00	600.00
2301	30-05-2017	FRV India Solar Park 11 Private Limited	50.00 MW	9300.00	2050.00
2302	30-05-2017	FRV Andhra Pradesh Solar Farm I Private Limited	50.00 MW	9131.00	1538.00
2215	12-04-2016	Adani Green Energy (Tamil Nadu) Limited	216.00 MW	28604.00	5907.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
2372-VGF	23-07-2018	Pace Power Systems Private Limited	0.00 MW	1445.60	1084.00
2372	23-07-2018	Pace Power Systems Private Limited	10.00 MW	2723.40	2042.00
2215	12-04-2016	Adani Green Energy (Tamil Nadu) Limited	216.00 MW	28604.00	7009.40
2312	03-08-2017	JK Petro Energy Private Limited	10.00 MW	3986.50	115.01
2312-VGF	03-08-2017	JK Petro Energy Private Limited	0.00 MW	551.00	17.82
2352	27-03-2018	Pochampad Constructions Company Private Limited	4.50 MW	975.00	600.00
2352	27-03-2018	Pochampad Constructions Company Private Limited	4.50 MW	975.00	326.25
2357	28-03-2018	Fermi Solarfarms Private Limited	80.00 MW	19000.00	3648.17
2350	14-03-2018	Asian Fab Tec Limited	20.00 MW	8545.00	7267.00
2372-VGF	23-07-2018	Pace Power Systems Private Limited	0.00 MW	1445.60	289.32
2372	23-07-2018	Pace Power Systems Private Limited	10.00 MW	2723.40	545.23
2293	11-04-2017	Rishabh Buildwell Private Limited	14.00 MW	6850.00	489.00
2215	12-04-2016	Adani Green Energy (Tamil Nadu) Limited	216.00 MW	28604.00	6110.97
2215	12-04-2016	Adani Green Energy (Tamil Nadu) Limited	216.00 MW	28604.00	198.30
2380	09-10-2018	Mavyatho Ventures Private Limited	3.00 MW	1175.00	550.00
SUB-TOTAL					187058.85

**Solar Roof Top**

2335	23-11-2017	Sunrun Solar Ventures UP Private Limited	1.00 MW	259.00	109.05
2335-VGF	23-11-2017	Sunrun Solar Ventures UP Private Limited	0.00 MW	180.00	75.00
2362-VGF	27-04-2018	Suryam International Private Limited	0.00 MWp	386.40	80.16
2362-VGF	27-04-2018	Suryam International Private Limited	0.00 MWp	386.40	200.00
2362	27-04-2018	Suryam International Private Limited	1.78 MWp	163.90	118.84
SUB-TOTAL					583.05

**Waste To Energy and Misc.**

2313	03-08-2017	Jindal Urban Waste Management Guntur Limited	15.00 MW	10942.00	1429.00
2313	03-08-2017	Jindal Urban Waste Management Guntur Limited	15.00 MW	10942.00	5000.00
SUB-TOTAL					6429

**Wind**

2286	21-03-2017	Aeolus Wind Parks Private Limited	24.00 MW	15240.00	840.00
2346	14-03-2018	Shanay Renewables Limited	31.50 MW	15715.00	3484.00
2344	20-02-2018	Mytrah Vayu (Sabarnati) Private Limited	252.00 MW	40000.00	5997.00
2224	21-06-2016	Pipartoda Renewable Energy Private Limited	26.00 MW	16800.00	338.60
2334	23-11-2017	Jwalya Winds Private Limited	28.60 MW	15700.00	316.00
2351	14-03-2018	Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Private Limited	39.60 MWp	21500.00	4811.00



1	2	3	4	5	6
2351	14-03-2018	Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Private Limited	39.60 MWp	21500.00	5278.61
2369	14-06-2018	Axis Wind Farms (Rayalaseema) Private Limited	105.00 MW	32580.00	24800.00
2369	14-06-2018	Axis Wind Farms (Rayalaseema) Private Limited	105.00 MW	32580.00	1360.00
2351	14-03-2018	Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Private Limited	39.60 MWp	21500.00	303.54
2334	23-11-2017	Jwalya Winds Private Limited	28.60 MW	15700.00	236.00
2344	20-02-2018	Mytrah Vayu (Sabarmati) Private Limited	252.00 MW	40000.00	11211.00
2351	14-03-2018	Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Private Limited	39.60 MWp	21500.00	1494.83
2369	14-06-2018	Axis Wind Farms (Rayalaseema) Private Limited	105.00 MW	32580.00	6420.00
2351	14-03-2018	Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Private Limited	39.60 MWp	21500.00	186.85
2351	14-03-2018	Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Private Limited	39.60 MWp	21500.00	182.12
2351	14-03-2018	Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Private Limited	39.60 MWp	21500.00	1952.07
2344	20-02-2018	Mytrah Vayu (Sabarmati) Private Limited	252.00 MW	40000.00	232.94
2351	14-03-2018	Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Private Limited	39.60 MWp	21500.00	280.28
2351	14-03-2018	Atria Wind Power (Basavana Bagewadi) Private Limited	39.60 MWp	21500.00	420.42
2344	20-02-2018	Mytrah Vayu (Sabarmati) Private Limited	252.00 MW	40000.00	309.40
SUB-TOTAL					70454.66
GRAND TOTAL					376947.52

**Statement-II***Details of projects dropped after sanction from 01-04-2015 to 31-03-2016*

Sl. No.	Project No.	Sanction Date	Applicant Name	Sector Description	Capacity	Loan Amount (in lakhs)	Drop Date	Reason for Drop
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	2158	05-08-2015	Welspun Renewables Energy Private Limited	Solar Grid	200 MW	24000	05-04-2016	Company not responding to IREDA letters <i>w.r.t</i> completion of pre-execution formalities and payment of front end fee
2.	2161	11-08-2015	Ravindra Energy Limited	Solar off Grid	3.77 MW	2709	28-04-2016	Company has changed business model and has requested change of means of financing
3.	2163	18-09-2015	Mor Bioenergy Private Limited	Waste To Energy and Misc.	6000 m <sup>3</sup> /day	507	12-10-2017	Not able to sign the loan agreement
4.	2164	18-09-2015	Aditech Bioenergy And Fertilizers Pvt. Ltd.	Waste To Energy and Misc.	7500 m <sup>3</sup> /day	650	14-12-2017	The project was not implemented till December 2017. The Company is now waiting for MNRE policy regarding Gausghala's for setting up of commercial biogas plants.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	2162	18-09-2015	Dartyens Power Private Limited	Solar Grid	1 MW	450	27-04-2016	Non submission of documents and clarifications to IREDA request with regard to source of equity brought in view of allegation against the company.
6.	2165	28-09-2015	Fabtech Sugar Limited	Biomass Power and Co Gen.	22 MW	7272	22-08-2016	validity of sanction expired as about 11 months have already been elapsed post sanction.
7.	2166	30-09-2015	Indo Rama Renewable Jath Limited	Wind	30 MW	7543	29-04-2016	Terminal date for execution of Loan Agreement has been expired.
8.	2168	30-09-2015	Ostro Urja Wind Private Limited	Wind	100 MW	20000	20-01-2017	Project already achieved financial closure.
9.	2175	06-11-2015	Cbc Solar Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Solar Grid	10MW	833	10-02-2016	The sanctioned loan amount has been included in Project.
10.	2180	17-11-2015	Keerthi Estates Private Limited	Solar Grid	15 MW	7000	29-08-2016	Time period of 6 months from sanction letter has expired.
11.	2179	18-11-2015	Gokul Mauli Sugars Limited	Biomass Power and Co. Gen.	30 MW	6820	22-08-2016	Revision in Proposed Project Capacity, desired documents like bank sanction for revised capacity, approvals, credit rating for revised capacity yet to be received. Fresh Appraisal needed.

12.	2197	09-02-2016	Green Infra Wind Power Generation Limited	Wind	84 MW	30000	21-03-2017	Request received from company for cancellation of sanctioned loan amount vide email dt. 20.03.11
13.	2206	14-03-2016	Swaraj India Agro Limited	Biomass Power and Co. Gen.	19.5 MW	7571	01-12-2017	The Borrower was not able to complete the security creation.
14.	2208	16-03-2016	Uco Bank	NCEF	MW	270	25-01-2017	Not received any confirmation/communication from Borrower's end on acceptance of the terms and conditions of the sanction letter.

**From 01-04-2016 To 31-03-2017**

Sl. No.	Project No.	Sanction Date	Applicant Name	Sector Description	Capacity	Loan Amount (in lakhs)	Drop Date	Reason for Drop
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	2213	05-04-2016	Vento Power Private Limited	Wind	31.5 MW	15200	31-03-2017	company not interested to implement the project.
2.	2216	27-04-2016	Purshotam Industries Limited	Solar Grid	2 MW	925	27-04-2017	The company was asked to sign loan agreement. However, the same has not been signed since more than a year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	2220	31-05-2016	Kakatiya Industries Private Limited	Hydro	9 MW	4060	11-04-2018	The company has to obtain final requisite approval from WRD to take-up the construction work at site which is pending till date.
4.	2225	21-06-2016	Sukavala Renewable Energy Private Limited	Wind	64 MW	20000	20-12-2016	Company has emailed to close the project as they availed from other lenders and Financial clousure has been achieved.
5.	2227	24-06-2016	Renew Mega Solar Power Private Limited	Solar Grid	48 MW	17698	21-04-2017	Based on the discussion held with Officials of Renew Group at IREDA, it was understood that the Company is not willing to avail the loan facility sanctioned by IREDA for the project as the debt arrangement for the project has been made from other Banks/FIs.
6.	2228	30-06-2016	Magnet Buildtech Private Limited	Solar Grid	50 MW	17300	11-11-2016	The company has indicated that for early execution of the project and to get convenience of single lender, they have decided to take entire loan from REC and requested IREDA to withdraw sanction of term loan of ₹ 173.00 Crore given to the company

7.	2242	06-09-2016	B G Sun Solar Hiriyur Private Limited	Solar Grid	3 MW	1420	19-06-2017	Company dont want the loan facility sanctioned by IREDA.
8.	2241	06-09-2016	Arete Elena Energy Private Limited	Solar Grid	3 MW	1411	19-06-2017	Company dont want the loan facility sanctioned by IREDA.
9.	2244	06-09-2016	Poorvaj Solar Energy Private Limited	Solar Grid	3 MW	1422.72	19-06-2017	Company dont want the loan facility sanctioned by IREDA.
10.	2248	28-09-2016	Sun Solar Kfp Bellari Private Limited	Solar Grid	2 MW	951.76	19-06-2017	Company dont want the loan facility sanctioned by IREDA.
11.	2253	26-10-2016	Adani Green Energy (UP) Limited	Solar Grid	50 MW	23500	23-02-2018	Loan Sanction validity is already expired.
12.	2259	18-11-2016	Adani Green Energy MP Limited	Wind	50.4 MW	19250	30-01-2017	borrower is not implementaing the project.
13.	2261	13-12-2016	Amun Solarfarms Limited	Solar Grid	15 MW	7850	03-05-2017	The project has already achieved financial closure from other lender and they are proceeding further with them.
14.	2262	13-12-2016	Avighna Solarfarms Limited	Solar Grid	15MW	7850	03-05-2017	The project has already achieved financial closure from other lender and the company is proceeding further with them.
15.	2272	20-02-2017	Prayatna Developers Private Limited	Solar Grid	100 MW	15000	13-06-2018	Timelines for Signing of Loan Agreement has been expired.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	2280	21-02-2017	Andhra Bank	NCEF	MW	252.86	01-11-2017	Andhra Bank <i>vide</i> letter dated 24.10.2017 informed, project company could not meet Andhra Bank's repayment obligations and the account became NPA, and they have also issued SARFAESI notice on 07.08.2017.
17.	2283	21-02-2017	Andhra Bank	NCEF	MW	160	24-10-2017	Andhra Bank informed that project company got net profits for year 2015-16 and also for the year 2016-17 (provisional), and has become ineligible for availing refinance, as per the IREDA NCEF Refinance Scheme.
18.	2292	30-03-2017	Aarish Solar Power Private Limited	Solar Grid	50 MW	10000	12-12-2017	Company has proposed to implement the project from its own fund and requested for closure of the loan application.
19.	2291	30-03-2017	Aashman Energy Private Limited	Solar Grid	50 MW	10000	12-12-2017	Company has proposed to implement the project from its own fund and requested for closure of the loan application.
20.	2290	30-03-2017	Pratyash Renewable Energy Private Limited	Solar Grid	50 MW	10000	12-12-2017	Company has proposed to implement the project from its own fund and

requested for closure of the loan application.

21. 2289 30-03-2017 Azure Power India Private Limited Solar Grid 100 MW 20000 23-01-2018 Refinanced the facility

**From 01-04-2017 To 31-03-2018**

Sl. No.	Project No.	Sanction Date	Applicant Name	Sector Description	Capacity	Loan Amount (in lakhs)	Drop Date	Reason for Drop
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	2294	17-04-2017	SEI Enerstar Renewable Energy Private Limited	Solar Grid	50 MW	10000	12-12-2017	Company has proposed to implement the project from its own fund and requested for closure of the loan application.
2.	2295	17-04-2017	SEI Mihir Energy Private Limited	Solar Grid	50 MW	10000	12-12-2017	Company has proposed to implement the project from its own fund and requested for closure of the loan application.
3.	2296	18-04-2017	Urjankur Shree Tatyasaheb kore Warana Power Company Limited	Biomass Power and Co Gen.	44 MW	9200	20-04-2018	The loan documentation formalities have not been completed by the Company after a year of sanction, even after several reminders.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	2298	23-05-2017	Sambhar Salts Limited	Solar Grid	1 MW	500	09-02-2018	Company informed that, the management of the company has decided to not to proceed with the project and requested for closure the Loan Application at IREDA.
5.	2299	23-05-2017	Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Solar Roof Top	2.48 MW	888.2	23-02-2018	No response after sanction after 6 months.
6.	2300	31-05-2017	Kandi Wind Parks Private Limited	Wind	8 MW	5000	17-01-2018	Non signing of PPA
7.	2303	01-06-2017	Madhav Solar (Vadodara Rooftop) Private Limited	Solar Roof Top	4 MW	1675	28-06-2018	Expiry of sanction letter. Borrower has not submitted compliance of sanction terms.
8.	2307	30-06-2017	Renew Wind Energy (MP Four) Private Limited	Solar Grid	20 MW	7500	13-06-2018	Timelines for Signing of Loan Agreement has been expired.
9.	2306	30-06-2017	Renew Wind Energy (Karnataka 4) Private Limited	Solar Grid	20 MW	7500	13-06-2018	Timelines for Signing of Loan Agreement has been expired.
10.	2305	30-06-2017	Renew Wind Energy (Karnataka 3) Private Limited	Solar Grid	20 MW	7500	13-06-2018	Timelines for Signing of Loan Agreement has been expired.

11.	2309	30-06-2017	Bhoruka Power Corporation Limited	Wind	42.5 MW	15100	28-05-2018	borrower is unable to avail IREDA loan due to non achievement of financial closure for takeover of balance portion of existing loan
12.	2314	03-08-2017	Azure Power Mercury Private Limited	Solar Roof Top	4 MW	1750	13-04-2018	Borrower requested through email
13.	2318	07-08-2017	Amreli Renewable Energy Private Limited	Wind	26 MW	4640	23-02-2018	Expiry of sanction letter
14.	2322	13-09-2017	Renew Wind Energy (Rajasthan Four) Private Limited	Solar Grid	20 MW	7500	13-06-2018	Timelines for Signing of Loan Agreement has been expired
15.	2340	22-12-2017	Vivaan Solar Private Limited	Solar Roof Top	2 MW	950	28-02-2018	Company has availed loan from SBI at better terms
16.	0010BD	28-12-2017	Bothe Windfarm Development Private Limited	Bill Discounting		2000	04-01-2018	An email has been received from the loan applicant on January 3, 2018; conveying that they no longer need loan assistance from IREDA for the subject cited project as the company has cleared entire term loan from IREDA and they shall require services from IREDA in future

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	2354	28-03-2018	Ecoren Cardea Power Private Limited	Solar Grid	10 MW	4845	10-07-2018	The company has further informed that they are in process of refinancing some of the Ecoren Group wind projects sanctioned by IREDA and post refinancing or post availability of further group exposure with IREDA, whichever is earlier, they shall request for revival of above loan assistance of M/s Ecoren Cardea Power Pvt. Ltd. in line with IREDA policy.
18.	2356	28-03-2018	Ecoren Venti Winds Private Limited	Solar Grid	16 MW	7730	03-12-2018	Requested by borrower owing to delayed completion

**From 01-04-2018 To 30-11-2018**

Sl. No.	Project No.	Sanction Date	Applicant Name	Sector Description	Capacity	Loan Amount (in lakhs)	Drop Date	Reason for Drop
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	2373	23-07-2018	Shorapur Solar Power Limited	Solar Grid	10 MW	4000	28-09-2018	Company has informed that, they are not able to avail the sanction due to some internal reasons
2.	0007GS	07-08-2018	Ecoren Energy India Pvt. Ltd.	Guarantee Scheme		2000	27-11-2018	Management Decision of Borrower

**Cost of Renewable Energy production**

940. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the cost of production of solar, wind and other renewable energies per unit at present;
- (b) in what manner costs of erection of power plants for these are compared with those of power plants of traditional energies;
- (c) whether a situation has arisen where traditional energies do not have much advantage over renewable energies; and
- (d) whether all these power plants are fully utilised and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The cost of production of energy from solar, wind and other renewable sources varies from place to place depending upon, *inter-alia*, intensity of solar radiations, speed of wind, geographical location, capacity of project, quality of biomass feedstock, technology deployed, cost of finance, land cost, cost of basic infrastructure and state policies, etc. For solar power lowest tariff discovered has been ₹ 2.44/kWh in Badla and for wind power lowest tariff discovered has been ₹ 2.43/kWh in Gujarat. As per Central Electricity Regulatory Commission's (CERC) Tariff Order for the year 2018-19, the levellised tariff is in the range of ₹ 4.32/KWh to ₹ 6.05/kWh for small hydro power. For Biomass power projects, the levellised tariffs in the range from ₹ 7.22/kWh to ₹ 8.64/kWh.

(b) and (c) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) in its order for determination of levellised generic tariff for financial year 2018-19 have indicated the capital cost norms for small hydro power, biomass power, biomass cogeneration, biomass gasifier and biogas power projects as given in Statement (*See* below).

The average capital cost for Solar PV projects is estimated between ₹ 400 lakh/MW to ₹ 500 lakh/MW and for wind power projects is estimated at approx. ₹ 600 lakh/MW. The estimated cost of erection of conventional thermal power plant is between ₹ 660 lakh/MW to ₹ 750 lakh/MW.

(d) A total of 73.35 GW of renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country as on 31st October, 2018. A total of 81.15 Billion Units (BU) of power have been generated in the year 2018-19 (up to October, 2018) from all renewable energy sources.

**Statement***Extract of the CERC RE Tariff Order dated 1/03/2018 for 2018-19*

Renewable Energy Projects	Capital Cost Norm for FY 2018-19 (₹ lakhs/MW)
(1) Small Hydro Projects	
(a) Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and North Eastern States (less than 5 MW)	1000
(b) Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and North Eastern States (5 MW to 25 MW)	900
(c) Other States (below 5 MW)	779
(d) Other States (5 MW to 25 MW)	707
(2) Biomass Power Projects	
(a) Project [other than rice straw and juliflora (plantation) based project] with water cooled condenser	559.03
(b) Project [other than rice straw and Juliflora (plantation) based project] with air cooled condenser	600.44
(c) Rice straw and juliflora (plantation) based project with water cooled condenser	610.8
(d) Rice straw and juliflora (plantation) based project with air cooled condenser	652.2
(3) Non-fossil fuel based co-generation Power Projects (For High Pressure Boilers)	492.5
(4) Biomass Gasifier Power Projects	442.88
(5) Biogas Power Projects	885.76

**Status of International Solar Alliance**

941. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made by Government under the International Solar Alliance till date and the nations that have joined the alliance;

(b) whether any future plan of action has been decided and whether any multilateral event is being planned;

(c) the targets that Government wishes to achieve under the framework of the Alliance; and

(d) the details of the projects under which the solar projects have been set-up, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) On 6 December, 2017 ISA became the first treaty based international, inter-governmental organization headquartered in India. On 11 March, 2018, the Prime Minister of India and the President of France co-hosted the Founding Conference of the International Solar Alliance (ISA) in New Delhi. The First Assembly of the ISA was held on 3 October, 2018 in Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh. As on 31 October 2018, 71 countries have signed the Framework Agreement of ISA and 48 countries had ratified the same. The list of countries is given in Statement (*See below*).

India has recognised ISA's judicial personality by entering into Headquarters Agreement with ISA. The Government of India has allotted 5 acres of land to the ISA in National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) Campus, Gurugram, and released a sum of ₹ 145 crore (approx. US\$ 20 Million) for creating a corpus fund, building infrastructure and meeting day-to-day recurring expenditure. Besides, the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India has set aside US\$ 2 Billion for solar projects in Africa out of Government of India's US\$10 Billion concessional Line of Credit (LoC) for Africa.

(c) and (d) The ISA is a treaty-based organization and aims at accelerating development and deployment of solar energy globally and to pave the way for future solar generation, storage and good technologies for meeting member countries' individual needs. No solar projects have been set-up in India under ISA. The projects which have been set up in India have been set up under its own national programmes.

#### *Statement*

*(A) List of International Solar Alliance member countries that have signed and ratified the Framework Agreement*

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1. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	4. Commonwealth of Dominica
2. Burkina Faso	5. Democratic Republic of Congo
3. Commonwealth of Australia	6. Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe

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|---|-----------------------------|
| 7. Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka | 28. Republic of Madagascar  |
| 8. Federal Republic of Somalia                | 29. Republic of Malawi      |
| 9. France                                     | 30. Republic of Mali        |
| 10. Gabonese Republic                         | 31. Republic of Mauritius   |
| 11. Independent State of Papua New Guinea     | 32. Republic of Myanmar     |
| 12. Kingdom of Tonga                          | 33. Republic of Namibia     |
| 13. Peoples Republic of Bangladesh            | 34. Republic of Nauru       |
| 14. Republic of Benin                         | 35. Republic of Niger       |
| 15. Republic of Cape Verde                    | 36. Republic of Peru        |
| 16. Republic of Chad                          | 37. Republic of Rwanda      |
| 17. Republic of Cote d'Ivoire                 | 38. Republic of Senegal     |
| 18. Republic of Cuba                          | 39. Republic of Seychelles  |
| 19. Republic of Djibouti                      | 40. Republic of South Sudan |
| 20. Republic of Fiji                          | 41. Republic of Sudan       |
| 21. Republic of Ghana                         | 42. Republic of Suriname    |
| 22. Republic of Grenada                       | 43. Republic of Uganda      |
| 23. Republic of Guinea                        | 44. Republic of Vanuatu     |
| 24. Republic of Guyana                        | 45. Togolese Republic       |
| 25. Republic of India                         | 46. Tuvalu                  |
| 26. Japan                                     | 47. Union of Comoros        |
| 27. Republic of Kiribati                      | 48. United Arab Emirates    |
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*(B) List of countries that have signed the Framework Agreement but yet to ratify.*

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|--|--|
| 1. Arab Republic of Egypt                  | 6. Kingdom of Cambodia                     |
| 2. Dominican Republic                      | 7. People's Democratic Republic of Algeria |
| 3. Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia | 8. Republic of Burundi                     |
| 4. Federal Republic of Brazil              | 9. Republic of Cameroon                    |
| 5. Federal Republic of Nigeria             | 10. Republic of Chile                      |
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11. Republic of Costa Rica	18. Republic of Yemen
12. Republic of El Salvador	19. Republic of Zambia
13. Republic of Equatorial Guinea	20. Republic of Zimbabwe
14. Republic of Guinea-Bissau	21. The Netherlands
15. Republic of Liberia	22. United Kingdom
16. Republic of Mozambique	23. United Republic of Tanzania
17. Republic of The Gambia	

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**Funds and incentives under National Solar Mission**

942. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the initiatives taken by Government to support the use and promotion of renewable energy;
- (b) the funds allocated and disbursed under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission in the current financial year and the last three years;
- (c) the steps taken to incentivise people to use solar energy;
- (d) the details of companies which have applied for the incentives under the plan along with the subsidy claimed by the respective companies; and
- (e) the details of funds given under the special incentives plan during the current financial year, company-wise along with the measures taken to prevent misuse of subsidy by defunct/fraudulent companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Government has taken various initiatives to support the use and promotion of renewable energy in the country. These, *inter-alia*, include the following:—

- (i) Announcement of a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by March, 2022;
- (ii) Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) upto the year 2021-22;



- (iii) Fiscal and financial incentives such as Capital Subsidy, Viability Gap Funding (VGF), accelerated depreciation benefits etc.;
- (iv) Permitting 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under the automatic route in renewable energy sector;
- (v) Issued guidelines for procurement of solar and wind power through tariff based competitive bidding process;
- (vi) Waiving of Inter State Transmission System Charges and losses for inter-State sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned upto March, 2022;
- (vii) Raising funds from bilateral and multilateral finance and development institutions;
- (viii) Implementation of Green Energy Corridor project to facilitate integration of large scale renewable generation capacity addition.

(b) The details of funds allocated and disbursed under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission in the current financial year and the last three years are given below:—

(₹ in crore)		
Year	Allocated	Disbursed
2015-16	3147.00	3146.24
2016-17	2866.70	2590.59
2017-18	2102.10	1889.93
2018-19	2893.75	1335.75
(as on 12.12.2018)	(BE stage)	

(c) Government have set a target of installation of 100 GW grid connected solar power by 2022 for which different schemes have been launched. A list of such schemes is given in Statement-I (*See* below). In addition, the Government is promoting use of solar energy in the country by providing various fiscal and promotional incentives as mentioned in part (a).

Further, under the Off-Grid and Decentralized Solar PV Programme, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for deployment of Solar street lights, Solar pumps, Solar power packs and other solar applications to meet the electricity and lighting needs of the people of the country.

(d) and (e) The details of companies to which funds have been released by MNRE in few major schemes under various solar programmes during current financial year are given in Statement-II (*See* below). In other schemes, funds are provided to the State Nodal Agencies which further release funds to implementing Agencies. The utilisation certificates are obtained from all agencies to ensure that the funds released have been utilised for the purpose for which they were sanctioned. The physical and financial progress of various projects is also reviewed from time-to-time to prevent any misuse of funds.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Solar power schemes*

- I. Solar Park Scheme for setting up of over 50 Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects targeting over 40,000 MW of solar power projects.
- II. Scheme for setting up 1000 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and Government of India organisations with Viability Gap Funding (VGF).
- III. Scheme for setting up 300 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by Defence Establishments and Para Military Forces with VGF.
- IV. Pilot-cum-demonstration projects for development of grid connected solar PV power plants on canal banks and canal tops.
- V. Bundling Scheme - 15000 MW grid-connected solar PV power plants through National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Ltd./National Vidyut Vyapar Nigam (NVTN).
- VI. VGF Schemes for setting up of Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects through Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI).
- VII. Installation of Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Power Plants.

**Statement-II**

*The details of funds released to companies in 2018-19*

(I) **750 MW Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme**

(Upto 30.09.2018)

Sl. No.	Solar Power Developers	(Amount in ₹)
1	2	3
1.	EDEN Solar Energy Gurgaon Pvt. Ltd. (earlier ACME Gurgaon Power Pvt. Ltd.)	2,59,99,886

1	2	3
2.	EDEN Mumbai Solar Pvt. Ltd. (earlier ACME Mumbai Power Ltd.)	2,27,99,768
3.	Medha Energy Pvt. Ltd.	1,95,58,878
4.	EDEN Solar Rajdhani Pvt. Ltd. (earlier ACME Rajdhani Power Pvt. Ltd.)	2,37,97,794
5.	EDEN Renewable Ranji Pvt. Ltd. (earlier Ranji Solar Energy Private Limited)	4,89,99,744
6.	IL&FS Energy Development Company Ltd.	4,79,98,000
7.	IL&FS Energy Development Company Ltd.	4,82,00,000
8.	Clean Solar Power (Dhar) Pvt. Ltd.	1,22,00,000
9.	Clean Solar Power (Dhar) Pvt. Ltd.	1,31,00,000
10.	Clean Solar Power (Dhar) Pvt. Ltd.	2,39,00,000
11.	Focal Energy Solar One India Pvt. Ltd.	2,63,60,000
12.	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	99,50,000
13.	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	1,19,50,000
14.	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	1,69,50,000
15.	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	1,44,50,000
16.	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.-3 RJ	4,19,00,000
17.	Focal Renewable Energy Two India Pvt. Ltd.	1,19,99,000
18.	Focal Photovoltaic India Pvt. Ltd.	99,89,000
19.	Vishwaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	9,10,00,000
GRAND TOTAL		52,11,02,070
<b>(II) 2000 MW Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme</b>		
1.	Talettutayi Solar Projects Four Private Limited	11,61,50,000
2.	Orange Renewable Power Private Limited	12,05,51,075
3.	Orange Renewable Power Private Limited	12,05,51,075
GRAND TOTAL		35,72,52,150

1	2	3
<b>(III) 5000 MW Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme</b>		
1.	Astra Solren Pvt. Ltd.	31,42,22,191
2.	Orange Charanka Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	28,38,11,980
GRAND TOTAL		59,80,34,170

**(IV) Off-grid-concentrated Solar Thermal Programme**

( Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Company/Beneficiary Name	Amount Released
1.	M/s The Ropar District Co-operative Milk, Producers' Union Ltd.	24,04,105
2.	Punaratthan Samarasata Gurukulam Chinchwad, Gaothan	1,50,000
3.	The Ludhiana District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd.	37,58,400
4.	Hatsun Agro Product Ltd.	29,70,000
5.	M/s Raichur, Bellary and Koppal dist., Co-operative Milk Producers' Societies Union Ltd.	11,97,684
6.	The Kalgidhar Trust	96,76,800
7.	Vijayapur and Bagalkot District, Co-operative Milk Producers' Societies Union Limited	6,96,667
8.	Prabandhak Committee Gurudwara Shri Paonta Sahib	7,25,760
TOTAL		2,15,79,416

**Smart meters installation under UDAY**

943. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether distribution companies have failed to meet the smart metering targets in different consumer categories under UDAY;

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

(c) the details of the funds allocated to the distribution companies for this purpose so far, year-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(d) the challenges faced by the distribution companies during its implementations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Provision of meters, including smart meters is the responsibility of the States and their respective Distribution Utilities. Under Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY), States had agreed for providing smart meters to certain categories of consumers; however, the pace of installation has taken time to pick up as it's a new initiative. The details of target and achievement of smart meters/pre-paid meters are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Government of India have sanctioned financial assistance of ₹834 crores for installation of 41,51,453 smart meters to 12 States as per Statement-II (*See below*). Also, projects worth ₹915.80 crores, including provisions of smart metering, have been, sanctioned to State utilities under National Smart Grid Mission as per Statement-III (*See below*). Further, Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a Government Company, has recently placed order to procure 10 million Smart Meters, which includes 66,242 smart meters installed in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, on a business model which does not require upfront payments by either Utilities or consumers.

***Statement-I***

*Details of targets and achievements of Smart Meters installed/to be installed by States*

States/UTs	Unit	Smart Metering for FY 2015-16	Smart Metering for FY 2016-17		Smart Metering for FY 2017-18		Smart Metering for H1 FY 2018-19	
		Base year Achievement Data	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement so far
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	(In no.)	0	226392	60	12000	1743	5000	0
Arunachal Pradesh	(In no.)	5962	0	0	2767	3523	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	(In no.)	0	9300	0	79200	13440	30000	0
Bihar	(In no.)	0	53395	0	312495	0	84029	0
Chhattisgarh	(In no.)	0	225092	0	456180	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	(In no.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	(In no.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	(In no.)	0	116163	0	20154	0	10077	0
Gujarat	(In no.)	0	110000	0	50000	0	50000	0
Haryana	(In no.)	0	0	0	8804	8804	1636	1636
Himachal Pradesh	(In no.)	946	114	114	355	262	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	(In no.)	0	49952	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	(In no.)	0	41101	0	58997	0	12590	0
Karnataka	(In no.)	0	199	199	2287	2287	0	0
Kerala	(In no.)	0	193050	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	(In no.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	(In no.)	42758	38708	20018	62200	6574	10000	726
Maharashtra	(In no.)	0	60065	0	20000	0	0	0
Manipur	(In no.)	174837	135000	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	(In no.)	2275	4276	4276	172	172	0	0
Puducherry	(In no.)	0	0	0	15000	15000	9500	9500
Punjab	(In no.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	(In no.)	10050	36086	5611	13763	2309	33	33
Sikkim	(In no.)	5	53	53	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	(In no.)	0	0	0	2608000	0	2000000	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Telangana	(In no.)	0	0	0	669394	4026	283322	26154
Tripura	(In no.)	7000	8062	8062	120000	6938	100000	0
Uttar Pradesh	(In no.)	0	118488	3200	98732	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	(In no.)	0	18750	0	90000	0	45000	0
Uday State/UTs		243833	1444246	41593	4700500	65078	2641187	38049

*Source:* Above data is based on provisional data as submitted by States/DISCOMs, appearing on UDAY portal as on 06-Dec-2018.

***Statement-II***

*Details of Smart Meters Sanctioned under IPDS*

Sl. No.	State	Utility	Total Sanctioned Cost along with PMA(₹ in cr.)	No. of Nodes
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL	57	284444
2.		APSPDCL	5	25000
3.	Bihar	NBPDCL	70	350700
4.		SBPDCL	87	434600
5.	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	37	181997
6.	Gujarat	DGVCL	7	32882
7.		MGVCL	20	100000
8.		PGVCL	18	90051
9.		UGVCL	8	38950
10.	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEBL	27	135716
11.	Karnataka	CESCOM	67	332850
12.		HESCOM	69	343100
13.	Kerala	KSEBL	65	321800
14.	Madhya Pradesh	MPPKVCL-W	69	345463
15.	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	80	400000

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Punjab	PSPCL	18	88100
17.	Rajasthan	AjVVNL	38	188860
18.		JaVVNL	57	281782
19.		JoVVNL	20	97158
20.	Telangana	TSNPDCL	13	65000
21.		TSSPDCL	3	13000
TOTAL			834	4151453

Source: PFC Ltd.

### Statement-III

Smart Grid Projects under National Smart Grid Mission (As on 12-12-2018)

Sl. No.	Utility	Project Cost (₹ in crore)	Consumers
1.	Chandigarh, CED (SD-5)	28.58	29,500
2.	Amaravati, MSEDCL	90.05	1,48,500
3.	Congress Nagar, MSEDCL	139.15	1,25,000
4.	Chandigarh, CED	241.49	1,84,000
5.	Kochi, KSEB	90.87	90,000
6.	Ranchi, JBVNL	228.69	3,60,000
7.	Rourkela, OPTCL	96.97	87,000
TOTAL SMART GRID PROJECTS UNDER NSGM		915.80	10,24,000

Source: NPMU of PFC.

### Reduction of AT&C losses of States under UDAY scheme

944. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses in the States and Union Territories participating under the Ujjawal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) stood at 21.9 per cent as on 30 September, 2018, marginally less than what it was an year ago;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to achieve its target of reducing AT&C losses to 15 per cent in the next financial year;



(c) whether the gap between the average cost of supply and the revenue realised (ACS-ARR gap) is widening; and

(d) whether ineffective metering and billing has been hindering the reining in of the (AT&C) losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the provisional data submitted by 20 States on UDAY portal, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses at the end of September, 2018 was 21.84%. Experience suggests that AT&C losses generally follow a reducing pattern as the year progresses and the year-end figures are noted to be lower than that in the preceding quarters due to better revenue realisation from farmers after harvest, receipt of subsidies at the end of the year from the State/UT Government, payment of State Departments' electricity dues etc. The Government of India have taken several measures to reduce AT&C losses, which includes among others, close monitoring of overall State performance, identification of Divisions with high AT&C losses, capacity building of utilities in reducing AT&C losses and rewarding performing Distribution Company (DISCOM) officials which achieve the target.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. As per the data furnished by the participating States/UTs on UDAY portal, national average of the gap between Average Cost of Supply and the Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR Gap) has come down from ₹ 0.60/Kwh in FY 2015-16 to ₹ 0.17/Kwh in FY 2017-18. As per provisional data provided by the States, the aggregate national billing efficiency of Discoms has gone up from 81.58% in FY 2015-16 to 83.86% in FY 2017-18. Universal metering and regular billing can further reduce the AT&C losses.

#### **Power penetration in Uttar Pradesh**

945. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of villages and towns where electricity has not been provided or partially provided in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of villages and towns where electricity has been provided or partially provided in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years; and

(c) by when the remaining villages and towns would be provided electricity, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages across the country including Uttar Pradesh stand electrified on 28.04.2018. All the towns were already electrified. As reported by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, during the last three years, 1,476 un-electrified census villages were electrified in the State. The district-wise number is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*District wise list of village electrified in Uttar Pradesh in the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of Electrification villages
1.	Bulandshahr	99
2.	Firozabad	9
3.	Kannauj	22
4.	Mainpuri	91
5.	Amroha	4
6.	Bara Banki	5
7.	Bareilly	115
8.	Bijnor	250
9.	Budaun	408
10.	Chitrakoot	2
11.	Farrukhabad	2
12.	Hapur	2
13.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	1
14.	Kheri	33
15.	Lucknow	264
16.	Mahamaya	25
17.	Meerut	1
18.	Moradabad	12
19.	Muzaffarnagar	97

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of Electrification villages
20.	Rampur	8
21.	Sambhal	7
22.	Sitapur	1
23.	Unnao	18
TOTAL		1476

#### **Progress of Saubhagya Scheme**

946. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saubhagya Scheme launched by Prime Minister with a view to provide electricity facility to all households in the country, launched by Government, is being implemented in the country as per the schedule and targets, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the States where this scheme has achieved considerable progress in providing electricity to the households and achieved its targets, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India have launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - "Saubhagya" with an outlay of ₹ 16,320 crore to achieve universal household electrification by providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas by 31st March, 2019. It is being implemented in 28 States/Union Territories. State-wise details of progress are given in Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Status of Household Electrification under Saubhagya as on 12.12.2018*

Sl. No.	State	Households Electrified w.e.f. 11.10.2017 (Since launch of Saubhagya)	Balance Un-electrified Households 12.12.2018	Household Electrification (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,47,771	-	100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8,528	43,461	85.85

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	10,61,311	8,11,295	87.65
4.	Bihar	32,59,041	-	100
5.	Chhattisgarh	6,68,536	44,050	99.22
6.	Gujarat	41,317	-	100
7.	Haryana	52,001	-	100
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12,874	-	100
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,66,686	-	100
10.	Jharkhand	12,34,251	5,04,060	92.39
11.	Karnataka	2,62,035	1,43,054	98.60
12.	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264	-	100
13.	Maharashtra	10,02,037	2,502	99.99
14.	Manipur	1,01,555	1,905	99.58
15.	Meghalaya	50,903	1,33,887	78.43
16.	Mizoram	27,803	-	100
17.	Nagaland	96,946	41,999	90.48
18.	Odisha	21,81,365	2,18,101	97.73
19.	Puducherry	912	-	100
20.	Punjab	386	-	100
21.	Rajasthan	15,18,046	5,70,675	95.59
22.	Sikkim	7,329	5,574	94.24
23.	Tamil Nadu	2,170	-	100
24.	Telangana	4,41,011	-	100
25.	Tripura	1,36,337	-	100
26.	Uttar Pradesh	64,75,584	55,15,240	83.39
27.	Uttarakhand	2,05,145	-	100
28.	West Bengal	7,32,290	-	100
TOTAL		220,78,434	80,35,803	

**Funds to States for hydroelectric power projects**

947. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government proposes to extend financial assistance to State Governments for hydroelectric power projects, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether Union Government is implementing programmes in power sector with the aid of foreign agencies, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the schemes and programmes introduced by Government for increasing the power generation and the projects approved for the purpose, State-wise including Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) THDCIL, a CPSU under the administrative control of Ministry of Power, has availed World Bank loan of 648 Million US\$ for Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project (444 MW) in Uttarakhand.

(c) Generation of electricity has been de-licensed after the enactment of Electricity Act, 2003. Any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a licence under this Act if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid.

**Pending power projects**

948. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power projects from various States are pending for approval with Government, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether any time-frame has been fixed for sanctioning of these projects, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which country is likely to become fully self-reliant in the power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As per Section 7 of the Electricity Act 2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license/permission under this Act, if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with

the grid. Accordingly, sanction of the Government is not required for setting up of thermal power projects. However, for setting up of Hydroelectric Power Projects, the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are required to be submitted for concurrence of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

The DPRs of 6 Hydro Electric Projects from various States in India with an aggregate installed capacity of 1224 MW are with various appraising groups of CEA/ Central Water Commission (CWC)/ Geological Survey of India (GSI)/ Central Soil and Materials Research Station (CSMRS)/ Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR). Details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) CEA endeavors to accord concurrence to Hydroelectric Schemes as far as practicable within a period of 150 working days (excluding time taken by developer for compliance of observations of various appraising Groups) from the date of submission of DPR complete in all respects/acceptance of complete DPR by CEA from Developer.

(c) Presently the country, with installed capacity of 346.6 GW, is self-reliant in Power generation. Further, Peak and Energy deficit during 2018-19 (upto November, 2018) are only 0.8% and 0.6% respectively.

**Statement**

*List of DPRs of Hydro-Electric Projects with  
CEA/CWC/GSI/CSMRS/MoWR, RD&GR*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Sector	Installed Capacity in Mega Watt(MW)
<b>Uttarakhand</b>			
1.	Jelam Tamak	Central	108
2.	Bowala Nand Paryag	State	300
3.	Goriganga-III A	Central	150
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>			
4.	Thana Plaun	State	191
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>			
5.	Kirthai-I	State	390
<b>Meghalaya</b>			
6.	Wah-Umiam Stage-III (*)	Central	85
TOTAL			1224

(\*) Wah-Umiam Stage-III Hydro Electric Project was formerly known as Mawphu Stage-II Hydro Electric Project.

**Implementation of UJALA in Andhra Pradesh**

949. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is implementing Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LED for All (UJALA) Yojana in whole of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of LED bulbs supplied so far; and

(c) whether Government has made any assessment regarding saving of power after the implementation of this Yojana, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LED for All (UJALA) Yojana is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under Ministry of Power, in the entire State of Andhra Pradesh. Till now, EESL has distributed over 2.20 crore LED bulbs in the State.

(c) Survey of over 88,000 households was carried out by Government of Andhra Pradesh by engaging Engineering Staff College of India and Andhra University in 2015 in six districts of Andhra Pradesh. The findings of the surveys were as follows:

**Survey 1:** The survey in three districts (Chittoor, Cuddapa, Kurnool) shows on an average, every household in the region saved 6.20 units every month because of the two LED bulbs.

**Survey 2:** The survey of three districts (East Godavari, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam) shows on an average, every household in the region saved 6.81 units every month because of the two LED bulbs.

**Development of Dandi under Heritage Circuit Scheme**

†950. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of work done by Government regarding Dandi under heritage circuit scheme;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the amount of money allocated/used by Government for these works till now; and

(c) the place-wise details of the works done by the amount till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the project "Development of Ahmedabad- Rajkot- Porbandar-Bardoli- Dandi" in Gujarat under Heritage Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan scheme in the year 2016-17 for ₹93.48 crore.

The components sanctioned for Dandi under the above project include Tourist Facilitation Centre, Site Illumination, Development of Parking, Landscaping, Handicraft store/Khadi Exhibition Centre, Basic Tourist Amenities like public toilets, drinking water ATMs etc. The project is under implementation stage. As per the utilization certificate received from the State Government and expenditure of ₹2.69 crores has been incurred at Dandi.

#### **Development of new and renovation of old tourist sites**

†951. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any action plan for developing new tourist sites and renovating old tourist sites with a view to promote tourism in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of new tourist sites that have been developed and old tourist sites that have been renovated during the last three years and the amount of money spent for this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Identification and development of tourist sites/destinations is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. However, Ministry of Tourism under the Schemes of Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuits and the PRASHAD (National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive) provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities to provide an enriching tourism experience to visitors.

The details of the projects sanctioned under the above schemes during last three years are given in Statement.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement**

*The details of projects sanctioned under swadesh darshan and prashad schemes during last three years*

## Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Year 2015-16</b>					
1.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23	61.32
2.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) Rorathang-Aritar- Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang- Tsongmo-Gangtok- Phodong- Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang- Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer- Mangan-Gangtok-TuminLingee- Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	78.44
3.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	70.92	64.30
4.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	46.99
5.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima- Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	72.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	73.78
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70	44.30
8.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	67.09
9.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi- Vagamon- Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	76.55	61.24
10.	Mizoram	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	75.92
11.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Named- Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	47.84
12.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28	38.43
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	77.71
14.	Tripura	North-East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala - Sipahijala -	99.59	49.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur- Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor- Narikel Kunja-Gandachara- Ambassa in Tripura		
15.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani- Frasersganj- Bakhlai- Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39	42.69
16.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Ambikapur- Maheshpur- Ratanpur- Kurdar-Sarodadadar- Gangrel- Kondagaon- Nathiya Nawagaon- Jagdalpur- Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.21	49.97
17.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
TOTAL OF 2015-16				1461.97	964.65

**Year 2016-17**

18.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99	79.99
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	41.48
20.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram- Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40	42.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Meghalaya	North-East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang - Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	73.69
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	37.47
23.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
24.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit- Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	40.14
25.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad- Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli- Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	42.13
26.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	48.67
27.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	45.72
28.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam- Maka- Temi- Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi- Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32	47.66

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior - Orchha - Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka -Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77	49.89
30.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula- Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44	44.75
31.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit	Development of Tirthankar Circuit: Vaishali- Arrah- Masad-Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri-Champapuri in Bihar.	52.39	26.19
32.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala- Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35	26.17
33.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30
34.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	49.83
35.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal -Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	40.97
36.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.	96.38	48.19
37.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K	98.70	74.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev- Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82	19.56
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39	48.19
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93	19.38
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit- Srawasti, Kushinagar & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45	31.38
43.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island- Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman & Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19	8.44
44.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai- Mamamallapuram - Rameshwaram - Manpadu - Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92	45.24
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti- Ahar-	68.39	33.86

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi- Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi- Mirzapur-Gorakpur- Kairana- Doamriyagunj- Bagpat-Barabanki- Azamgarh)		
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor- Meerut- Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur-Salempur- Ghosi- Balia-Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	63.77	50.33
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (SantKabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	34.82	18.76
48.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73	19.75
49.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli- Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35	19.67
50.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76	19.95
51.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip- Khawhphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang- Chatlang-Sakawrhमितuitlang-	99.07	49.53

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang under Eco Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme		
52.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit- Churu (Salasar Balaji)- Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund) MehandipurBalaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	93.90	43.69
53.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Vadnagar- Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81	79.85
TOTAL OF 2016-17				3082.22	1422.71
<b>Year 2017-18</b>					
54.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65	8.93
55.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Don Paula-Colva-Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35	19.87
56.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Junagadh-Gir Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar- Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	35.99	7.20



1	2	3	4	5	6
57.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	66.35	13.27
58.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68	8.14
59.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit : Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)- Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)- Alwar (BalaQuila)- Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)- Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)- Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)- Jalore (Jalore Fort)- Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)- Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)- Nagaur (Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.60	49.80
60.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.42	44.83
61.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	53.49	10.70
62.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-	99.62	49.81

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Bansagar Dam- Ken River under Eco Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme		
63.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31	63.20
64.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda- Amravati- Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34	10.47
TOTAL OF 2017-18				824.8	286.22

**Year 2018-19**

65.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Chota Taj Bagh- Telankhandi- Girad in Maharashtra	54.01	0.00
66.	-	Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit	Development of Wayside Amenities in Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit: Varanasi-Gaya; Lucknow- Ayodhya-Lucknow; Gorakhpur- Kushinagar; Kushinagar-Gaya- Kushinaga	18.10	0.00
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jewar-Dadri- Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda in Uttar Pradesh	14.52	0.00
68.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco Circuit: Dalma- Chandil- Getalsud- Betla National Park- Mirchaiya- Netarhat in Jharkhand	52.72	0.00
69.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Surma Cherra- Unakoti-Jampui	65.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Hills- Gunabati-Bhunaneshwari- Matabari-Neermahal- Boxanagar- Chotta khola- Pilak- Avangchaarra in Tripura		
70.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Anandpur Sahib-Fatehgarh Sahib- Chamkaur Sahib-Ferozpur-Amritsar- Khatkar Kalan - Kalanour -Patiala in Punjab	99.95	0.00
71.	Kerala	Rural Circuit	Development of Rural Circuit: Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project in Kerala	80.37	0.00
TOTAL OF 2018-19				384.67	0.00
GRAND TOTAL				5753.66	2673.58

## PRASHAD Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Year-2015-16</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh as Tourist Destination	28.36	22.69
2.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98	16.99
3.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54	33.23
4.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45	6.40
5.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44	19.41
6.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78	27.83

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40	16.32
TOTAL OF 2015-16			205.95	142.87
<b>Year-2016-17</b>				
8.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23	6.85
9.	Gujarat	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44	19.96
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	42.02	19.92
11.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14	12.06
12.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48	8.24
13.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60	2.59
14.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03	23.39
TOTAL OF 2016-17			203.94	93.01
<b>Year-2017-18</b>				
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailam Temple	47.45	33.79
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67	18.76
17.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	37.81	0.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruse Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	10.72	2.14
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme - II	62.82	0.00
TOTAL OF 2017-18			199.47	54.69
<b>Year-2018-19</b>				
20.	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand) under PRASHAD Scheme	39.24	11.77
TOTAL OF 2018-19			39.24	11.77
GRAND TOTAL			648.6	302.34

**Progress on the rural circuit of the Swadesh Darshan Scheme**

952. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any submissions regarding specific regions made by the States for the rural circuit under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons that no project has been sanctioned till now under the rural circuit of the Swadesh Darshan Scheme; and

(c) whether Government has come up with a timeline for the achievement of certain goals under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) Rural Circuit has been identified as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. The projects under the scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. Based on above criteria, Ministry has sanctioned following projects under the Rural circuit theme:—

			(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	State/Year of Sanction	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Bihar 2017-18	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia	44.65
2.	Kerala 2018-19	Development of Rural Circuit: Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism	80.37

The projects sanctioned under the scheme are under various stages of implementation and once completed the same would lead to enhanced tourist experienced and increased tourist footfalls which in turn would help to increase revenue from tourism sector.

**Statistics of tourists including medical tourists**

†953. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons coming in the country for tourism during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the names of the countries wherefrom tourists are coming for tourism and the number of tourists, country-wise;
- (c) the details of tourists coming for medical tourism along with the names of their countries;
- (d) the foreign exchange received from entire tourism including medical tourism to the country; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to boost medical tourism and measures to remove difficulties in getting medical visa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 were 8.03 million, 8.80 million and 10.04 million respectively.

(b) The nationality-wise FTAs in India during 2017 for top 60 countries in terms of FTAs, having a share of more than 95% in total FTAs are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The nationality-wise estimates of FTAs on medical visa during 2017 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The estimates of foreign exchange earnings through tourism including medical tourism in India during the year 2017 was US \$ 27.310 billion.

(e) Ministry of Tourism has taken various steps to boost medical tourism which *inter alia* include:—

- Launch of campaigns in the international markets including for medical tourism under the Incredible India brand-line; conducting Road Shows, Know India Seminars.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Ministry produces brochures, CDs, films and other publicity materials for promotion of medical and health tourism. The film on Medical Tourism was aired in the Middle East and North African Markets. On social media, medical tourism is being promoted across various platforms.
- Department of Commerce and Services Export Promotion Council have launched a Healthcare Portal [www.indiahealthcaretourism.com](http://www.indiahealthcaretourism.com), as a single source platform providing comprehensive information to medical travelers on the top healthcare institutions in the country in various languages.
- Government of India launched e-Tourist Visa in September, 2014 for easing of the visa regime in the country. The e-tourist visa regime has been expanded to include medical visits as well. Medical and medical attendant visa have been introduced to ease the travel process of medical tourists. The maximum duration of stay in India under the e-medical visa is a longer duration of six months, on case to case basis on merits. Triple entry will be permitted as against single entry earlier. In case of emergency, if Medical Visa is recommended by an accredited hospital in India, Indian Missions/ Posts abroad should decide on such request within 48 hours of getting the application.
- In order to provide dedicated institutional framework to take forward medical tourism, a National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board has been constituted. This board works as an umbrella organization that promotes this segment of tourism in an organized manner by taking into consideration issues related to medical tourism

***Statement-I****Nationality-wise Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2017*

Sl. No.	Country	FTAs
1.	Bangladesh	2156557
2.	USA	1376919
3.	United Kingdom	986296
4.	Canada	335439
5.	Australia	324243
6.	Malaysia	322126

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Sl. No.	Country	FTAs
7.	Sri Lanka	303590
8.	Russian Fed.	278904
9.	Germany	269380
10.	France	249620
11.	China	247235
12.	Japan	222527
13.	Singapore	175852
14.	Nepal	164018
15.	Afghanistan	149176
16.	Korea (South)	142383
17.	Thailand	140087
18.	Italy	111915
19.	Oman	107217
20.	Spain	81442
21.	Netherlands	76652
22.	UAE	67238
23.	Portugal	66378
24.	Maldives	66150
25.	Israel	58131
26.	South Africa	57060
27.	Myanmar	56952
28.	New Zealand	56597
29.	Iraq	56230
30.	Philippines	53963
31.	Saudi Arabia	52976
32.	Switzerland	49607
33.	Taiwan	47043

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Sl. No.	Country	FTAs
34.	Kenya	46011
35.	Sweden	45851
36.	Pakistan	44266
37.	Indonesia	43973
38.	Iran	42641
39.	Belgium	41902
40.	Ireland	37993
41.	Mauritius	37706
42.	Turkey	33251
43.	Austria	31832
44.	Poland	28674
45.	Denmark	26761
46.	Ukraine	25988
47.	Bhutan	25267
48.	Brazil	24453
49.	Vietnam	23771
50.	Uzbekistan	23257
51.	Ethiopia	23215
52.	Sudan	22762
53.	Tanzania United Rep.	22261
54.	Yemen	21695
55.	Norway	20882
56.	Egypt	20528
57.	Finland	20384
58.	Mexico	18114
59.	Turkmenistan	17653
60.	Bahrain	16764

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**Statement-II***Nationality-wise estimates of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) on  
Medical Visa during 2017*

Sl. No.	Nationality	FTAs on medical visa
1.	Bangladesh	221751
2.	Afghanistan	55681
3.	Iraq	47640
4.	Oman	28157
5.	Maldives	45355
6.	Uzbekistan	8309
7.	Nigeria	5530
8.	Yemen	11903
9.	Kenya	7496
10.	United Republic of Tanzan	5047
11.	Somalia	4964
12.	Sudan	6908
13.	Sri Lanka	4436
14.	Pakistan	1785
15.	Ethiopia	7659
16.	Saudi Arabia	4782
17.	Myanmar (Burma)	1791
18.	Uganda	1624
19.	Mauritius	1682
20.	Tazikistan	1728
21.	Rwanda	1390
22.	Bahrain	1130
23.	Fiji	829
24.	Mozambique	353

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Sl. No.	Nationality	FTAs on medical visa
25.	Seychelles	939
26.	Zambia	714
27.	United Kingdom	755
28.	Zimbabwe	578
29.	United States	649
30.	Cambodia (Kampuchea)	566
31.	Djibouti	421
32.	Malawi	546
33.	South Sudan	265
34.	United Arab Emirates	508
35.	Cameroon	342
36.	Canada	312
37.	Kazakhstan	367
38.	Kuwait	1008
39.	Mongolia	359
40.	Ghana	235
41.	Russian Federation	299
42.	Malaysia	441
43.	Syrian Arab Republic	290
44.	Turkmenistan	801
45.	Kyrgyzstan	314
46.	Liberia	150
47.	Burundi	103
48.	Indonesia	249
49.	Iran	108
50.	Philippines	304
51.	Australia	198

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Sl. No.	Nationality	FTAs on medical visa
52.	Sierra Leone	84
53.	South Africa	141
54.	Egypt	248
55.	Angola	89
56.	Palestine	108
57.	Comoros	94
58.	Eritrea	86
59.	Tuvalu	110
60.	Netherlands	85
61.	Madagascar	228
62.	Jordan	120
63.	Congo	66
64.	France	97
65.	Gambia	38
66.	Germany	109
67.	Bulgaria	63
68.	Qatar	65
69.	Niger	46
70.	Lebanon	86
71.	Ukraine	112
72.	Norway	57
73.	Botswana	29
74.	Italy	41
75.	Singapore	44
	Other Source Countries	3059
	TOTAL	495056

**Development of tourist circuits under Swadesh  
Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes**

954. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether tourist circuits are being developed on priority basis under these schemes; and

(c) if so, the details of tourist circuits being developed in the country under these schemes, State-wise including Goa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism launched the schemes of Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits and PRASHAD-Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive in the year 2014-15.

Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, fifteen thematic circuits have been identified for development namely North-East Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Sufi Circuit and Tirthankar Circuit.

Under PRASHAD Scheme, 41 religious sites have been identified for development in the country namely Amaravati and Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh), Kamakhya (Assam), Parasuram Kund (Lohit District, Arunachal Pradesh), Patna and Gaya (Bihar), Balmeshwari Devi Temple (Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh), Dwarka and Somnath (Gujarat), Gurudwara Nada Saheb, Panchkula (Haryana), Maa Chintpurni (Una, Himachal Pradesh), Hazratbal and Katra (Jammu and Kashmir), Deogarh and Parasnath (Jharkhand), Chamundeshwari Devi, Mysuru (Karnataka), Guruvayoor, St. Thomas International Shrine, (Malayattoor), Cheraman Juma Mosque (Thrissur, Kerala), Omkareshwar and Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh), Babedpara, West Jaintia Hills and Sohra (Meghalaya), Aizwal (Mizoram), Kohima and Mokokchung Districts (Nagaland), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Puri (Odisha), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Kanchipuram and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu), Tripura Sundari (Tripura), Varanasi and Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri (Uttarakhand) and Belur (West Bengal).

The list of the projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism under the above schemes is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*The list of the projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes*

**Swadesh Darshan Scheme**

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Year 2014-15</b>				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	49.77
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83
TOTAL OF 2014-15				119.6
<b>Year 2015-16</b>				
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23
4.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) - Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen- Nathang-Sherathang- Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan- Lachung-Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu- Gurudongmer- Mangan- Gangtok- TuminLingee- Singtam (exit) in Sikkim	98.05
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand	70.92
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit	63.96

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima- Wokha, Nagaland	97.36
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri- Bandhavgarh-Kanha- Mukki- Pench in Madhya Pradesh	92.22
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh	59.70
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala	76.55
12.	Mizoram	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram	94.91
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga- Dibru- Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam	95.67
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14
16.	Tripura	North-East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur -Amarpur- Tirthamukh- Mandirghat-Dumboor- Narikel Kunja- Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura	99.59

1	2	3	4	5
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Ambikapur- Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathiya Nawagaon-Jagdapur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh	99.21
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	82.17
TOTAL OF 2015-16				1461.97

**Year 2016-17**

20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa	99.99
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir	82.97
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram- Medavaram- Tadvai-Damaravi- Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana	84.40
23.	Meghalaya	North-East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya	99.13
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh	74.94



1	2	3	4	5
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala	99.99
26.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit - Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur	53.80
27.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat	93.48
28.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana	97.35
29.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji Temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan	91.45
30.	Sikkim	North East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam- Maka- Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia- Namchi -Jorthang- Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit) in Sikkim	95.32
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka - Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77
32.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamura- Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44
33.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit	Development of Tirthankar Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri in Bihar	52.39
34.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual Circuit in Bihar	52.35

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal Circuit in Odisha	76.49
36.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67
37.	Uttarakhand	Heritage circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region- Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand	81.94
38.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K	96.38
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets <i>in lieu</i> of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K	98.70
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai- Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K	97.82
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag- Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K	96.39
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K	96.93
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit - Sravasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97

1	2	3	4	5
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45
45.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island- Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman & Nicobar under Coastal Thematic Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	42.19
46.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai- Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti- Ahar-Aligarh- Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao- Kaushambi- Mirzapur-Gorakpur- Kairana- Doamriyagunj - Bagpat - Barabanki- Azamgarh)	68.39
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit -II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat- Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli- Mishrikk- Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	63.77
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit : Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- MarharDham (Sant Kabir Nagar)- ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	34.82
50.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit- Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73

1	2	3	4	5
51.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35
52.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76
53.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawhphawp - Lengpui Durtlang Chatlang-Sakawrhmu-tuaitlang - Muthee Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield - Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07
54.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit- Churu (Salasar Balaji)- Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)- Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari) -Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund)-MehandipurBalaji - Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme	93.90
55.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81
TOTAL OF 2016-17				3082.22
<b>Year 2017-18</b>				
56.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia- Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65
57.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Don Paula -Colva - Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35

1	2	3	4	5
58.	Gujarat	Buddhist circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh-Gir Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar-Rajkot- Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme	35.99
59.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	66.35
60.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68
61.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)- Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)- Alwar (Bala Quila) - Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)- Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)- Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)-Jalore (Jalore Fort)- Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)-Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)- Nagaur(Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60
62.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.42
63.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	53.49
64.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.62

1	2	3	4	5
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31
66.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda- Amravati- Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34
TOTAL OF 2017-18				824.8

**Year 2018-19**

67.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Waki-Adasa-Dhapewada- Paradsingha-Chota Taj Bagh-Telankhandi-Girad in Maharashtra	54.01
68.		Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit	Development of Wayside Amenities in Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit: Varanasi-Gaya; Lucknow-Ayodhya- Lucknow; Gorakhpur-Kushinagar; Kushinagar-Gaya- Kushinaga	18.10
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda in Uttar Pradesh	14.52
70.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco Circuit: Dalma-Chandil- Getalsud- Betla national park- Mirchaiya- Netarhat in Jharkhand	52.72
71.	Tripura	North East circuit	Development of North East circuit: Surma Cherra- Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati-Bhuaneshwari- Matabari- Neermahal-Boxanagar- Chotta khola- Pilak-Avangcharra in Tripura	65.00
72.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib -	99.95

1	2	3	4	5
			Chamkaur Sahib-Ferozpur - Amritsar-Khatkar Kalan -Kalanour - Patiala in Punjab	
73.	Kerala	Rural Circuit	Development of Rural Circuit: Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project in Kerala	80.37
TOTAL OF 2018-19				384.67
GRAND TOTAL				5753.66

(₹ in crore)

**PRASHAD Scheme**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
<b>Year- 2014-15</b>			
1.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.27
2.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham- Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36
TOTAL OF 2014-15			78.56

**Year- 2015-16**

5.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh as Tourist Destination	28.36
6.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati.	33.98
7.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54
8.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45

1	2	3	4
9.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44
10.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40
TOTAL OF 2015-16			205.95
<b>Year- 2016-17</b>			
12.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23
13.	Gujarat	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	42.02
15.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14
16.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48
17.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60
18.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03
TOTAL OF 2016-17			203.94
<b>Year- 2017-18</b>			
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailam Temple	47.45
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67
21.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	37.81
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruse Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	10.72
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme - II	62.82
TOTAL OF 2017-18			199.47
<b>Year- 2018-19</b>			
24.	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand) under PRASHAD Scheme	39.24
TOTAL OF 2018-19			39.24
GRAND TOTAL			727.16



**Development of nature tourism in Jammu and Kashmir**

955. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jammu and Kashmir may become a hub of tourism industry, as many of the natural tourist spots in terms of mountains, snowfall and greenery are here but commensurate development of tourism has not taken place;

(b) whether Government has any comprehensive plan to improve the overall tourism industry across Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(c) total funds allocated and utilised for development of tourism during the last two years in Jammu and Kashmir State, the details thereof for Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism is focusing on development of tourism in Jammu and Kashmir in a prioritized manner by developing necessary tourism infrastructure, promoting varied tourism products/destinations of the state in domestic and international markets and conducting courses for skill development of manpower in hospitality in tourism sector.

For development of tourism infrastructure, Ministry under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD has sanctioned seven projects to the tune of ₹611.21 crore in the state as detailed below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/ Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Swadesh Darshan 2016-17	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects under Himalayan Circuit.	82.97	41.48
2.	Swadesh Darshan 2016-17	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme	96.38	48.19

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Swadesh Darshan 2016-17	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014	98.70	74.70
4.	Swadesh Darshan 2016-17	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai- Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme	97.82	19.56
5.	Swadesh Darshan 2016-17	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag- Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme	96.39	48.19
6.	Swadesh Darshan 2016-17	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh under Himalayan Circuit Theme	96.93	19.38
7.	PRASHAD 2016-17	Development at Hazratbal	42.02	19.92
TOTAL			611.21	271.42

For Promotion of Tourism to the state, the Ministry undertakes several promotional activities in the domestic and international markets for promotion of the varied tourism products and destinations of the country including Jammu and Kashmir. As part of its marketing/promotional activities, the Ministry produces publicity material and collaterals in English and foreign languages, annually releases print, electronic and online media campaigns in important and potential markets overseas and within the country under the 'Incredible India' brand-line. Promotions are also undertaken through the website and Social Media accounts of the Ministry.

In addition of above, the Ministry through its Institutes of Hotel Management and Food Craft Institutes located in Srinagar, Jammu and Leh carries out special courses in hospitality in tourism sector. The Ministry also runs short term skill courses under its scheme of *Hunar Se Rozgar Tak* to meet the requirement of skilled manpower in the sector.

#### **Funds for tourism and hospitality sector in Tamil Nadu**

956. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made allocation of funds for the development of tourism and hospitality industries in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and loans sanctioned and allocated through Tourism Finance Corporation of India (TFCI) in the last three years;

(c) whether Government has any new initiatives to provide adequate funds for the development of Tourist and pilgrim centres in Tamil Nadu;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total amount disbursed till date by Centre for development of same in Tamil Nadu, place-wise; and

(e) steps taken by Government for the development of tourism and hospitality industries in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Funds related to development of tourism are released to States and Union Territories including Tamil Nadu in accordance with the relevant scheme guidelines.

(c) to (e) Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned following project in Tamil Nadu:

(₹ in crore)

State/UT	Name of Circuit	Name of Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
Tamil Nadu 2016-17	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai- Mamamallapuram - Rameshwaram - Manpadu - Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92	45.24

Under the Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned following projects in Tamil Nadu:—

(₹ in crore)

State	Name of the project	Year of sanction	Approved cost	Amount released
Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram under PRASHAD Scheme	2016-17	16.48	8.24
	Development of Vellankani under PRASHAD Scheme	2016-17	5.60	2.59

**Inclusion of Konkan region temples in Central list of tourist places**

†957. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state whether Government has taken or prepares to take any steps to include Lord Ganapati temple famous as Kadyavarcha Ganapati in Anjarle, Keshwaraj temple belonging to Lord Vishnu and Vyagreshwar temple belonging to Lord Shiva located in Aasood village 7 km. away from Anjarle road; Dapoli, Tamas Teerth, Shri Datta temple and ancient Veleshwar temple located in Ladhar and Lord Shiva temple in Velneshwar and Harihareshwar temple on the bank of Tambi (Tamrapani) river 45 km. away from Gondhlale village Chiploon in Konkan area, in list of Central tourist places and to provide essential civic facilities over there, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): Ministry of Tourism does not maintain any list of Central Tourist places. Development of Tourist places/Pilgrimage Centres is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territories. Ministry of Tourism, under the schemes *viz.*, Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and "Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuit in the country, Swadesh Darshan (SD)" provides Central Financial Assistance for infrastructure development and beautification of Tourist places/Pilgrimage Centres on receipt of suitable DPRs submitted by State Governments/Union Territories, subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilisation certificate against the fund released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

Identification of more destinations under PRASHAD scheme is a continuous process, which is to be considered only on receipt of request from respective State Governments/UTs.

**Safety measures for tourists in Konkan region**

†958. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether sea beaches, water falls, hills, valleys and forests in Konkan region are major tourism attraction but there are no safety measures and accidents *i.e.*, incidents of drowning of tourists occur in these places; and

(b) whether Government has taken or intends to take steps for making these places safe by adopting necessary security measures and if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) The sea beaches, water falls, hills, valleys and forests are major tourism attraction in Konkan region.

The Ministry of Tourism has formulated a set of Guidelines for Safety and Quality Norms for Adventure Tourism Activities for the safety of the tourists and to minimize the risk associated with such activities. These guidelines have been reviewed and the revised guidelines 'Indian Adventure Tourism Guidelines-2018' (Version 2.0) which were launched on 31st May, 2018 covering 31 verticals involving land, air and water in respect of adventure tourism activities, have been forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for adoption and compliance.

In order to provide safety and security to the tourists, the Government of Karnataka has set up Committees and appointed life guards and Pravasi Mitras. Similarly, the Government of Maharashtra has constituted committees for each district in the State to address the issues of safety of tourists. Further, the Government of Goa has deployed trained lifeguards and Night Patrolmen at various beaches along the coastline. The swimming zones along the coastlines have been identified and demarcated and flags and information boards with Do's and Don'ts instructions have been erected at various beaches for the safety of the tourists.

#### **Funds for development of tourism in Bihar**

†959. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the project-wise details of funds released for development of tourism in Bihar during the last three years;
- (b) the time-limit prescribed to complete these projects; and
- (c) the places where the tourist facilities would be available in Bihar after completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) The details of the projects sanctioned for infrastructure development and creation of tourist facilities in Bihar under the schemes *viz.*, Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and "Integrated

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuit in the country, Swadesh Darshan (SD)" in last three years is as follows:—

1. "Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad Temple", Gaya, sanctioned in 2014-15 at the cost of ₹4.27 crore under PRASHAD Scheme. The amount ₹2.91 crore has been released so far for the project.
2. "Development of Patna Sahib" sanctioned in 2015-16 at the cost of ₹41.54 crore under PRASHAD Scheme. The amount ₹33.23 has been released so far for the project.
3. "Integrated Development of Kanwaria route: Sultanganj-Dharmasala-Deoghar", sanctioned in 2016-17 as Spiritual Circuit at the cost of ₹ 52.35 crore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. The amount ₹26.17 crore has been released so far for the project.
4. "Development of Tirthankar Circuit: Vaishali-Arra-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri in Bihar", sanctioned in 2016-17 at the cost of ₹52.39 crore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. The amount ₹26.19 crore has been released so far for the project.
5. "Development of Buddhist Circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya", Bihar, sanctioned in 2016-17 at the cost of ₹98.73 crore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. The amount ₹ 19.75 crore has been released so far for the project.
6. "Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar" under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme sanctioned in 2017-18 at the cost of ₹44.65 crore. The amount ₹8.93 crore has been released so far for the project.
7. Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme, sanctioned in 2017-18 at the cost of ₹ 53.49 crore. The amount ₹ 10.70 crore has been released so far for the project.

The projects mentioned above are to be executed during the period of 24 to 36 months.

#### **Development of birth place of Sita**

†960. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan proposal of Bihar Government related to the development of birth place of Sita at Sitamarhi in Bihar is under consideration of Central Government, if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the said plan proposal has been accorded sanction to and the proposed amount has been released, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by when the said proposal will be given sanction and the proposed amount will be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism has received a project proposal 'Development of Ramayana Circuit: Sitamarhi- Darbhanga- Buxar in Bihar under Swadesh Darshan Scheme' from the Government of Bihar.

The project shall be sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

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#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

##### SET FOR THE 17TH DECEMBER, 2018\*

##### Cleanliness of Ganga and Yamuna rivers

\*61. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards cleanliness of river Ganga and the time-frame set to complete the task of cleaning the river from pollution;

(b) whether there is any plan/scheme for cleanliness of Yamuna river; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with action plan made in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) River cleaning is a continuous process and National Ganga River Basin Authority in its 1st meeting held on 05/10/2009 has resolved that by 2020 no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent flows into river Ganga.

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\*The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Monday, the 17th December, 2018 was adjourned on account of Interruptions. Answers to Questions put down in the list for that day were laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, the 18th December, 2018.

Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the challenges of pollution of river Ganga by providing financial and technical assistance. Under Namami Gange Programme, a number of activities meant for cleaning of river Ganga have been taken up. So far, a total of 254 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹24,672 crore, out of which 75 projects have been completed.

Against the estimated sewage generation of 2953 Million Litres per Day (MLD) from the towns along main stem of river Ganga, the sewage treatment capacity in the towns along Ganga has increased from 1305 MLD (2014) to 1822 MLD capacity. Further, projects for creation of 819 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) capacity are at advanced stages of completion and projects for creation of 731.5 MLD are under tendering process after approval.

Projects have also been taken up on tributaries of Ganga like Yamuna, Kali, Ramganga, Gomti, Hindon, Saryu, Son, Gandak, Burhi Gandak, Kiul, Kosi, Mahananda and Damodar. Till date, 23 projects have been sanctioned to create/rehabilitate STP capacity of 1898 MLD at an estimated cost of ₹4580 crore.

(b) and (c) Cleaning of Yamuna is also part of the Namami Gange Mission and Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the States for checking the rising level of pollution of river Yamuna, a tributary of River Ganga, by providing financial assistance to States of Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh in phased manner since 1993 under the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP). The total expenditure incurred on conservation of river Yamuna under the YAP Phase - I and II is ₹ 1514.70 crore.

In addition, 17 projects have been taken up under Namami Gange programme in the States of Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of ₹3941.73 crore to create/rehabilitate sewage treatment capacity of 1774 MLD as per the following details:-

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in crore)	Creation / Rehabilitation of STP Capacity (MLD)
1.	Delhi	11	2361.08	1384.50
2.	Haryana	2	217.87	145.00
3.	Uttar Pradesh	3	1347.71	242.88
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1	15.07	1.72
	TOTAL	17	3941.73	1774.10



**Air pollution due to stubble burning in National Capital Region**

\*62. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during this winter season, air pollution has reached an alarming level in National Capital Territory (NCR) of Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is partly because of stubble burning by farmers;

(c) if so, whether a meeting of concerned officers from the neighbouring States was called to address the issue;

(d) the amount provided to various States, including Punjab, for providing farmers with alternatives to stubble burning; and

(e) details of the other measures taken, including provision of incinerators to the farmers in the concerned States?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring System (CAAQMS) data has indicated some improvement in air quality of Delhi in 2018 (Jan- Dec 11, 2018) compared to 2017 (Jan - Dec 11, 2017), such as increase in number of 'Good' to 'Moderate' days to 158 from 151 in 2017, and reduction in number of 'Poor' to 'Severe' days from 194 in 2017 to 187 in 2018. However, incidents of episodic high pollution events post Diwali (November 8-November 9) have been noted this year due to stubble bursting in neighbouring States and bursting of firecrackers.

Stubble burning in Northern States contributes to air pollution in Delhi and NCR in winter season as per the report of Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, Ministry of Earth Sciences. System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting and Research (SAFAR) has analysed the contribution of stubble burning in the total PM<sub>2.5</sub> for the kharif season of this year. This estimated % share of stubble burning in PM<sub>2.5</sub> reached to a high of 36% on 26th October, 2018 and 33% on 5th November, 2018.

(c) Meetings with Environment Ministers and concerned officers from the neighbouring States were held under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) on 27.09.18 and 01.11.18. Secretary, MoEF&CC has also held regular meetings with the concerned officers of the neighbouring States to address this issue.

(d) and (e) To stop burning of crop residue that leads to higher level of air pollution in Delhi and NCR especially during adverse meteorological conditions in early winter in North India, the Central Government has introduced a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for *in-situ* management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 and 2019-20 with an outlay of ₹ 1151.80 crore. This year's allocation of Central funds is ₹ 591.65 crore. During 2018-19, the funds amounting to ₹ 269.38 crores, ₹ 137.84, ₹ 148.60 crores and ₹ 28.51 crores have been released to State Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Central Agencies respectively.

Also, Ministry of Power has brought out the policy for Biomass Utilization for Power Generation through Co-firing in Pulverised Coal Fired Boilers in November, 2017. As per the policy, all fluidized bed and pulverized coal units (coal based thermal power plants) except those having ball and tube mill, of power generating utilities, public or private, located in India, shall endeavour to use 5-10% blend of biomass pellets made, primarily, of agri residue along with coal after assessing the technical feasibility, *viz.* safety aspects etc. In line with the policy, Central Electricity Authority has issued an Advisory to all concerned State Governments, power plant utilities, power equipment manufacturers and other stakeholders to promote use of biomass pellets.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities under Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for *in-situ* management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' have been conducted involving demonstrations, training, farmers' awareness camps, distribution of pamphlets, display of hoardings and banners, radio talks, discussion on T.V. and advertisement in print and electronic media.

#### **Implementation of Swajal Scheme**

\*63. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated the Swajal Scheme for implementation in a few districts of the country for providing sustainable and sufficient access to drinking water in villages;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the names of districts identified for implementation of the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Swajal scheme has been formulated for implementation in 117 Aspirational Districts identified by NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog for providing Piped Water Supply.

(b) Swajal has been conceived as a community demand driven, single village, preferably solar powered piped water supply scheme. The funding pattern of the scheme is 81:09:10 (Centre:State:Gram Panchayat) for Himalayan and Hilly States and 45:45:10 (Centre:State:Gram Panchayat) for other States. The funding is under the "Flexi-fund" of National Rural Drinking Water Programme and States can access 5% of funds both Central and State share put together. Individual Swajal schemes are to be completed between six months to one year.

(c) The State-wise list of Aspirational Districts is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Names of districts identified for implementation of Swajal scheme, State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	No.	District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Vizianagram
		2.	Cuddapah
		3.	Vishakapatnam
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.	Namsai
3.	Assam	5.	Darrang
		6.	Dhubri
		7.	Barpeta
		8.	Goalpara
		9.	Baksa
		10.	Udalgiri
		11.	Hailakandi
4.	Bihar	12.	Katihar
		13.	Begusarai
		14.	Sheikhpura
		15.	Araria

Sl. No.	State	No.	District
		16.	Sitamarhi
		17.	Khagaria
		18.	Purnia
		19.	Aurangabad
		20.	Banka
		21.	Gaya
		22.	Jamui
		23.	Muzaffarpur
		24.	Nawada
5.	Chhattisgarh	25.	Bastar
		26.	Bijapur
		27.	Dantewada
		28.	Kanker
		29.	Kondagaon
		30.	Narayanpur
		31.	Rajnandgaon
		32.	Sukma
		33.	Korba
		34.	Mahasamund
6.	Gujarat	35.	Narmada
		36.	Dahod
7.	Haryana	37.	Mewat
8.	Himachal Pradesh	38.	Chamba
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	39.	Kupwara
		40.	Baramula
10.	Jharkhand	41.	Latehar
		42.	Lohardaga

Sl. No.	State	No.	District
		43.	Palamu
		44.	PurbiSinghbhum
		45.	Ramgarh
		46.	Ranchi
		47.	Simdega
		48.	West Singhbhum
		49.	Bokaro
		50.	Chatra
		51.	Dumka
		52.	Garhwa
		53.	Girdih
		54.	Gumla
		55.	Hazaribagh
		56.	Khunti
		57.	Sahebganj
		58.	Pakaur
		59.	Godda
11.	Karnataka	60.	Yadgir
		61.	Raichur
12.	Kerala	62.	Wayanad
13.	Madhya Pradesh	63.	Damoh
		64.	Singrauli
		65.	Barwani
		66.	Vidisha
		67.	Khandwa
		68.	Chhatarpur
		69.	Rajgarh
		70.	Guna

Sl. No.	State	No.	District
14.	Maharashtra	71.	Washim
		72.	Osmanabad
		73.	Nandurbar
		74.	Gadchiroli
15.	Manipur	75.	Chandel
16.	Meghalaya	76.	Ribhoi
17.	Mizoram	77.	Mamit
18.	Nagaland	78.	Kiphire
19.	Odisha	79.	Kandhamal
		80.	Gajapati
		81.	Dhenkanal
		82.	Balangir
		83.	Nabarangpur
		84.	Nuapada
		85.	Rayagada
		86.	Kalahandi
		87.	Koraput
		88.	Malkangiri
20.	Punjab	89.	Ferozepur
		90.	Moga
21.	Rajasthan	91.	Dholpur
		92.	Karauli
		93.	Sirohi
		94.	Baran
		95.	Jaisalmer
22.	Sikkim	96.	West Sikkim
23.	Tamil Nadu	97.	Ramanadhapuram
		98.	Virudunagar

Sl. No.	State	No.	District
24.	Telangana	99.	Bhoopalpalli
		100.	Asifabad
		101.	Khammam
25.	Tripura	102.	Dhalai
26.	Uttar Pradesh	103.	Chitrakoot
		104.	Balrampur
		105.	Bahraich
		106.	Sonbhadra
		107.	Shrawasti
		108.	Chandauli
		109.	Siddharthnagar
		110.	Fatehpur
27.	Uttarakhand	111.	Haridwar
		112.	Udham Singh Nagar
		113.	Murshidabad
28.	West Bengal	114.	Maldah
		115.	Birbhum
		116.	Nadia
		117.	Dakshin-Dinajpur

**Non-issue of NOC for PMGSY**

†\*64. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of schemes for road construction on forest land lying in tribal areas under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have been cancelled due to non-issue of No Objection Certificate (NOC) on time;

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the Ministry has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), 1,48,566 Km. road length has been constructed during the last three years and current year upto 13th December, 2018. As reported by the States, construction of roads under PMGSY dropped due to non-issue of No Objection Certificate (NOC) on time in last 3 years are given below:-

Name of State	No. of roads dropped
Assam	05
Himachal Pradesh	04
Jharkhand	08

As per programme guidelines, the State Governments are responsible for ensuring that lands are available and free from all encumbrances, along the entire proposed alignment, for taking up the proposed road works under PMGSY. The State Governments are required to lay down guidelines for voluntary donation, exchange or other mechanisms to ensure availability of land for all proposed roads. Most of PMGSY roads are of short length and require diversion of land less than 1 hectare. In these cases, the power for issuance of NOC is delegated to the Nodal Department of the State Government. In the cases of linear projects, including roads, the powers for diversion is delegated to the Regional Offices of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The State Governments coordinate with the Nodal State Government Department/Regional Offices of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for all cases of No Objection for utilization of forest land for PMGSY roads. Necessary support in this regard is extended to the States by the Ministry from time to time. A meeting between Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Secretary, Rural Development was also held on 8th August, 2016 to discuss pending PMGSY projects for want of forest/wildlife clearances.

The issue of incomplete road works for want of forest clearance is also reviewed regularly by the Ministry during Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings and Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee Meetings with the State authorities. The State Governments are regularly advised to convene



meetings with the concerned authorities in Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to expedite such matters.

### **25th anniversary celebration of PRIs**

\*65. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Panchayati Raj Institutions are a mix of remarkable success and staggering failure;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there has been a lack of devolution of authority and finances for PRIs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) details of Government plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India provided constitutional status to the Panchayats and institutionalized platform for local governance in rural areas. The provisions have been detailed in the Article 243 of the Constitution. 'Panchayats' being 'Local Government' is a State subject under Part IX and List II (State List) of Seventh Schedule (Article 246) of the Constitution and the State Legislatures pass legislations suitable to their context within the framework of Article 243. Mandatory provisions incorporated through the 73rd Amendment include three tiers of Panchayats, direct election to seats at all three tiers of Panchayats and indirect elections to offices of chairpersons of Block and District Panchayats, reservations in seats and offices for the SCs, STs and women, rotation of reserved seats and offices of chairpersons, setting up of State Election Commissions, holding elections to Panchayats every five years etc. These provisions have by and large been implemented by all the States/UTs covered under Part IX of the Constitution of India. This has resulted in the strengthening of Panchayati Raj System in the country, and has helped in improving the life of rural citizens and marginalized people.

Article 243G allows discretion to the States in the matter of devolution of powers (funds, functions and functionaries) to Panchayats. The States vary in the extent to which they have devolved powers to the Panchayats to plan, implement and monitor schemes for economic development and social justice. Union Government has continuously persuaded the State Governments to devolve powers to the Panchayats

and has provided assistance to enable them to perform devolved functions effectively and efficiently.

Under the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), ₹ 2,00,292.20 crore have been allocated to the Gram Panchayats constituted under Part IX of the Constitution in 26 States, amounting to an assistance of ₹ 488 per capita per annum at an aggregate level, for the award period 2015-20, for delivering basic services including water supply, sanitation including septic management, sewerage and solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets, maintenance of roads, footpaths and street-lighting, and burial and cremation grounds, and any other basic service within the functions assigned to them under relevant legislations. The FFC grant is more than three times the grants given under Thirteenth Finance Commission. Upto 10% of grants can be used by Gram Panchayats for their operation and maintenance including purchase of computer, paying wages for contractual staff etc. The FFC funds have improved the living conditions of the people in the rural areas. The releases of FFC Grants to State Governments for Gram Panchayats for the year 2015-16 to 2018-19 (as on 12.12.2018) are as follow:-

(₹ in crore)					
Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
FFC grant	21510.46	32099.90	33263.90	20227.24	107101.50

Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) took the initiative of preparing model guidelines for GPDP and supported States in developing their State specific guidelines. Based upon these State specific guidelines, the Gram Panchayats have been formulating their GPDP for implementation for their own plans and projects. Based on interactive discussions with different stakeholders the model guidelines have further been revised to make GPDP planning comprehensive and holistic.

The Government launched People's Plan Campaign as 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas' from 2nd October, 2018 to enable the Gram Panchayats to prepare comprehensive GPDP for the year 2019-20 in an evidence based and structured manner. The objectives of this campaign include strengthening the role of Elected Representatives of Panchayats and Women Self Help Group (SHGs), evidence based assessment of progress made in 29 subjects; strengthening of PlanPlus (a web based participative decentralized software) for providing a holistic development plan of Gram Panchayat, and structured Gram Sabha meetings spread over the campaign period. The data on basic social and economic assessment as per Mission Antyodaya format is made available to the Gram Panchayats

to enable them to identify the gaps, which are to be addressed through the GPDP. This is an intensive and structured exercise for planning through convergence among Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), concerned line departments and women SHGs.

The Government is implementing newly restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) w.e.f. 2018-19 with the primary aim of strengthening PRIs for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with main thrust on convergence with Mission Antyodaya and emphasis on strengthening PRIs in the 117 aspirational districts. The total approved budget outlay for the scheme for four years is ₹ 7255.50 crore. The scheme extends to all States and UTs. RGSA has programmatic focus for phased saturation mode on ensuring basic orientation training for the Elected Representatives of Panchayats, within six months of their election. Refresher trainings have to be ensured within 2 years. It incorporates greater thrust for e-enablement of Panchayats for e-governance to enhance efficiency and transparency.

#### **Employment under MGNREGA**

†\*66. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of rural families provided with 100 days of employment under MGNREGA and the State-wise details for the years 2014-15 to 2017-18;

(b) the number of people and average number of days for which they have been provided employment under MGNREGA in drought affected Maharashtra and the areas affected by hailstorms, etc. and the details of the affected areas during the aforesaid financial years;

(c) whether Government has received complaints for not providing employment under MGNREGA; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) An average of 35.72 lakh rural families have been provided 100 days of employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) from FY 2014-15 to FY 2017-18. The State/UT-wise details of number of families completed 100 days of employment under MGNREGS from FY 2014-15 to 2017-18 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) In financial year 2015-16, the State Government of Maharashtra had notified drought in 157 blocks of 21 districts out of 34 districts. The number of households provided employment and average days of employment per household in drought, affected areas during the financial year 2015-16 as intimated by the State Government is detailed below:

Financial Year	FY 2015-16
Districts (In Nos.)	21
Blocks (In Nos.)	157
Number of households provided employment	5,50,763
Average days of employment per household	61.84

(c) and (d) The responsibility of implementation of MGNREGS is vested with the State Governments. All complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments/UTs for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. The State-wise details on complaints for not providing employment under MGNREGA are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise details of number of families which completed 100 days of employment under MGNREGS from FY 2014-15 to 2017-18*

Sl. No.	States	Number of families completed 100 day of employment (In Nos.)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	382545	588822	582894	594143
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	1923	46	2
3.	Assam	10449	42233	11411	10936
4.	Bihar	30567	57954	14274	15559
5.	Chhattisgarh	48087	242579	172904	323499
6.	Goa	104	21	33	6
7.	Gujarat	16473	19240	8244	11183

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Haryana	5407	3597	2460	3924
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21576	20390	11126	14094
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7858	34713	34589	37075
11.	Jharkhand	82412	174276	37149	57524
12.	Karnataka	41315	132977	196442	30023
13.	Kerala	98648	165988	113187	117370
14.	Madhya Pradesh	158776	225502	140990	134718
15.	Maharashtra	165373	218390	167832	201459
16.	Manipur	44	1	3	1
17.	Meghalaya	32506	48785	86492	114987
18.	Mizoram	0	0	56528	0
19.	Nagaland	7	1468	182	222
20.	Odisha	82022	197460	35750	68073
21.	Punjab	2037	7480	3511	9517
22.	Rajasthan	281273	468700	427239	228084
23.	Sikkim	3293	9732	8442	3495
24.	Tamil Nadu	333005	846347	1320733	150236
25.	Telangana	160281	417861	175540	203409
26.	Tripura	251444	304864	116201	4438
27.	Uttar Pradesh	109772	185769	41362	42552
28.	Uttarakhand	7662	19902	25553	21774
29.	West Bengal	158066	410721	199568	557645
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	942	204	486	27
31.	Lakshadweep	4	3	0	1
32.	Puducherry	0	6	0	20
TOTAL		2491989	4847908	3991171	2955996

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of complaint for not providing employment  
under MGNREGA*

**Category of complaint: Work not provided under MGNREGA since 01.01.2014**

Sl. No.	State	Complaints Received	Pendency Status
1.	Assam	02	0
2.	Bihar	02	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	02	01
4.	Haryana	01	0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	01	0
6.	Kerala	01	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	03	0
8.	Meghalaya	01	0
9.	Odisha	127	0
10.	Rajasthan	06	0
11.	Tamil Nadu	01	0
12.	Telangana	01	0
13.	Tripura	01	0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	08	01
15.	Uttarakhand	01	0
16.	West Bengal	02	0
TOTAL		160	02

**Government to Government defence deals**

\*67. SHRJ NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government to Government defence deals since 2015 till date, deal-wise;

(b) the criteria for Government to Government defence deals;

(c) the details of the defence deals in which above criteria have been followed during the above period, deal-wise; and

(d) the details of defence deals, during above period, in which above criteria have not been followed, deal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Since 2015 till date, the following Government to Government Agreements/contracts have been signed with foreign Governments for capital procurement of defence equipment:

- (i) Two Agreements/contracts with Russia for procurement of Missiles and Construction of Ships.
- (ii) Agreement with France for procurement of fighter aircraft.
- (iii) Six contracts have been signed with Government of USA for procurement of defence equipment such as Aircraft, Helicopters, Missiles and Artillery Guns.

(b) Capital procurement of defence equipment is carried out as per provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). The DPP contains provisions for procurement of equipment of proven technology and capabilities from friendly foreign countries, which may be necessitated due to geo-strategic advantages that are likely to accrue to our country. Such procurements are based on Inter-Government agreements after clearance from Competent Financial Authority.

(c) and (d) Based on the procedure contained in DPP, Government to Government agreements/contracts have been signed after approval of Competent Financial Authority.

#### **District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee**

\*68. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has appointed a Member of Parliament as Co-Chairman of the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA);

(b) if so, details of powers conferred and the functions of Co-Chairman therein; and

(c) whether prior consultation is required with the Chairman and Co-Chairman for fixing date and agenda for meeting of DISHA?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has appointed Members of Parliament as Co-Chairperson of the District Development and Monitoring Committees (DISHA Committee).

(b) In the absence of designated Chairperson, Co-Chairperson presides over the meetings of District Development Co-ordination and Monitoring Committee. DISHA Committee headed by the Chairperson has coordination and monitoring powers. Its role is to facilitate timely execution of approved Projects in accordance with the prescribed procedures and programme guidelines with the objective of promoting synergy and convergence for greater impact of programmes. It has powers to seek effective follow up of issues raised during the deliberations in the meetings and the District Collector as the Member Secretary is responsible for the timely follow up on recommendations of the DISHA Committee.

(c) Yes, Sir. Prior consultation is required with the Chairperson and in the absence of Chairperson with the Co-Chairperson for fixing date and agenda for meeting of DISHA Committee.

#### **Recommendations of Shyam Benegal Committee**

\*69. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made by Government in the implementation of the recommendations made in the report of the Expert Committee headed by Shri Shyam Benegal to recommend changes to the Cinematograph Act, 1952 for bringing transparency in the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC); and

(b) the number of recommendations which have been accepted and those which are under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) The Committee of Experts constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Shyam Benegal submitted first part of its report in April, 2016 and final part in June, 2016. The report submitted by Committee of Experts was examined clause-wise in the Ministry. Majority of the recommendations contained in the report require amendment in the Cinematograph Act and Rules. It was felt that implementation of the recommendations, especially those requiring important amendments in the Act/Rules, be done after further consultations.

A Consultation meeting between the then Hon'ble Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Minister of Law and Justice, Minister of Finance and Minister of Human Resources Development was held on 16th March, 2017 to deliberate on the issue of



repeal/amendment of the Cinematograph Act. Another round of consultation in this regard by the then Hon'ble Minister with Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra and the representatives of Film Industries was held on 06.06.2017 at Mumbai. However, consensus could not be arrived at in respect of many of the recommendations made by the Committee.

### **Impact of cyclonic storm "Titli"**

\*70. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES) for Africa and Asia has termed "Titli", as the severe cyclonic storm that devastated Odisha and Andhra Pradesh as rarest of rare cyclone;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) reasons as to why the India Meteorological Department failed to anticipate Titli's impact; and

(d) the plans made by Ministry to minimise impacts of such cyclone in coastal and non-coastal regions more effectively in future?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the RIMES Report "More than 200 years of cyclone track history in the Odisha coast reveals that the Titli cyclone is the rarest of rare in terms of (a) its characteristics such as recurvature after landfall, (b) retaining its destructive potential after landfall and (c) recurvature away from the coastal areas for more than two days".

IMD maintains the track of cyclones since 1891 in a digital format. During 1891-2017, there have been two cases one each in 14-16 Nov., 1998 and 8-14 Oct., 2013, when the cyclone has maintained its intensity of severe cyclonic storm after crossing Odisha /Andhra Pradesh coast for quite a long time travelling upto a distance of 300-400 km. However, the recurvature of these two previous severe cyclonic storms was relatively less.

(c) No Sir, IMD correctly predicted the track, landfall point and time, intensity and associated weather like heavy rainfall, winds and storm surge in association with the system. The north-eastward recurvature was also well predicted. In the regular

bulletins issued by IMD along with damage expected and action suggested was disseminated to all concerned disaster managers. The forecast performance is discussed below:—

- In the first Bulletin issued on 8th, it was mentioned that the system would move north-westwards towards Odisha and adjoining north Andhra Pradesh coasts during next 72 hours.
- First information about that the system would cross Odisha and adjoining north Andhra Pradesh coasts between Gopalpur and Kalingapatnam around 11th morning was given in the bulletin issued at 09:00 hrs. IST of 9th October, (about 43 hours prior to landfall). The system crossed north Andhra Pradesh and south Odisha coasts near Palasa (18.8°N/84.5°E) to the south-west of Gopalpur during 04:30-05:30 IST of 11th.
- The landfall point was further specified in the bulletin issued at 20:30 hrs. IST of 10th October that the system would cross Odisha and adjoining north Andhra Pradesh coasts close to Gopalpur around 11th morning (about 9 hours in advance).
- First information about the north-eastwards recurvature of system towards Gangetic West Bengal across coastal Odisha from 12th morning was given in the bulletin issued at 11:30 IST of 9th October (about 60 hours in advance of recurvature, the recurvature started at 15:00 UTC of 11th).
- First information that the system would cross coast as a VSCS with maximum sustained wind speed of 140-150 kmph. gusting to 165 kmph. was issued at 04:00 hours IST of 11th (about 5 hours prior to landfall).
- Regular bulletins were issued indicating damage expected and actions suggested along the expected track of the system. It included the damage expected over Gajapati, Ganjam, Nayagarh Kandhamal and Raigada, north coastal and adjoining districts of north interior Odisha during 9th/ 05:30 IST to 12th/02:30 IST.

(d) IMD has one of the best systems for monitoring and forecasting tropical cyclones using a suite of quality observations from Satellites and Radars and high resolution advanced weather prediction models. IMD has a very effective Decision Support System for forecasting and early warning of tropical cyclones. IMD has defined Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for monitoring and forecasting the cyclones and issue of warning services. IMD has one of the best forecasting capabilities in forecasting tropical cyclones.

MoES currently uses the Global Forecasting System (GFS) with a horizontal resolution resolution of 12 km. In addition, a Global Ensemble Forecast System (GEFS) for short and medium range prediction at 12 km. using 21 members of the model has been developed and is operational since 01 June, 2018. The resolution (12 km.) of the GEFS is the highest among all the operational global operational weather forecast centres in the world. The Ensemble forecasts enhance the weather information being provided by the current models by quantifying the uncertainties in the weather forecasts and generate probabilistic forecasts. The ensemble forecast also provides the probabilistic guidance for track and intensity of cyclones and depressions. Regional models like Hurricane Weather Research Forecast (HWRF) have also been implemented to generate forecasts at very high resolution of 2km.

IMD has always used contemporary technology and continuously expands its infrastructure for meteorological observations, data exchange, monitoring and analysis, state-of-art forecasting and early warning services.

#### Sharing of Narmada river water

†\*71. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of quantum of water allocated to each of the States for their use under the arrangement of sharing of Narmada river water;
- (b) the quantum of utilized water and the residual water as on date; and
- (c) the action plan for use of residual water along with time-frame and extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal Award has allocated Narmada Water to the party States for their use as under:—

Sl. No.	Party State	Allocation	
		Million Cubic Metre (MCM)	Million Acre Feet (MAF)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	22,511.01	18.25
2.	Gujarat	11,101.32	9.00
3.	Rajasthan	616.74	0.50
4.	Maharashtra	308.37	0.25
	TOTAL	34,537.44	28.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



### Share of GDP for Science and Technology

†\*72. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) being spent for development of Science and Technology in the country;
- (b) the comparative details of other developing and developed countries in terms of expenditure being made towards this end; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to increase allocation in the field of Science and Technology?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The percentage share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) being spent on R&D in S&T for the country is 0.69%.

(b) The comparative details of other developing and developed countries in terms of percentage R&D expenditure against their GDP being made towards S&T are: Republic of Korea - 4.29%; Japan - 3.58%, Germany - 2.87%; USA - 2.73%; China - 2.05%; UK - 1.70%; Canada - 1.61%; Brazil - 1.24%; Russia - 1.19%; and South Africa - 0.73%.

(c) The Government has been constantly engaged in the promotion and growth of scientific research in the country through various measures such as successive increase in plan allocations for scientific departments, setting up of new institutions for science education and research, creation of Centres of Excellence and Facilities in emerging and frontline areas of S&T in academic and national institutions, supporting Mega Facilities for Basic Research, launching of new fellowships and schemes namely, Visiting Advanced Joint Research (VAJRA) for distinguished overseas scientists and academicians including Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs), Teacher Associateship for Research Excellence (TARE), Overseas Visiting Doctoral Fellowship (OVDF) and Distinguished Investigator Award (DIA), substantial grant to potential scientists through extramural research funding, scaled up funding in the new areas such as Clean Energy and Water including Energy Efficiency, Clean Coal Technology, Smart Grids, Methanol, Desalination, Genome Engineering Technology, National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical System (ICPS) etc, promotion of innovation, entrepreneurship and start-ups grant for young scientists, Funds for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Improvement of S&T Infrastructure (FIST), encouraging public-private partnerships, fiscal incentives and support measures for enhancing the participation of industry in R&D etc.

The steps taken by the Government has led to an increase of budget allocation of select major scientific agencies by 60% from ₹ 17,406 crores in 2014-15 to ₹27,945 crores in 2017-18 and the same is increased further to ₹30,617 crores in 2018-19 as given below:

Agency	(₹ in crore)				
	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-2018* Actual	2018-2019 Allotted
DST	2889.84	3835.70	4217.08	4726.71	5114.78
DSIR/CSIR	3393.53	4020.98	4030.48	4629.70	4795.97
DBT	1346.97	1554.27	1895.50	2260.11	2411.53
DOS	5798.81	6920.01	7988.87	9155.52	10783.42
DAE (R&D Sector)	2683.08	4891.13	5073.79	5575.83	5712.16
MoES	1293.87	1292.45	1361.28	1597.69	1800.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17406.10</b>	<b>22514.54</b>	<b>24567.00</b>	<b>27945.56</b>	<b>30617.86</b>

*Source:* Demands for Grants of Central Government, Expenditure Budget, GoI (various years)

*Note:* Total funds includes plan + non plan figures

\* Revised Estimates figure; allotted figures available for current year 2018-19

1. DST - Deptt. of Science and Technology.

2. DSIR/CSIR - Deptt. of Scientific and Industrial Research/ Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

3. DBT - Deptt. of Biotechnology

4. DOS-Deptt. of Space. 5. DAE - Deptt. of Atomic Energy

6. MoES - Ministry of Earth Sciences formerly Deptt. of Ocean Development

### **Online Assurances Monitoring System (OAMS)**

\*73. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of assurances covered and number of assurances still remain pending for the year 2017-18 as per the portal of Online Assurance Monitoring System (OAMS) introduced by the Ministry;

(b) the budget allocation and training programme for the nodal officers to monitor the assurances; and

(c) action plan prepared for the Ministries not updating their information on the assurance on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIJAYGOEL): (a) A total no. of 1161 Assurances given in Rajya Sabha and 2394 Assurances given in Lok Sabha have been recorded as pending in Online Assurance Monitoring System. All the assurance covered in OAMS are pending at present because this Software has been launched recently 9th October, 2018. All the assurances in respect of which complete Implementation reports are received, are proposed to be laid in the coming winter session of Parliament.

(b) No separate budget has been allocated for conducting training programme for the nodal officers to monitor the assurances. Free-in-house was provided to the nodal officers of all Ministries/Departments on 24/4/2018 and 1/5/2018. Training to the nodal officers will be given in future as and when required and as such no training programme has been fixed in advance.

(c) Ministries/Departments will be reminded periodically after review of the pendency position, after each laying.

#### **Progress under Namami Gange Mission**

\*74. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made under the Namami Gange Mission (NGM);

(b) by when Government plans to complete the rejuvenation process;

(c) whether any private participants have taken up the project to clean Ganga and its subsidiaries and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any contribution has been made to the Clean Ganga Fund and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Cleaning of river is a continuous process and Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the challenges of pollution of river Ganga by providing financial assistance. National Ganga River Basin Authority in its 1st meeting held on 05/10/2009 has resolved that by 2020 no untreated municipal sewage or

industrial effluent flows into river Ganga. Under Namami Gange Programme, a number of activities meant for rejuvenation of river Ganga have been taken up. So far, a total of 254 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹24,672 crore, out of which 75 projects have been completed.

Against the estimated sewage generation of 2953 Million Litres per Day (MLD) from the towns along main stem of river Ganga, the sewage treatment capacity in the towns along Ganga has increased from 1305 MLD (2014) to 1822 MLD capacity. Further, projects for creation of 819 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) capacity are at advanced stages of completion and projects for creation of 731.5 MLD are under tendering process after approval.

Projects have also been taken up on tributaries of Ganga like Yamuna, Kali, Ramganga, Gomti, Hindon, Saryu, Son, Gandak, Burhi Gandak, Kiul, Kosi, Mahananada and Damodar. Till date, 23 projects have been sanctioned to create / rehabilitate STP capacity of 1898 MLD at an estimated cost of ₹4580 crore.

(c) Under Namami Gange programme, the projects for cleaning the river Ganga and its tributaries are approved by National Mission for Clean Ganga which are implemented through executing agencies of the concerned State Government or Central Public Sector Undertakings. The executing agencies award these projects to private sector agencies through competitive bidding process for execution. Some of these projects are also executed on hybrid annuity based Public-private partnership (PPP) model wherein the 40% of project capital cost is paid to the private concessionaire during the construction period while the remaining amount is paid during 15 years as annuities along with Operation & Maintenance (O&M) charges based on the satisfactory performance.

In addition, some projects / activities are being undertaken by the private companies under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

(d) The total contribution received under clean Ganga fund is ₹268.49 crore.

#### **Expenditure on National Action Plan for Climate Change**

\*75. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred by Government on the implementation of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) during the past three years;



(b) the details of the existing monitoring systems for the missions that are part of the NAPCC; and

(c) whether the progress reports of the missions identify the impact they had on the ground in terms of making communities more climate resilient and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The Government launched National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in 2008 with eight missions in specific areas of energy efficiency, solar energy, sustainable habitat, water, Himalayan ecosystem, forestry, agriculture and strengthening the scientific knowledge on climate change. The details of the expenditure incurred in the past three years on the implementation of each of the missions are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change (PMCCC) and the Executive Committee on Climate Change (ECCC) review the progress of National Missions under NAPCC.

(c) Yes, Sir. Some illustrative key achievements under the NAPCC are:

(i) National Solar Mission: A cumulative capacity of 24,567 MW has been installed till 30th November 2018; 194,700 solar pumps setup till August 2018; 45 solar parks in 21 states with an aggregate capacity of 26,500 MW sanctioned.

(ii) National Mission for Enhancing Energy Efficiency: The Perform, Achieve and Trade scheme under this mission has resulted in an energy saving of 8.67 Mtoe which has led to an emissions reduction of 31 million tonnes.

(iii) Under the National Mission for a Green India, afforestation activities were carried out in an area of 57,239.28 ha in forest and non-forest lands in eight States.

(iv) National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture: National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project imparted climate resilience to agriculture sector through research, demonstration and training. Also, around 24.2 million tonnes of neem coated urea was manufactured in 2016-17, reducing N<sub>2</sub>O emissions; A total of 1,59,813 ha has been brought under System of Rice Intensification, and 1,62,274 ha has been brought under Direct Seeded Rice system till 2016-17.

- (v) National Mission on Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem: Six thematic task forces set up; 11 state climate change cells set up to facilitate climate change action in the Himalayan states.
- (vi) National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change: 11 centres of excellence and 20 major R&D programmes are supported in different areas of climate change science and adaptation; State climate change centres have been established in 10 states; Global technology watch groups have been set up in eight different sectors.
- (vii) National Mission on Sustainable Habitat: Around 52.59 lakh individual household toilets were constructed; 4.32 lakh community and public toilets (number of seats) were constructed.
- (viii) National Water Mission: State specific action plans on water for water security; baseline studies in irrigation sector; desalination plant in collaboration with Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute.

**Statement**

*Details of expenditure incurred in the past three years (2015-16 to 2017-18) on implementation of each of the missions on climate change*

(1) National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture

Year	Expenditure (INR in crore)
2014-15	1356.28
2015-16	2121.84
2016-17	2603.55

(2) National Mission for a Green India

Year	Expenditure (INR in crore)
2015-16	70.22
2016-17	41.62
2017-18	46.98

(3) National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem and

(4) National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change:

Year	Expenditure (INR in crore)
2015-16	15.89
2016-17	43.47
2017-18	49.77

## (5) National Water Mission:

Year	Expenditure (INR in crore)
2015-16	5.74
2016-17	4.48
2017-18	1.08

## (6) National Solar Mission:

Year	Expenditure (INR in crore)
2015-16	3146.24
2016-17	2590.59
2017-18	1889.93

## (7) National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency:

Year	Expenditure (INR in crore)
2015-16	26.80
2016-17	0.00
2017-18	0.00

## (8) National Mission on Sustainable Habitat:

No specific funds have been allocated or are sought for the Mission on Sustainable Habitat, which is being implemented through three flagship missions/ programmes of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, which are Atal Mission on Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart Cities Mission.

### Violation of ceasefire in Jammu and Kashmir

641. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken by Government for continuous violation of ceasefire by Pakistani troops in Jammu and Kashmir areas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any message has been conveyed by Indian Government to Pakistani Government about consequence of these ceasefire violations; and

(c) whether any assurance has been given by Pakistani Government to stop such activities along Indian Borders and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Appropriate retaliation to the ceasefire violations, as required, has been carried out by Indian Army / BSF. In addition, all violations of ceasefire are taken up with Pakistan authorities at the appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between the Directorate Generals of Military Operations of the two countries. BSF, too, holds talks at various levels with its counterpart *viz.* Pakistan Rangers.

Diplomatically, India has repeatedly emphasised, including at the highest level, the need for Pakistan to uphold the sanctity of the Line of Control (LC) and the International Border in Jammu and Kashmir as its obligations emanating from the Shimla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration.

#### **Draft Defence Production Policy**

642. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the provisions of the Draft Defence Production Policy, 2018 apply retrospectively;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) with respect to the upcoming purchase of 114 new planes, will the New Defence Production Policy, 2018 be applicable in the determination of eligible Indian Offset Partners; and
- (d) if so, details of the applicable provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) The new Defence Production Policy, 2018 has not yet been finalized.

#### **Modernisation of Armed Forces**

643. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of allocation of budget and actual expenditure incurred on modernisation of Armed Forces during the last three years;
- (b) whether Government has any proposal to allow the private sector to play a major role in the production of weapons for the Armed Forces;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for the modernisation of Armed Forces in view of constant military threats by our neighbours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Budget Allocation and Expenditure incurred under modernization (Capital Acquisition) Head under Defence Services Estimates (DSE) for the last three years and the current year is tabulated below:

(₹ in crore)				
Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Modified Appropriation	Expenditure
2015-16	77,406.69	65,400.00	61,699.39	62,235.54
2016-17#	69,898.51	62,619.36	64,853.86	69,280.16
2017-18*	69,473.41	68,965.24	68,980.89	72,732.20
2018-19	74,115.99	-	-	54,230.94

(# figure excludes MF, ECHS, DGQA, NCC, RR, DGOF and R&D)

(\* figure excludes MF and ECHS)

(Expenditure in respect of Financial Year 2018-19 is upto November, 2018)

(b) and (c) In May 2001, the Defence industry sector, which was hitherto reserved for the public sector, was opened up to 100% for Indian private sector participation, with Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 26% both subject to licensing. Further, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry has notified revised FDI policy under which FDI is allowed under automatic route upto 49% and beyond 49% through Government route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded.

During the last three years and current year (upto October, 2018) out of total 188 contracts, 121 contracts have been signed with Indian vendors for procurement of defence equipment for Armed Forces such as Helicopters, Survey vessel, Radar, Ballistic Helmets, Artillery Guns, Simulators, Missiles, Bullet Proof Jackets, Electronic Fuzzes, and ammunition.

(d) Government is taking measures for modernization of the Armed Forces, through procurement of new equipment and upgrading of existing equipment and systems. The modernization projects are being progressed as per the approved Capital Acquisition Plans and in terms of the extant Defence Procurement Procedure.

**Air Force Base in Nellore, Andhra Pradesh**

644. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air Force has asked Andhra Pradesh Government to provide land in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh for setting up an Air Force base;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Chief Air Marshal of IAF's Southern Command has also met Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal and response of Andhra Pradesh Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Indian Air Force (IAF) took up a case to acquire land for basing a radar at Nellore in April 2011. Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Air Command (SAC) met Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on 11.9.2018 in which issue of land at Nellore also came up for discussion. For transfer of State Government land measuring 63.06 acres at Marupur village, Mandal Podalaku, District Sri Potti Sreamulu (SPSR), Nellore for establishment of Medium Powered Radar Station, funds have been deposited with District Collector, Nellore.

**Foreign companies in defence sector under Make in India programme**

645. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposal to establish defence production units of foreign companies under Make in India programme;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether shares of any public sector defence units or units as a whole have been sold out to private units or are in that process, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) vide press note 5 (2016) notified revised FDI policy under which FDI in defence is allowed under automatic route upto 49% and

beyond 49% through Government route whenever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded. This implies that any foreign company can set up defence production unit under the automatic route subject to manufacturing license requirement under the extant rules. Since, the launch of 'Make in India' programme, one foreign investment proposal (more than 49% FDI) of M/s Indo Russian Helicopter Ltd has been approved in defence sector for Foreign Investment more than 49% of shareholding under the Government Route (Indian Partner: Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) - 50.5%, Foreign Partner: Joint Stock Company Rosonboronexport (RoE), Moscow, Russia & Joint Stock Company Russian Helicopters (RH), Moscow, Russia - 49.5%). In addition, 12 foreign investment proposals for the following companies were also approved in the defence sector under the Government Route:

- (i) M/s Punj Lloyd Limited
- (ii) M/s Idea Forge Technology Private Limited
- (iii) M/s Sasmos Het Technologies Limited
- (iv) M/s Dynamatic Technologies Limited
- (v) M/s Mahindra Telephonic Integrated Systems Limited
- (vi) M/s Indian Rotorcraft Limited
- (vii) M/s BJ Elbit Advanced Systems Private Limited
- (viii) M/s Safran Engineering Services India Private Limited
- (ix) M/s Tata Sikorsky Aerospace Limited
- (x) M/s Quantum Simulators Private Limited
- (xi) M/s Idea Forge Technology Private Limited
- (xii) M/s Alpha-Elsec Defence and Aerospace Systems Private Limited.

(c) Government shareholding in Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited (MIDHANI), Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited (GRSE), Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL), Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) have been partially divested through an offer for sale / Initial Public Offering.

**Expenditure for widows and dependant of martyred soldiers**

646. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of expenditure on the scheme for widows and dependant of martyred soldiers; and

(b) whether there is any current scheme / project for education and empowerment of martyred soldiers' daughters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Widows and dependent of martyred soldiers are covered under the various schemes run for welfare of ex-servicemen, disabled, missing and killed in action. No segregated data for expenditure on widows and dependent of martyred soldiers is available.

(b) There is no specific scheme / project for education and empowerment of dependent family members of the martyred soldiers. However, they are covered under various schemes the details of which are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of schemes/projects for education and empowerment of widows and dependent family members of martyred soldiers*

**Schemes:****(1) Financial Assistance provided to the families / NoKs of the Martyrs:**

- (i) Liberalized Family Pension.
- (ii) Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity.
- (iii) Ex-gratia lump sum compensation.
- (iv) Disability / War injury element of pension (in case of disabled soldiers).

**(2) Welfare Schemes provided through Kendriya Sainik Board (KSB) to Ex- I Servicemen / families, including families of Martyrs and disabled soldiers as per their eligibility on making application:**

- (i) Penury Grant
- (ii) Education Grant



- (iii) Officer Cadet Grant
- (iv) Disabled Children Grant
- (v) House Repair Grant
- (vi) Daughter's Marriage Grant / Widow Re-Marriage Grant
- (vii) Funeral Grant
- (viii) Medical Grant
- (ix) Orphan Grant
- (x) Vocational Training Grant for Widows
- (xi) Grant for treatment of serious diseases
- (xii) Prime Minister's Scholarship
- (xiii) Preferential allotment to the wards of those killed in action and disabled in the action (in that order) out of the 20 seats (approx.) in MBBS and BDS and 2 seats each in 6 IITs, available through the KSB.

(3) **Facilities provided to the families / NoKs of the Martyrs / disabled soldiers:**

- (i) Children Education Concession.
- (ii) Travel Concession:
  - (a) Rail Concession (for war widows).
  - (b) Air Travel Concession.
- (iii) Telephone Concession.

(4) **Financial Assistance provided under various Funds:**

- (i) Army Group Insurance Fund.
- (ii) Army Group Insurance Maturity.
- (iii) Army Wives Welfare Association Fund.
- (iv) Army Officer's Benevolent Fund.
- (v) Army Central Welfare Fund.

### **Recruitment of women in Air Force**

†647. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to recruit women in medical branch of Air Force;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step 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 DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) The Government is already recruiting women as Medical Officers and Nursing Officers under the Directorate General of Armed Forces Medical Services, which is a tri-service organisation and includes the Indian Air Force.

### **Defence Minister's visit to France**

648. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) details of the Defence Minister's visit to France during the last one year;
- (b) purpose of each visit of Defence Minister to France made during last one year;
- (c) details of the Indian Defence Minister's visit to Dassault plant in France during last one year; and
- (d) reasons / purpose of all such visits of Indian Defence Minister's visit to Dassault plant in France made during last one year?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Raksha Mantri visited France from 11-12 October 2018 as part of the annual defence dialogue at ministerial level as announced in the Joint Statement issued during the visit of the President of France to India in March 2018.

(c) and (d) As part of reciprocal exposure visits to defence industries organized during Ministerial visits, the official programme for Raksha Mantri included a visit to the Argenteuil plant of M/s Dassault Ltd. Raksha Mantri was briefed about the production processes underway at the facility.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Ammunition manufactured by private players for army**

649. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 41 Ordnance Factories, Army Base Workshops, Depots and Military Farms have been directed to wind up or put to alternative use of the production facilities and Government has decided to give licenses to 222 private companies for defence manufacturing and to ease the license policy, with 100 per cent FDI being allowed for products including those being manufactured by Ordnance Factories;

(b) the reasons for not reviving Government factories and privatizing them; and

(c) whether there are any plans for revival of these factories, especially Gun Carriage, Vehicle Factory, Ordnance Factory, Khamaria and Grey Iron Foundry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Ordnance Factories have not been directed to wind up or put to alternative use of the production facilities. Army Advance Base Workshops at Narangi and Udhampur are to be closed down by March, 2019. Further, 506, 508, 510 and 512 Army Base Workshops (50%) are to be corporatized on GOCO (Government Owned Contractor Operated) Model by April, 2019 and remaining Workshops by December, 2019. Also, 29 out of 31 Station Workshops except Delhi and Khadki are to be optimized and Static Workshop at Delhi is to be disbanded by March, 2019. Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki will be closed by July, 2019; Ordnance Depot, Shakurbasti is to be disbanded by December, 2019 and Vehicle Depot, Panagarh is to be closed by March, 2019. Regarding Military Farms, a decision has been taken to close 39 Military Farms of which 14 Military Farms have already been closed. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry has issued 394 licenses to 239 Indian Companies till October, 2018 for Defence Manufacturing. DIPP has also notified revised FDI policy under which FDI is allowed under automatic route up to 49% and beyond 49% through Government route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded.

(b) and (c) There is no plan for privatizing Ordnance Factories. Adequate attention is being paid to strengthen the production base of Ordnance Factories including these factories.

**Transfer of defence land to State Government**

650. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chief Minister of Karnataka wrote a letter to the Ministry for transfer of Defence land to State Government for construction of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and Road Under Bridges (RUBs), metro line etc.;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal received; and

(c) status of transferring Defence land to Karnataka Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Details and status of the proposals are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*The details of Proposals for use of defence land, forwarded by  
the Chief Minister of Karnataka:*

Sl. No.	Details of projects	Status
1.	Land required for formation of road as per Master Plan 2015 (24 mtr) from Ejipura Inner ring road to Sarjapura main road.	The proposals have been deliberated upon in meetings between Raksha Mantri and the Chief Minister of Karnataka.
2.	Construction of road connecting NH-7 upto Sanjivinagara in ward 7, Byatrayanapura.	
3.	Construction of road connecting NH-7 upto Hebbal Sarovara Layout via Amco layout in ward No.8.	
4.	Widening of existing Hosur Luskar Road as per the RMP-2015.	
5.	Widening of Lower Agaram road from Hosmat Hospital to 1st Main Road Viveknagar.	
6.	Widening of Lower Agaram road near Butchery.	

Sl. No.	Details of projects	Status
7.	Land to be handed over for alternate road from Kavalbyrasandra Main road to Modi Garden in ward No.47-D.J. Halli.	
8.	Land required for slip road in the Construction of elevated corridor / Flyover by integrating Ejipujra Main Road Inner Ring Road junction, Sony World Junction and Kendriya Sadana Junction along 100 feet inner ring road, Koramangala, Bangalore project.	
9.	Construction of additional loop to the existing ROB at Banasawadi (Maruthi Seva Nagar).	
10.	Construction of Byappanahali ROB in Bangalore.	
11.	Transfer of Defence land for Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. Project.	
12.	Land required for existing JC Nagar Government School.	

**Transfer of defence property to successors**

651. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 487 given in the Rajya Sabha on 30th July, 2018 and state:

(a) whether the Ministry will transfer the property at 9, Guru Gobind Singh Marg, HOR to Legal Heirs Trust as per rules and Lucknow Civil Courts Succession Orders;

(b) if so, by when and if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the property has been encroached by AFMSD and MEPTA for basketball / volleyball / unauthorised cycle / car parking, if so, by when shall these encroachments be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Civil Judge (Senior Division) Lucknow has held

Shri MC Bhutani, Ms Shanta Bhutani and late L.D. Bhutani as successors and that mutation can be done if it is not against the Indian law. The same will require legal vetting.

(c) This property is situated on Sy. No. 450 whereas basket ball/volley ball / cycle/car parking/MEPTA is on Sy. Nos. 368 and 452.

#### **Loyalty test for recruitment in Army**

†652. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to take a loyalty test before making recruitment in Army;
- (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 DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The present system of recruitment in the Army has stood the test of time and no need is felt to introduce any new criteria.

#### **Delay in production and delivery of Tejas aircraft by HAL**

653. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a delay in production and delivery of the indigenous Tejas light combat aircraft by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL);
- (b) if so, the details of the order placed with HAL for production of Tejas and if there is delay in the delivery, the details and reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken to resolve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Two contracts were signed between Indian Air Force (IAF) and Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., (HAL) for procurement of (i) 20 Initial Operational Clearance (IOC) standard aircraft, including 16 IOC fighters and 04 trainers on 31st March 2006 to be completed in December 2011 and (ii) 20 Final Operational Clearance (FOC) standard aircraft including 16 FOC fighters and four trainers on 23rd December 2010 to be completed by December 2016.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

At the time of placement of IOC order in 2006, it was expected that Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA), who is the Program Management Agency will obtain IOC in 2008, after which delivery was planned till December 2011. However IOC has been achieved by ADA in December 2013 that too only for 16 fighter version IOC aircraft, after which only, HAL could take up production and first IOC fighter aircraft was delivered in 2016-17.

Out of total 16 IOC fighter aircraft, 10 fighters have been delivered by HAL to IAF till date. HAL plans to deliver the balance 6 IOC fighter aircrafts by March 2019. The production of 4 IOC trainers can be taken up only after design clearance from ADA.

Production for 20 FOC (16 fighters and 4 trainers) aircraft will be taken up after FOC clearance by ADA.

(c) In order to fast track the production of LCA Tejas, the following initiatives have been taken:

- A High Powered Committee has been constituted to speed up the Final Operational Clearance of LCA.
- For ramping up production capacity from existing 8 aircraft to 16 aircraft per annum, Government of India (GoI) has sanctioned ₹ 1381.04 Crore in March, 2017. A steering committee has been constituted to monitor the progress.
- Establishment of second line for structural and equipping activities at Aircraft Division, HAL.
- Reduction in manufacturing cycle time through improved supply chain management, learning and augmentation of manpower.
- Increased the number of jigs for Front Fuselage, Centre Fuselage, Rear Fuselage, Wings and various sub-assemblies and established contracts for outsourcing to private partners.

**Alleged theft of ECHS data by private company**

654. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a possible theft of data of 50 lakh ex-servicemen by a private vendor;

(b) if so, whether the data were safely handed over to Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) by a vendor without retaining a copy and the vendor shared the data with a third party on termination of contract; and

(c) the reasons as to why the Ministry instead of ordering a probe into the matter asked ECHS to get a confirmation from the vendor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) There is no known input to suggest that data has been compromised. The data has been handed over to ECHS by SITL. However, some source codes and keys were not handed over. M/s SITL has not given any confirmation regarding retention of a copy of data of ESM despite repeated reminders. Action has been initiated for taking legal action against the firm.

#### **Government to Government contracts**

655. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) details regarding Government to Government contracts that have taken place since May 2014; and

(b) details of the countries with which India has entered into a Government to Government contract for defence purchases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Nine Inter-Government Agreements / Contracts have been signed with USA, Russia and France for capital procurement of Defence equipment such as Aircraft, Helicopters, Missiles, Artillery Guns and ships.

#### **Procurement of milk for Armed Forces**

656. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government takes stock of the number of animals viz. cow, dog, horse, camel reared by Defence Forces;

(b) if so, amount of milk and number of cows which have been sold to public in recent months;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and



(d) whether alternative arrangements have been made to fill the gap by procuring milk for Armed Forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Yes, Sir. The stock of cows for Defence Forces is taken by Military Farms.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Neither milk nor cows are sold to general public.

(d) At present milk for Indian Army is procured through various cooperatives affiliated with National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India (NCDFI).

#### **Provisions under Defence Procurement Procedure**

657. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements to be met by an Indian company to qualify as an Offset Partner for the purposes of Offset Credits claimed under the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP), 2013 and any other applicable regulations, policies and laws;

(b) details of all applicable regulations, policies and laws;

(c) list of defence procurements which have taken place in line with the above-mentioned criteria; and

(d) details of changes, if any in these requirements in subsequent iterations of the DPP and any other applicable laws, policies and regulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) According to the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) 2013, the requirements to be met by an Indian company to qualify as an Indian Offset Partner (IOP) for the purposes of Offset Credits are as follows:

(i) Indian enterprises and institutions and establishments engaged in manufacture of eligible products and / or provision of eligible services, including drdo, are referred to as the Indian Offset Partner (IOP).

(ii) The IOP shall, besides any other regulations in force, also comply with the guidelines / licensing requirements stipulated by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) as applicable.

- (iii) The Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) / Vendor / Tier-I sub-vendor will be free to select the IOP for implementing the offset obligation provided the IOP has not been barred from doing business by the Ministry of Defence (MOD).
- (iv) The agreement between the OEM / Vendor / Tier-I subvendor and the IOP shall be subject to the laws of India.
- (c) Ministry of Defence (MOD) does not sign defence procurement contracts with the IOPs.
- (d) There have been no changes in these requirements. However, as per the amendment in the Defence Offset Guidelines on 05.08.2015, during Technical Offset Evaluation Committee (TOEC), the vendor is expected to provide details pertaining to IOP wise work share, specific products and supporting documents indicating eligibility of IOPs in addition to conformity with other clauses in the offset guidelines. If the vendor is unable to provide these details at the time of the TOEC, the same may be provided to Defence Offset Management Wing (DOMW) either at the time of seeking offset credits or one year prior to discharge of offset obligations through that IOP.

#### **Reduction in production targets of ordnance factories**

†658. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:  
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:  
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to change in the Defence policy, the production target for 2018-19 of 41 ordnance factories has been reduced to Rupees ten thousand crores, whereby indigenous micro, small and medium size private factories engaged in manufacturing of defence equipments have been pushed to the verge of closure; and
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the supplies by these factories in May, 2018 against the orders placed in February, 2018 were refused and their orders were cancelled all of a sudden causing huge loss to these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Based on budget allocation for revenue expenditure to the Armed Forces, there has been reduction in procurement of supplies by Armed

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Forces. This has resulted in proportionate reduction in procurement of input materials by Ordnance Factories and some Ordnance Factories had to cancel / short close the Supply Orders placed on MSMEs.

### **Condition of labourers under BRO**

659. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of casual paid labourers under Border Roads Organisation (BRO) do not have good living conditions with required minimum basic amenities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that labourers working under BRO contracts are not getting due wages and arrears since 1st April, 2017;

(c) whether it is also a fact that labourers are also not having social security and other medical benefits; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and plans to disburse arrears of wages and implement leave proposals with other benefits for casual labourers including women workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) No, Sir.

The facilities provided to the Casual Paid Labour (CPLs) by Border Roads Organisation (BRO) are as under:

- (i) Preference in recruitment in Group 'C' & 'D'.
- (ii) Shelter for accommodation.
- (iii) Warming facilities for CPLs working above 8000 feet height.
- (iv) Free conveyance from place of residence to work site.
- (v) Creches for children of CPLs.
- (vi) Issue of ration on Government rates.
- (vii) In addition to Sundays, three national holidays are also given to the labourers as paid holiday.

CPLs wages are fixed by the Chief Engineer in consultation with Regional Labour Commissioner and such wages, are not less than the minimum wages fixed by the State Government under the Minimum wages Act 1948. Wages are being paid regularly.

The benefits of various Government schemes are as under:

- (i) Ex-gratia benefits.
- (ii) Compensation under Employees Compensation Act 1923 (ECA).
- (iii) Financial Assistance from Border Roads Special Relief Fund (BRSRE).
- (iv) Non productivity Bonus.
- (d) The question does not arise.

#### **Procurement of Very Short Range Air Defence**

660. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether allegations of procedural deviations continue to be levelled against the Army's multi-billion dollar deal for Very Short Range Air Defence (VSHORAD) in which Russia was declared the lowest bidder recently;

(b) whether two other contenders, MBDA of France and Sweden's SAAB protested as the announcement was made, alleging deviations to favour Russia; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to pacify other contenders by giving justification for the selection of Igla-S from Rosoboronexport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Capital procurement of defence equipment is undertaken from various domestic as well as foreign vendors, in accordance with the extant Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP), which incorporates provisions to ensure the highest degree of probity, public accountability, impartiality and transparency in the procurement process. Despite this, complaints related to various procedural aspects and allegations on corrupt practices, breach of integrity related issues etc, are received from various sources. All complaints are processed and disposed as per the current guidelines on the subject.

The case for procurement of Very Short Range Air Defence (VSHORAD) is presently at Contract Negotiation stage. After the opening of commercial bids and declaration of L-1 vendor, complaints were received from the other two competing vendors, namely. MBDA of France and SAAB from Sweden. The complaints were processed as per extant guidelines and appropriate replies given to the vendors.

**Solar power based pump water supply schemes**

661. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of solar power based pump water supply schemes in the country, State-wise and district-wise;
- (b) the number of habitations which are covered and proposed to be covered under the scheme in the country, particularly Punjab;
- (c) whether there is a delay in implementation, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal to extend solar based pump water supply scheme to other areas in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Rural Water Supply is a State subject. This Ministry separately does not administer any Solar Energy based pump water supply scheme. However, previously during 2012-13 and 2014-15 this Ministry with the Assistance of National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) provided financial assistance to 10 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for installation of Solar energy based dual pumps for piped drinking water supply in remote and backward areas of these States. Besides, States were also provided financial assistance during 2016-17 for installation of Solar Energy based pump water supply in collaboration with Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). The State wise updated number of Solar pumps schemes is being compiled and shall be submitted after receipt of the same from States.

(b) The number of habitations which are covered in the State of Punjab are being compiled and shall be submitted after receipt of the same.

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

(d) Under NRDWP, there is no separate allocation for the schemes based on Solar Energy. However, Ministry has recently launched 'Swajal' programme in 117 aspirational districts identified by NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog. Swajal has been conceived as a community demand driven, single village, preferably solar powered piped water supply schemes. The funding of such schemes is to be under the "Flexi-fund" of NRDWP where States can access 5% of funds, both Central and State share put together.

### **Safe drinking water to all habitations**

662. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people living in the rural areas of the country have no access to safe drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the Fully Covered, Partially Covered and Quality Affected areas, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of the schemes launched for providing safe drinking water and the steps taken to provide drinking water in all habitation of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) As reported by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, 74.75% of total rural population are Fully Covered [*i.e.* getting more than 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) safe drinking water], 20.79% rural population are Partially Covered (*i.e.* getting less than 40 lpcd) and 4.46% rural population are residing in Quality Affected habitations where some sources of drinking water are contaminated with chemical contaminants as on 13.12.2018. State/UT-wise details of Fully Covered, Partially Covered and Quality Affected habitations along with population as on 13.12.2018 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Rural Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. However, this Ministry assists the State Governments for improving coverage of rural drinking water supply by providing technical and financial assistance through Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) as per the budgetary allocation for the same. Under NRDWP, during 2018-19, ₹ 4168.82 crore have been released to the States till 13.12.2018.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of Fully Covered, Partially Covered and Quality Affected habitations along with population as on 13.12.2018*

Sl. No.	State	Fully Covered		Partially Covered		Quality Affected	
		No. of Habitations	Total Populations (in lakh)	No. of Habitations	Total Populations (in lakh)	No. of Habitations	Total Populations (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	324	2.35	76	0.3	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	34,604	241.76	13,392	121.67	367	2.91
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,210	6.08	4,287	6.28	28	0.05
4.	Assam	54,928	172.4	23,266	86.71	9,853	37.1
5.	Bihar	70,615	577.2	35,685	373.14	3,918	43.99
6.	Chhattisgarh	72,965	192.44	1,140	3.8	514	1.58
7.	Goa	345	7.3	2	0.01	0	0
8.	Gujarat	35,996	369.89	0	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	7,298	177.21	116	2.83	103	2.56
10.	Himachal Pradesh	43,086	54.71	10,183	10.98	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9,290	63.27	6,476	37.72	12	0.27
12.	Jharkhand	1,19,022	267.85	270	1.58	540	1.95
13.	Karnataka	23,120	187.98	35,862	202.04	792	5.13
14.	Kerala	6,052	125.67	15,141	331.6	327	7.44
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,27,298	525.42	0	0	150	0.6
16.	Maharashtra	89,427	533.72	9,912	95.14	194	4.11
17.	Manipur	2,133	17.43	829	6.01	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	3,982	10.41	5,991	14.39	7	0.07
19.	Mizoram	487	3.63	231	1.56	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Nagaland	735	9.37	711	7.36	4	0.02
21.	Odisha	1,54,385	349.62	133	0.53	2,495	7.72
22.	Puducherry	153	3.06	113	1.32	0	0
23.	Punjab	10,529	128.54	1,361	10.15	3,148	37.98
24.	Rajasthan	59,070	255.25	43,975	186.12	18,481	65.82
25.	Sikkim	830	1.64	1,246	2.93	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	96,033	379.69	3,980	15.86	1	0.01
27.	Telangana	14,543	123.91	9,456	94.92	360	5.8
28.	Tripura	4,935	26.84	1,361	6.66	2,427	11.41
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2,56,468	1,647.59	2,176	12.73	1,374	13.2
30.	Uttarakhand	22,781	42.39	16,515	28.78	15	0.76
31.	West Bengal	56,574	344.88	32,570	241.57	16,525	158.04
TOTAL		13,81,218	6,849.50	2,76,456	1,904.69	61,635	408.52
PERCENTAGE		80.34	74.75	16.08	20.79	3.58	4.46

#### Allocation of fund for construction of toilets in Gujarat

†663. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed to construct toilets in Chhota Udaipur district of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof for last two years and the extent to which these targets have been achieved; and

(c) the funds allocated and utilized during the last two years towards construction of toilets in said district, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As on date, there is no balance target of toilet construction for Chhota Udaipur district of Gujarat. The district had already been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is a demand driven programme, hence district-wise targets cannot be fixed. However, number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last two years in the district of Chhota Udaipur is as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed
1.	2016-17	71366
2.	2017-18	4907

(c) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is a demand driven programme, hence district-wise funds are not allocated, However, Central share released and utilized during last two years as per Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G) is as under:-

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Year	Funds released	Funds utilised
1.	2016-17	0	31.96
2.	2017-18	11.77	12.53

#### **RO system for purifying drinking water**

664. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of people are forced to consume unsafe water in various parts of rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto indicating the presence of any Central Government's monitoring agencies for water quality in the country;

(c) whether Government is considering any proposal to provide RO system operating through solar power for purifying and filtering contaminated water to avoid water-borne diseases in various rural areas of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (e) Rural drinking

water supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Government who plan, design, approve, execute, operate and maintain the schemes (including RO system operating through solar power for purifying and filtering contaminated water) for providing safe drinking water to rural population.

Under NRDWP, upto 5% of the funds released to States can be utilized for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQMS). Biological and chemical contamination of drinking water is being constantly monitored through 2,301 water quality testing laboratories.

The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for taking up schemes in water quality affected areas on priority. In addition, the Ministry had launched National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22.03.17 to provide safe drinking water to about 27,544 arsenic/fluoride affected rural habitations.

#### **Problem of drinking water**

665. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that problem of drinking water has been aggravated by the competing pressures of the eco-systems, the agriculture, industry and energy sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any scheme to earmark specific area/location including water bodies as a water resource for drinking purpose in proportion with the population of habitation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (e) Rural drinking

water supply is a State subject. This Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to the State Government towards their effort for the coverage of safe drinking water in all rural habitation. State Governments are empowered to plan, design, implement and execute drinking water supply in rural areas. States are empowered to take necessary steps for improving sustainability of drinking water sources through various measures including convergence of schemes like MGNREGA, etc. and earmarking specific locations including water bodies as a water resource under their State Acts.

#### **Performance of drinking water schemes**

666. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the performance of drinking water schemes and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(b) whether Government has conducted any survey regarding funds required for various States/Union Territories, including Karnataka to provide safe drinking water for all and if so, the details and the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Every year between February and April, Annual Action Plan (AAP) meetings are held with the Departments of State Governments dealing with rural drinking water supply, wherein the progress achieved under different components of National Rural Drinking Water programme (NRDWP) are reviewed and targets for the next financial year are fixed.

The physical and financial progress of NRDWP is also reviewed in National/Regional/State level review workshops, meetings and video-conferences. Further, the Ministry has restructured NRDWP to make it more competitive, outcome based and result oriented where the focus is on providing piped water supply to all rural population and households.

(b) Funds under NRDWP are released to all States as per pre-approved criteria as mentioned in NRDWP guideline as per the budgetary allocation under the programme. State/UT-wise details of funds released including the State of Karnataka till 13.12.2018 are given in the Statement.

**Statement***State/UT-wise details of funds released including Karnataka till 13.12.2018*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Release of funds under NRDWP
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.31
2.	Andhra Pradesh	103.87
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.65
4.	Assam	202.01
5.	Bihar	234.84
6.	Chhattisgarh	48.19
7.	Goa	1.67
8.	Gujarat	163
9.	Haryana	40.94
10.	Himachal Pradesh	85.43
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	154.53
12.	Jharkhand	66.48
13.	Karnataka	174.87
14.	Kerala	84.86
15.	Madhya Pradesh	175.41
16.	Maharashtra	239.06
17.	Manipur	37.73
18.	Meghalaya	36.05
19.	Mizoram	19.25
20.	Nagaland	17.36
21.	Odisha	77.5
22.	Puducherry	0
23.	Punjab	73.51

Sl. No.	State	Release of funds under NRDWP
24.	Rajasthan	508.52
25.	Sikkim	10.89
26.	Tamil Nadu	90.5
27.	Telangana	90.34
28.	Tripura	27.59
29.	Uttar Pradesh	499.59
30.	Uttarakhand	49.58
31.	West Bengal	788.29
TOTAL		4,168.82

#### **Open Defecation Free Mission**

667. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the improvements made in the Open Defecation Free Mission of Government, during the last one year;

(b) the data of toilets constructed in each State, district-wise;

(c) the details of amount spent in this mission and the average amount spent in constructing a toilet, State-wise;

(d) whether Government has any plan of action in achieving the mission of open defecation free country status year-wise and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is any joint programme with International Organisation and private agencies to achieve this mission and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Sanitation Coverage as on 1.12.2017 was 72.62%, which has increased to 96.61% as on 30.11.2018. 294 districts and 251383 villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) from 1.12.2017 to 30.11.2018. Around 3.33 crore Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed from 1.12.2017 to 30.11.2018 under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

(b) District-wise, details of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) from 1.12.2017 to 30.11.2018 are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), ₹ 12,000 is provided as incentive for construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL). It is not a reimbursement of the cost of the toilet, which may be lower or higher than this incentive amount, depending upon several factors. Details of Central and State expenditure under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) from 2.10.2014 to 12.12.2018 are given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) Union Government has set target of 100% Open-Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019. So far, 25 States/UTs have been declared ODF. The remaining States are on track to become ODF by 2nd October, 2019.

(e) No, Sir.

**Statement-I**

*District-wise details of IHHLs constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) from 1.12.2017 to 30.11.2018*

Sl. No.	State	District	IHHLs constructed during 1.12.2017 to 30.11.2018
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nicobars	38
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	North and Middle Andaman	3205
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	South Andamans	1952
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	159447
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	219812
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	187017
7.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	0
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	8461

1	2	3	4
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	0
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	136136
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	0
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	229
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	258324
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	180065
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	163974
16.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	0
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw	124
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	3462
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	101
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	842
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	0
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kra-Daadi	727
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey	137
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	0
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	Longding	629
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley	193
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	284
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	171
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	183
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	Slang	1152
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	0
32.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	335
33.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	85
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	2159
35.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	1751
36.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	0

1	2	3	4
37.	Assam	Baksa	4599
38.	Assam	Barpeta	123135
39.	Assam	Biswanath	48267
40.	Assam	Bongaigaon	14362
41.	Assam	Cachar	58220
42.	Assam	Charaideo	0
43.	Assam	Chirang	735
44.	Assam	Darrang	58103
45.	Assam	Dhemaji	18722
46.	Assam	Dhubri	51391
47.	Assam	Dibrugarh	32099
48.	Assam	Dima Hasao	7033
49.	Assam	Goalpara	3832
50.	Assam	Golaghat	44279
51.	Assam	Hailakandi	17563
52.	Assam	Hojai	29716
53.	Assam	Jorhat	38085
54.	Assam	Kamrup	38197
55.	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	0
56.	Assam	Karbi Anglong	31073
57.	Assam	Karimganj	44849
58.	Assam	Kokrajhar	26289
59.	Assam	Lakhimpur	54223
60.	Assam	Majuli	3474
61.	Assam	Morigaon	24806
62.	Assam	Nagaon	64145
63.	Assam	Nalbari	0
64.	Assam	Sivasagar	0



1	2	3	4
65.	Assam	Sonitpur	42234
66.	Assam	South Salmara Mancachar	17608
67.	Assam	Tinsukia	66750
68.	Assam	Udalguri	40766
69.	Assam	West Karbi Anglong	18842
70.	Bihar	Araria	236641
71.	Bihar	Arwal	44602
72.	Bihar	Aurangabad	190116
73.	Bihar	Banka	122372
74.	Bihar	Begusarai	230043
75.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	182015
76.	Bihar	Bhojpur	128460
77.	Bihar	Buxar	105135
78.	Bihar	Darbhangha	268453
79.	Bihar	Gaya	207960
80.	Bihar	Gopalganj	215616
81.	Bihar	Jamui	107712
82.	Bihar	Jehanabad	45578
83.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	146154
84.	Bihar	Katihar	172836
85.	Bihar	Khagaria	104032
86.	Bihar	Kishanganj	160690
87.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	75501
88.	Bihar	Madhepura	165394
89.	Bihar	Madhubani	389737
90.	Bihar	Munger	73154
91.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	351952
92.	Bihar	Nalanda	136984

1	2	3	4
93.	Bihar	Nawada	159267
94.	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	257513
95.	Bihar	Patna	118145
96.	Bihar	Purba Champaran	474854
97.	Bihar	Purnia	190101
98.	Bihar	Saharsa	137645
99.	Bihar	Samastipur	236530
100.	Bihar	Saran	234972
101.	Bihar	Sasaram (Rohtas)	54569
102.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	23087
103.	Bihar	Sheohar	73520
104.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	276065
105.	Bihar	Siwan	236749
106.	Bihar	Supaul	207491
107.	Bihar	Vaishali	162811
108.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	0
109.	Chhattisgarh	Balod	21306
110.	Chhattisgarh	Baloda Bazar	67496
111.	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	32800
112.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar (Jagdalpur)	34576
113.	Chhattisgarh	Bemetara	21408
114.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	6141
115.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	39597
116.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	7469
117.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	14258
118.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	1874
119.	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	30667
120.	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir - Champa	64762

1	2	3	4
121.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	7283
122.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	38224
123.	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha (Kabirdham)	31044
124.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	11933
125.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	82436
126.	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	3821
127.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	50414
128.	Chhattisgarh	Mungeli	4421
129.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	2884
130.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	28713
131.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1792
132.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	2448
133.	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	10292
134.	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	4750
135.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	7765
136.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7106
137.	Daman and Diu	Daman	0
138.	Daman and Diu	Diu	0
139.	Goa	North Goa	0
140.	Goa	South Goa	0
141.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0
142.	Gujarat	Amreli	0
143.	Gujarat	Anand	0
144.	Gujarat	Aravalli	1
145.	Gujarat	Banas kantha	4
146.	Gujarat	Bharuch	0
147.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	2172
148.	Gujarat	Botad	135

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1	2	3	4
149.	Gujarat	Chhota Udepur	0
150.	Gujarat	Dahod	1
151.	Gujarat	Dangs	0
152.	Gujarat	Devbhoomi Dwarka	0
153.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	261
154.	Gujarat	Gir Somnath	2
155.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	17
156.	Gujarat	Junagadh	0
157.	Gujarat	Kachchh	97
158.	Gujarat	Kheda	1488
159.	Gujarat	Mahisagar	0
160.	Gujarat	Mehsana	1
161.	Gujarat	Morbi	0
162.	Gujarat	Narmada	0
163.	Gujarat	Navsari	0
164.	Gujarat	Panchmahals	57
165.	Gujarat	Patan	887
166.	Gujarat	Porbandar	0
167.	Gujarat	Rajkot	0
168.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	0
169.	Gujarat	Surat	105
170.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	0
171.	Gujarat	Tapi	0
172.	Gujarat	Vadodara	0
173.	Gujarat	Valsad	0
174.	Haryana	Ambala	0
175.	Haryana	Bhiwani	1315
176.	Haryana	Charkhi Dadri	237

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1	2	3	4
177.	Haryana	Faridabad	0
178.	Haryana	Fatehabad	0
179.	Haryana	Gurgaon	0
180.	Haryana	Hisar	0
181.	Haryana	Jhajjar	0
182.	Haryana	Jind	0
183.	Haryana	Kaithal	0
184.	Haryana	Karnal	0
185.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	0
186.	Haryana	Mahendragarh	0
187.	Haryana	Mewat	2
188.	Haryana	Palwal	0
189.	Haryana	Panchkula	0
190.	Haryana	Panipat	0
191.	Haryana	Rewari	0
192.	Haryana	Rohtak	0
193.	Haryana	Sirsa	0
194.	Haryana	Sonipat	602
195.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	0
196.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	0
197.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	0
198.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	15
199.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	0
200.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	0
201.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	0
202.	Himachal Pradesh	Lahaul & Spiti	0
203.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	0
204.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	0

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1	2	3	4
205.	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	0
206.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	0
207.	Himachal Pradesh	Una	0
208.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	67521
209.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora	29613
210.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	79004
211.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	34050
212.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	24695
213.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	17025
214.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	79722
215.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	0
216.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	60298
217.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kishtwar	34970
218.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	32907
219.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	53343
220.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)	0
221.	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	44480
222.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	21258
223.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajauri	77370
224.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramban	25717
225.	Jammu and Kashmir	Reasi	25343
226.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	23823
227.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shopian	12746
228.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	122
229.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	54299
230.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	60410
231.	Jharkhand	Chatra	58740
232.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	50799

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1	2	3	4
233.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	79687
234.	Jharkhand	Dumka	79568
235.	Jharkhand	Garhwa	101829
236.	Jharkhand	Giridih	145026
237.	Jharkhand	Godda	98813
238.	Jharkhand	Gumla	112041
239.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	36920
240.	Jharkhand	Jamtara	21627
241.	Jharkhand	Khunti	16096
242.	Jharkhand	Koderma	0
243.	Jharkhand	Latehar	45485
244.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	0
245.	Jharkhand	Pakur	93742
246.	Jharkhand	Palamu	138600
247.	Jharkhand	Paschim Singhbhum	34121
248.	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	63395
249.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	0
250.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	132227
251.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	66685
252.	Jharkhand	Seraikela Kharsawan	52431
253.	Jharkhand	Simdega	49907
254.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	45017
255.	Karnataka	Ballari	71716
256.	Karnataka	Belagavi	185631
257.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	5
258.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	0
259.	Karnataka	Bidar	120784
260.	Karnataka	Chamarajanagara	3323

1	2	3	4
261.	Karnataka	Chikkaballapura	11713
262.	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	1
263.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	60618
264.	Karnataka	Davangere	1
265.	Karnataka	Dharwad	1
266.	Karnataka	Gadag	275
267.	Karnataka	Hassan	20
268.	Karnataka	Haveri	2197
269.	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	94869
270.	Karnataka	Kodagu	0
271.	Karnataka	Kolar	1
272.	Karnataka	Koppal	1229
273.	Karnataka	Mandya	782
274.	Karnataka	Mangalore (Dakshina Kannada)	2
275.	Karnataka	Mysuru	47003
276.	Karnataka	Raichur	147759
277.	Karnataka	Ramanagara	19
278.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	0
279.	Karnataka	Tumakuru	75912
280.	Karnataka	Udupi	0
281.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	2
282.	Karnataka	Vijayapur	103689
283.	Karnataka	Yadgir	62666
284.	Kerala	Alappuzha	0
285.	Kerala	Ernakulam	0
286.	Kerala	Idukki	0
287.	Kerala	Kannur	0
288.	Kerala	Kasargod	0



1	2	3	4
289.	Kerala	Kollam	0
290.	Kerala	Kottayam	0
291.	Kerala	Kozhikode	0
292.	Kerala	Malappuram	0
293.	Kerala	Palakkad	0
294.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	0
295.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	0
296.	Kerala	Thrissur	0
297.	Kerala	Wayanad	0
298.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	0
299.	Madhya Pradesh	Agar Malwa	0
300.	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	5325
301.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	27271
302.	Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	17729
303.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	23065
304.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	56625
305.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	28620
306.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	46029
307.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	0
308.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	0
309.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	46406
310.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	7886
311.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	60884
312.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	3018
313.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	24274
314.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	74234
315.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	48389
316.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	33819

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1	2	3	4
317.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	0
318.	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	0
319.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	1
320.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	1
321.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	18307
322.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	38166
323.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	40389
324.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	20812
325.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	0
326.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	36809
327.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	18560
328.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	32598
329.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	0
330.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	0
331.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	35882
332.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	9049
333.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	54733
334.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	43039
335.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	16164
336.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	33688
337.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	88607
338.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	0
339.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	55252
340.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	41519
341.	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	0
342.	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	46618
343.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	41013
344.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	3061

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1	2	3	4
345.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	67165
346.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	45762
347.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	0
348.	Madhya Pradesh	Umariya	30809
349.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	14787
350.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	44066
351.	Maharashtra	Akola	22799
352.	Maharashtra	Amravati	26109
353.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	55424
354.	Maharashtra	Beed	9944
355.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	0
356.	Maharashtra	Buldhana	55502
357.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	955
358.	Maharashtra	Dhule	35101
359.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	40644
360.	Maharashtra	Gondia	6824
361.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	27785
362.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	97862
363.	Maharashtra	Jalna	1
364.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	4166
365.	Maharashtra	Latur	17271
366.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	0
367.	Maharashtra	Nanded	54672
368.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	52951
369.	Maharashtra	Nashik	37284
370.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	17895
371.	Maharashtra	Palghar	609
372.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	31834

1	2	3	4
373.	Maharashtra	Pune	944
374.	Maharashtra	Raigad	1187
375.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	907
376.	Maharashtra	Sangli	996
377.	Maharashtra	Satara	14181
378.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	396
379.	Maharashtra	Solapur	19
380.	Maharashtra	Thane	0
381.	Maharashtra	Wardha	510
382.	Maharashtra	Washim	37254
383.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	124472
384.	Manipur	Bishnupur	7492
385.	Manipur	Chandel	7326
386.	Manipur	Churachandpur	9281
387.	Manipur	Imphal East	11485
388.	Manipur	Imphal West	8031
389.	Manipur	Jiribam	3520
390.	Manipur	Kakching	5254
391.	Manipur	Kamjong	4792
392.	Manipur	Kangpokpi	6530
393.	Manipur	Noney	2744
394.	Manipur	Pherzawl	1970
395.	Manipur	Senapati	6392
396.	Manipur	Tamenglong	4229
397.	Manipur	Tengnoupal	6241
398.	Manipur	Thoubal	9590
399.	Manipur	Ukhrul	14490
400.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	0

1	2	3	4
401.	Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	2989
402.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	1026
403.	Meghalaya	North Garo Hills	0
404.	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	0
405.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	6895
406.	Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills	4117
407.	Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills	95
408.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	5921
409.	Meghalaya	West Jaintia Hills	5139
410.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	0
411.	Mizoram	Aizawl	0
412.	Mizoram	Champhai	0
413.	Mizoram	Kolasib	0
414.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	2579
415.	Mizoram	Lunglei	10161
416.	Mizoram	Mamit	0
417.	Mizoram	Saiha	0
418.	Mizoram	Serchhip	0
419.	Nagaland	Dimapur	2085
420.	Nagaland	Kiphire	0
421.	Nagaland	Kohima	10377
422.	Nagaland	Longleng	0
423.	Nagaland	Mokokchung	0
424.	Nagaland	Mon	18673
425.	Nagaland	Peren	6423
426.	Nagaland	Phek	4432
427.	Nagaland	Tuensang	12683
428.	Nagaland	Wokha	4144

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1	2	3	4
429.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	0
430.	Odisha	Angul	43407
431.	Odisha	Balangir	146061
432.	Odisha	Baleswar	91696
433.	Odisha	Bargarh	83172
434.	Odisha	Bhadrak	56402
435.	Odisha	Boudh	22969
436.	Odisha	Cuttack	122951
437.	Odisha	Debagarh	0
438.	Odisha	Dhenkanal	93194
439.	Odisha	Gajapati	29869
440.	Odisha	Ganjam	287528
441.	Odisha	Jagatsinghapur	64084
442.	Odisha	Jajapur	87407
443.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	21405
444.	Odisha	Kalahandi	36301
445.	Odisha	Kandhamal	58321
446.	Odisha	Kendrapara	59474
447.	Odisha	Kendujhar	40201
448.	Odisha	Khordha	75922
449.	Odisha	Koraput	55515
450.	Odisha	Malkangiri	17182
451.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	80026
452.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	58287
453.	Odisha	Nayagarh	24281
454.	Odisha	Nuapada	22646
455.	Odisha	Puri	86750
456.	Odisha	Rayagada	45082

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1	2	3	4
457.	Odisha	Sambalpur	50286
458.	Odisha	Sonepur	55735
459.	Odisha	Sundargarh	51307
460.	Puducherry	Karaikal	6903
461.	Puducherry	Puducherry	15946
462.	Punjab	Amritsar	2129
463.	Punjab	Barnala	884
464.	Punjab	Bathinda	1255
465.	Punjab	Faridkot	2516
466.	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	32
467.	Punjab	Fazilka	4750
468.	Punjab	Ferozepur	941
469.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	322
470.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	16132
471.	Punjab	Jalandhar	2581
472.	Punjab	Kapurthala	383
473.	Punjab	Ludhiana	1
474.	Punjab	Mansa	2354
475.	Punjab	Moga	513
476.	Punjab	Muktsar	1676
477.	Punjab	Nawanshahr	254
478.	Punjab	Pathankot	7694
479.	Punjab	Patiala	2012
480.	Punjab	Rupnagar	855
481.	Punjab	S. A. S Nagar	84
482.	Punjab	Sangrur	7733
483.	Punjab	Tarn Taran	9174
484.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	0

1	2	3	4
485.	Rajasthan	Alwar	37064
486.	Rajasthan	Banswara	31662
487.	Rajasthan	Baran	0
488.	Rajasthan	Barmer	59562
489.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	30958
490.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	37075
491.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	0
492.	Rajasthan	Bundi	3984
493.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	0
494.	Rajasthan	Churu	0
495.	Rajasthan	Dausa	943
496.	Rajasthan	Dholpur	1153
497.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	0
498.	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	0
499.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	1
500.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	2
501.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	0
502.	Rajasthan	Jalor	10621
503.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	0
504.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	0
505.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	56926
506.	Rajasthan	Karauli	49866
507.	Rajasthan	Kota	5786
508.	Rajasthan	Nagaur	0
509.	Rajasthan	Pali	0
510.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	101
511.	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	38
512.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	0



1	2	3	4
513.	Rajasthan	Sikar	0
514.	Rajasthan	Sirohi	3113
515.	Rajasthan	Tonk	19541
516.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	75648
517.	Sikkim	East Sikkim	0
518.	Sikkim	North Sikkim	0
519.	Sikkim	South Sikkim	0
520.	Sikkim	West Sikkim	0
521.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	42740
522.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	0
523.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	135865
524.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	72240
525.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	111881
526.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	44355
527.	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	65337
528.	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari (Nagercoil)	46
529.	Tamil Nadu	Karur	32396
530.	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	87356
531.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	0
532.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	78013
533.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	864
534.	Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris (Udhagamandalam)	0
535.	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	0
536.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	35496
537.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	39957
538.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	90301
539.	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	22148
540.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	29293

1	2	3	4
541.	Tamil Nadu	Theni	2153
542.	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	0
543.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	24418
544.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	18320
545.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	51812
546.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur	44110
547.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	75103
548.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvarur	48373
549.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	145030
550.	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	196131
551.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	60992
552.	Telangana	Adilabad	40568
553.	Telangana	Badradri Kothagudem	43692
554.	Telangana	Jagtial	0
555.	Telangana	Jangaon	13254
556.	Telangana	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	71853
557.	Telangana	Jogulamba Gadwal	43015
558.	Telangana	Kamareddy	38554
559.	Telangana	Karimnagar	14
560.	Telangana	Khammam	17435
561.	Telangana	Komaram Bheem Asifabad	27576
562.	Telangana	Mahabubabad	94809
563.	Telangana	Mahabubnagar	78376
564.	Telangana	Mancherial	35012
565.	Telangana	Medak	0
566.	Telangana	Medchal	0
567.	Telangana	Nagarkurnool	63698
568.	Telangana	Nalgonda	97136

1	2	3	4
569.	Telangana	Nirmal	64868
570.	Telangana	Nizamabad	1
571.	Telangana	Peddapalli	0
572.	Telangana	Rajanna Siricilla	0
573.	Telangana	Rangareddi	49286
574.	Telangana	Sangareddy	52287
575.	Telangana	Siddipet	0
576.	Telangana	Suryapet	36710
577.	Telangana	Vikarabad	86678
578.	Telangana	Wanaparthy	27718
579.	Telangana	Warangal	0
580.	Telangana	Warangal Rural	53561
581.	Telangana	Yadadri	40807
582.	Tripura	Dhalai	16425
583.	Tripura	Gomati	7826
584.	Tripura	Khowai	2907
585.	Tripura	North Tripura	19032
586.	Tripura	Sepahijala	25185
587.	Tripura	South Tripura	16830
588.	Tripura	Unakoti	17647
589.	Tripura	West Tripura	22688
590.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	190055
591.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	216956
592.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	319085
593.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	120351
594.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	157661
595.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	87550
596.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	437151

1	2	3	4
597.	Uttar Pradesh	Bagpat	12086
598.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	239455
599.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	265140
600.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	197130
601.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	103868
602.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	347756
603.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	197973
604.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	258714
605.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	2
606.	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	213032
607.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	162313
608.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	181378
609.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	93920
610.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	204290
611.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	163316
612.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	94998
613.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	196425
614.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	82253
615.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	201591
616.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	143145
617.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0
618.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	0
619.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	252939
620.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	292024
621.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	319243
622.	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	38974
623.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	12
624.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	353139

1	2	3	4
625.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	118516
626.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	291000
627.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	75125
628.	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar (Amroha)	66282
629.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	73782
630.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	127048
631.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	136266
632.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanshiram Nagar (Kasganj)	71060
633.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	99994
634.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	294980
635.	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur Kheri	346832
636.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	70449
637.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	163038
638.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras)	107712
639.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	245164
640.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	70167
641.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	158591
642.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	133474
643.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	138671
644.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	1
645.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	73928
646.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	116161
647.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	1626
648.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	128853
649.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	265039
650.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	244241
651.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	132432
652.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	144247

1	2	3	4
653.	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	156692
654.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	175575
655.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	98397
656.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	185513
657.	Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	155
658.	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	64104
659.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	141662
660.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	387606
661.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	166260
662.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	226269
663.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	208809
664.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	82284
665.	Uttarakhand	Almora	1
666.	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	0
667.	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	0
668.	Uttarakhand	Champawat	0
669.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	0
670.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	117
671.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	38
672.	Uttarakhand	Pauri (Garhwal)	10
673.	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	1
674.	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	0
675.	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	87
676.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	1
677.	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	39
678.	West Bengal	Alipuduar	85745
679.	West Bengal	Bankura	170417
680.	West Bengal	Birbhum	5038

1	2	3	4
681.	West Bengal	Cooch Behar	83
682.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	32255
683.	West Bengal	Darjeeling	11395
684.	West Bengal	Hooghly	56226
685.	West Bengal	Howrah	163
686.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	31603
687.	West Bengal	Jhargram	14813
688.	West Bengal	Malda	613
689.	West Bengal	Midnapur East	26
690.	West Bengal	Midnapur West	10782
691.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	55448
692.	West Bengal	Nadia	1
693.	West Bengal	North 24 Paraganas	973
694.	West Bengal	Paschim Bardhaman	512
695.	West Bengal	Purba Bardhaman	1943
696.	West Bengal	Purulia	189025
697.	West Bengal	Siliguri	20277
698.	West Bengal	South 24 Paraganas	13139
699.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	43683

**Statement-II**

*The Details of Central and State expenditure under Swachh  
Bharat Mission (Gramin) from 2.10.2014 to 12.12.2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Centre Exp. (₹ in crore)	State Exp. (₹ in crore)	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.96	0.03	18.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2498.95	2273.25	4772.20

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	191.83	92.46	284.29
4.	Assam	2616.46	313.63	2930.09
5.	Bihar	2309.07	1404.40	3713.47
6.	Chhattisgarh	1485.83	885.63	2371.46
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.59	4.15	20.74
8.	Daman and Diu	0.99	0.45	1.44
9.	Goa	25.75	8.58	34.34
10.	Gujarat	1804.14	965.52	2769.66
11.	Haryana	185.44	89.35	274.79
12.	Himachal Pradesh	218.13	35.61	253.73
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	402.13	55.50	457.63
14.	Jharkhand	1728.61	1037.99	2766.60
15.	Karnataka	2507.97	1696.66	4204.63
16.	Kerala	198.75	120.63	319.38
17.	Madhya Pradesh	3614.49	2085.27	5699.76
18.	Maharashtra	2614.60	1458.18	4072.78
19.	Manipur	113.82	13.82	127.64
20.	Meghalaya	247.11	35.25	282.35
21.	Mizoram	50.31	6.26	56.57
22.	Nagaland	141.14	17.58	158.72
23.	Odisha	3223.20	1717.47	4940.66
24.	Puducherry	32.25	17.76	50.01
25.	Punjab	205.80	185.98	391.77
26.	Rajasthan	3787.25	1993.56	5780.81
27.	Sikkim	14.55	2.84	17.39
28.	Tamil Nadu	2163.10	1301.15	3464.26
29.	Telangana	1028.07	618.39	1646.46



1	2	3	4	5
30.	Tripura	180.74	23.65	204.39
31.	Uttar Pradesh	9883.43	6182.28	16065.71
32.	Uttarakhand	501.09	59.35	560.44
33.	West Bengal	2745.14	1445.29	4190.43
TOTAL		46754.70	26147.90	72902.60

#### Utilisation of water for drinking and sanitation purposes

668. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that quantity of drinking water used for sanitation purposes in almost all the toilets that have the flushing system is more than the amount used for drinking purposes;

(b) whether the Ministry is considering to segregate drinking water from sanitation water and supply it to the areas where there is scarcity of drinking water, for better utilisation; and

(c) if so, the cost for taking up such an exercise for the whole country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation promotes twin-leach pit toilets and Rural Pans. Rural Pans are specially designed to consume less amount of water *i.e.* less than 1.5 L as compared to urban pan per use. The slopes are steep at an angle of 28 to 29 degree requiring less water for use of toilets.

#### Allocation for utilisation of Solar Energy

669. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state whether the Ministry is considering to increase allocation for utilisation of Solar Energy, in Drinking Water Infrastructure, in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): Under NRDWP, there is no separate allocation for the schemes based on Solar Energy. However, Ministry has

recently launched 'Swajal' programme in 117 Aspirational districts identified by NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog. Swajal has been conceived as a community demand driven, single village, preferably Solar Powered piped water supply schemes. The funding of such schemes is to be under the "Flexi-fund" of NRDWP where States can access 5% of funds, both Central and State share put together.

### **Provision of clean drinking water**

670. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the problem of non-availability of safe drinking water continues in many States including Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the funds sanctioned/spent for this purpose in each State/UT during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (d) whether Government is working on a mission to provide clean tap-water for drinking purposes; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. This Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to the State Government towards their effort for the coverage of safe drinking water in all rural habitation. State Governments are empowered to plan, design, implement and execute drinking water supply in rural areas. State Governments plan rural drinking water supply schemes based on their assessment of available and safe water sources in an area. The status of availability of drinking water State/UT-wise is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) State/UT-wise details of funds released and expenditure incurred during last three years and current year till 12.12.2018 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. This Ministry has restructured National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to make it more competitive, outcome based and result-oriented wherein focus is on providing Piped Water Supply to all rural households.

**Statement-I***State/UT-wise status of availability of drinking water*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Fully Covered Habitations	No. of Partially Covered Habitations	No. of Quality Affected Habitations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	34,604	13,392	367
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,210	4,287	28
4.	Assam	54,928	23,266	9,853
5.	Bihar	70,615	35,685	3,918
6.	Chhattisgarh	72,965	1,140	514
7.	Goa	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	35,996	0	0
9.	Haryana	7,298	116	103
10.	Himachal Pradesh	43,086	10,183	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9,290	6,476	12
12.	Jharkhand	1,19,022	270	540
13.	Karnataka	23,120	35,862	792
14.	Kerala	6,052	15,141	327
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,27,298	0	150
16.	Maharashtra	89,427	9,912	194
17.	Manipur	2,133	829	0
18.	Meghalaya	3,982	5,991	7
19.	Mizoram	487	231	0
20.	Nagaland	735	711	4

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Odisha	1,54,385	133	2,495
22.	Puducherry	153	113	0
23.	Punjab	10,529	1,361	3,148
24.	Rajasthan	59,070	43,975	18,481
25.	Sikkim	830	1,246	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	96,033	3,980	1
27.	Telangana	14,543	9,456	360
28.	Tripura	4,935	1,361	2,427
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2,56,468	2,176	1,374
30.	Uttarakhand	22,781	16,515	15
31.	West Bengal	56,574	32,570	16,525
TOTAL		13,81,218	2,76,456	61,635

**Statement-II***State/UT-wise details of funds released and expenditure incurred during last three years and current year till 12.12.2018*

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		as on 13.12.2018							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.16	0	0.22	0	0	0	0.31	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	170.05	190.6	204	157.38	233.09	267.03	103.87	97.39
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.4	66.23	92.84	95.71	63.08	62.93	66.65	41.64
4.	Assam	277.58	216.19	348.06	203.09	474.8	387.2	202.01	157.01
5.	Bihar	202.73	295.38	373.81	473.29	355.6	216.21	234.84	50.78
6.	Chhattisgarh	60.83	64.64	84.28	65.66	49.84	49.89	48.19	32.64
7.	Goa	1.66	0	1.19	3.35	0	1.83	1.67	1.4
8.	Gujarat	229.46	265.75	278.5	265.16	290.86	315.14	163	119.69
9.	Haryana	122.65	149.07	111.53	114.2	88.82	87.34	40.94	56.55

10.	Himachal Pradesh	58.77	65.29	83.31	64.73	101.85	129.42	85.43	59.88
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	192.12	202.72	225.14	219.94	325.33	344.86	154.53	118.36
12.	Jharkhand	132.09	133.7	131.74	157.89	209.09	171.47	66.48	73.3
13.	Karnataka	278.08	349.52	343.72	339.83	365.81	272.77	174.87	200.16
14.	Kerala	48.05	64.45	75.22	74.21	95.16	95.53	84.86	66.22
15.	Madhya Pradesh	193.73	381.15	232.26	212.48	135.51	163.35	175.41	160.34
16.	Maharashtra	330.88	567.02	404.45	412.32	282.47	187.84	239.06	112.57
17.	Manipur	27.92	43.44	39.38	18.87	66.25	68.3	37.73	47.5
18.	Meghalaya	31.24	30.92	40.42	49.29	85.91	87.37	36.05	26.57
19.	Mizoram	17.32	23.16	24.49	24.82	46.1	25.93	19.25	34.31
20.	Nagaland	34.53	61.9	36.84	36.2	17.88	18.77	17.36	17.36
21.	Odisha	103.19	163.61	134.96	100.14	83.59	93.48	77.5	71.97
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0.29	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	42.79	36.57	51.89	53.56	173.29	103.64	73.51	71.79
24.	Rajasthan	526.75	480.21	1,072.92	681.21	714.24	728.81	508.52	395.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Sikkim	12.05	12.49	19.42	15.21	17.51	11.6	10.89	16.67
26.	Tamil Nadu	150.35	154.12	174.68	175.08	185.1	191.4	90.5	88.96
27.	Telangana	97.71	106.42	133.09	111.89	843.56	592.47	90.34	300.62
28.	Tripura	31.68	39.97	43.73	38.73	83.93	42.77	27.59	45.89
29.	Uttar Pradesh	490.31	646.46	621.95	639.54	472.52	616.77	499.59	376.43
30.	Uttarakhand	60.06	98.18	71.86	99.69	110.28	138.2	49.58	54.59
31.	West Bengal	216.85	288.75	418.97	423.68	996.68	599.45	788.29	349.35
TOTAL		4,206.99	5,197.91	5,875.16	5,327.15	6,968.15	6,071.77	4,168.82	3,245.59

*Source: format D-1.*

**Impact assessment of NRDW Mission**

671. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an impact assessment study of National Rural Drinking Water (NRDW) Mission since its inception;
- (b) if so, the results thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for not undertaking such a study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. There has been an impact assessment study of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in the year 2017-18. The Ministry had assigned the work of independent assessment of Piped Water Supply Schemes [Single Village Scheme (SVS) and Multi Village Schemes (MVS)] in 5,600 villages regarding their functionality status to Quality Council of India (QCI). QCI undertook the assessment of 4332 schemes comprising 3193 SVS and 1139 MVS covering 5610 villages. The findings of QCI reveals that 78.19 % Piped Water Supply schemes were functional at village level.

**Access to clean, safe and reliable toilets**

672. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether around 732 million people in India do not have access to clean, safe and reliable toilets, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) whether Swachh Bharat Mission has generated significant interest in addressing the urgent sanitation issue in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has set target of 100 per cent open defecation free in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the names of the States which are lagging behind in achieving the target; and
- (e) the remedial measures taken by Government to achieve the target?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) No. Since the launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October 2014, 8.93 crore individual household toilets have been built. As a result, the national rural sanitation coverage has increased from 39% in 2014 to over 97% as on 12.12.2018. India is on track to become Open Defecation Free (ODF) in 2019. Detailed State/UT-wise sanitation coverage is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Since the launch of SBM(G) on 2nd October, 2014, 8.93 crore toilets have been constructed under SBM(G) as on 12.12.2018. 5,35,541 villages, 2,43,362 Gram Panchayats, 5659 Blocks, 554 Districts, and 25 States/UTs, namely, A & N Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).

(c) to (e) Union Government has set target of 100% open-defecation free India by 2nd October, 2019. So far, 25 States/UTs have been declared ODF. The remaining States are on track to become ODF by 2nd October, 2019.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise percentage of rural households which have access to toilet facilities as on 12.12.2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	% of rural households with access to toilets
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	100.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00
4.	Assam	98.83
5.	Bihar	88.88
6.	Chandigarh	100.00

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1	2	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	100.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.00
9.	Daman and Diu	100.00
10.	Goa	76.22
11.	Gujarat	100.00
12.	Haryana	100.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	100.00
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	100.00
15.	Jharkhand	100.00
16.	Karnataka	100.00
17.	Kerala	100.00
18.	Lakshadweep	100.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	100.00
20.	Maharashtra	100.00
21.	Manipur	100.00
22.	Meghalaya	100.00
23.	Mizoram	100.00
24.	Nagaland	100.00
25.	Odisha	74.68
26.	Puducherry	100.00
27.	Punjab	100.00
28.	Rajasthan	100.00
29.	Sikkim	100.00
30.	Tamil Nadu	100.00

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1	2	3
31.	Telangana	94.13
32.	Tripura	95.64
33.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00
34.	Uttarakhand	100.00
35.	West Bengal	98.32
	TOTAL	97.21

**Providing toilet to every houses**

†673. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to provide a toilet to every house under Swachh Bharat Mission in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of toilets constructed so far in Bihar and the number of those which are under construction; and

(d) whether Government is aware of the fact that funds meant for construction of toilet is being misappropriated on a large scale at block level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) The Government had launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [(SBM(G)] with effect from 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to achieve universal sanitation coverage by 2nd October 2019 by ensuring all rural households have access to toilet facilities. The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets.

(c) 93.37 lakh Individual household latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed under SBM(G) in Bihar since 2.10.2014 to 12.12.2018.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Sanitation is a State subject and its implementation is the responsibility of the State governments. However, if any such specific instance comes to notice the same is referred to the State Govt to enquire into and to address appropriately as per existing instructions in this regard.

**Project proposal for fostering research collaboration**

674. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had invited project proposal during June 2018 aimed at fostering research collaboration among various R and D institutions, academia and organisations in the country to adopt cross cutting multi-disciplinary, multi-organizational approach, while addressing any scientific problem falling under overall mandate of National programme;

(b) if so, whether Ministry had received project entitled 'Climate change database for impact assessment and development: adaptation and mitigation options for Kerala' - a multi-disciplinary simulation and modeling, during 11th June, 2018;

(c) if so, whether this project consists more than 25 research organizations of Universities, National Institutes including IIT Kharagpur; and

(d) if so, present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Potable water from sea**

675. SHRI PARIMAL NATHAWANI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any policy to make sea water potable, keeping in view the problem of shortage of drinking water in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any plants have been set up in Government sector to make sea water potable and if so, the utility of the same;

(d) whether Government also proposes to take any step for converting impure water other than sea water into potable water; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), an autonomous institute under Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has developed Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) technology for conversion of sea water into potable water. There is no proposal in Ministry of Earth Sciences to formulate policy in this regard.

(b) When sea surface water is put in vacuum, it evaporates and the vapours are condensed by cold deep sea water to obtain potable water. This principle behind the LTTD technology has been employed to generate potable water for local population.

(c) NIOT has set up 3 LTTD plants in Kavaratti, Agatti and Minicoy islands of Lakshadweep having a capacity of generating one lakh litre of potable water per day in each of the plants. These plants have become main source of drinking water for islanders. The LTTD technology is employed for setting up 6 more desalination plants in Lakshadweep.

(d) Ministry of Earth Sciences is not involved in matters related to conversion of impure water other than sea water into potable water.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Climate change impact assessment projects for Kerala**

676. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that 100 scientists from about 28 research organization of the country are developing Climate Change Adaptation Programmes and Decision Support to assess climate change impact in Kerala.

(b) if so, whether the above report states that the Minister of Earth Sciences will consider the project entitled 'Climate change database for impact assessment and development: adaptation and mitigation options for Kerala' - a multi-disciplinary simulation and modeling amounting to ₹ 79 crores, to study climate change impact in Kerala State; and

(c) if so, details of present status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Cyclone warning centre at Thiruvananthapuram**

677. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to set up Cyclone Warning Centre in Thiruvananthapuram with several incidents of tropical cyclones and severe weather events striking over Kerala and Karnataka coasts in the recent times;

(b) whether Ministry is also planning to set up another C-Band Doppler Weather Radar at Mangalore; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the scheduled time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) IMD has already established CWC at Thiruvananthapuram to provide cyclone warning services and related severe weather warning services for Kerala, Karnataka and Lakshadweep Islands. It is working since 1st October 2018.

(b) Yes Sir, IMD has a plan to install C-band Doppler Weather Radar at Mangalore.

(c) Details are yet to be finalized.

#### **Exemption in EIA process**

678. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has notified exempting real estate projects with a built up area of upto 50,000 square metres, from the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and from obtaining a prior environmental clearance;

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

(c) its impact on the groundwater or surface water resources and pollution in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Ministry has issued a Notification *vide* S.O.5733 (E) dated 14th November 2018 wherein in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government has delegated the power to local bodies such as Municipalities, Development Authorities, District Panchayats as the case may be, to ensure the compliance of the environmental conditions as specified in the Appendix of the Notification in respect of building or construction projects with built-up area  $\geq$  20,000 sq. mtrs. to 50,000 sq. mtrs. and industrial sheds, educational institutions, hospitals and hostels for educational institutions  $\geq$  20,000 sq. mtrs. upto 1,50,000sq. mtrs. along with building permission and to ensure that the conditions specified in the Appendix are complied with, before granting the occupation certificate/completion certificate.

Subsequently *vide* Notification No. S.O.5736 (E) dated 15th November 2018, the Ministry has exempted Building or Construction projects with a built-up area upto 50,000 square metres, from the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and from obtaining a prior environmental clearance. Local bodies such as Municipalities, Development Authorities and District Panchayats, shall stipulate environmental conditions while granting building permission, for the Building or Construction projects with built-up area  $\geq$  20,000 sq. m. and  $<$ 50,000 sq. m. and industrial sheds, educational institutions, hospitals and hostels for educational institutions from built-up area  $\geq$  20,000 sq.m. to  $<$ 1,50,000 sq.m. as specified in Notification S.O. 5733(E) dated 14th November, 2018"

Further, the Ministry in the Notification dated 14th November, 2018 has specified various environmental conditions, *inter alia*, for Topography and natural drainage; Air Quality and Noise; Waste Management; Green cover; Top soil preservation and re-use; Water Conservation; Rain Water Harvesting; Ground Water Recharge; and Transport to address the issues related to impact on the ground and surface water and pollution in the area.

However, the operation of both the aforesaid notifications has been stayed by the Hon'ble High Court *vide* order dated 26th November 2018 in the matter of Social Action for Forest and Environment *vs.* Union of India in W.P.(C) 12570/2018. The notification dated 14th November 2018 has also been stayed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench *vide* order dated 3rd December 2018 in the matter of Shashikant Vithal Kamble *vs.* Union of India & Ors. in O.A. no 1017/2018.

### **Clean Technologies Training Programmes**

679. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any training programme has been organised for adoption of clean technologies under the Clean Technology Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there exists any mechanism by which the impact of such training programmes is assessed; and
- (d) if so, an appraisal of the effectiveness of such programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, for the purpose of controlling pollution had initiated a Clean Technology scheme during the period 1994-2017. Under the scheme, proposals were invited from various institutions in the country including entrepreneurs. The proposals, after examination, were approved and budget sanctioned as per the scheme. The above clean technology scheme has now been merged in Pollution Abatement scheme.

The scheme intended to promote pilot plant on clean technology in the area of waste minimization, energy conservation, pollution abatement, water recycling under use., etc. The approved projects include a component for training workshop, dissemination of information to stakeholders, etc.

(d) To evaluate the effectiveness of such clean technology projects, the Ministry has constituted an Expert Committee which includes expert and officers from Central Pollution Control Board. The projects are evaluated by the Committee and recommended to the industries for adoption.



**Approval by NBWL in Gir sanctuary**

680. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Board of Wild Life (NBWL) had allowed limestone mining on 417.35 hectares of the Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ) of Gir sanctuary, even though the Gujarat High Court has put a stay on final notification of Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ) of Gir protected area; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Standing Committee recommended the proposal without even conducting a field visit or assessment of the impact of mining on 417 hectares of land within 10 kms. of Eco-Sensitive Zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Standing Committee of NBWL in its 48th meeting held on 27th March 2018 had recommended the proposal for use of 417.35 ha. land for mining activity within 10 km. ESZ of Gir Wildlife Sanctuary.

(b) The Standing Committee of NBWL considers proposals based on the recommendation of the State Board for Wildlife and the mitigation measures suggested by the State Chief Wildlife Warden during the appraisal. The Standing Committee of NBWL recommended the proposal based on the facts and records submitted by the State Board for Wildlife as well as that of the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State of Gujarat.

**Abatement of pollution in rivers**

681. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the most polluted rivers in the country, State-wise;

(b) the major reasons for the pollution in the rivers in the last three years;

(c) steps taken by Government to curb and decrease pollution in the water bodies and the rivers in the country; and

(d) whether Government has implemented the guidelines given under the National River Conservation Plan and if so, the details and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Pollution load in rivers has increased over the years, due to rapid urbanization and industrialization. Rivers in the country are mainly polluted due to discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluents. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the State Pollution Control Boards monitors the water quality of rivers across the country through a network of monitoring stations under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme. As per the report published by CPCB in September 2018, 351 polluted river stretches have been identified on 323 rivers based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution. The State-wise details of identified polluted river stretches are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Pollution abatement of rivers and water bodies is a continuous and ongoing process. It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage being generated and ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into the rivers and water bodies, thereby polluting them. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and conservation and management of lakes and wetlands under a separate scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA), on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments.

NRCP {excluding Ganga and its tributaries, which are handled by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR) from 01/08/2014 onwards} has so far covered polluted stretches of 33 rivers in 76 towns spread over 15 States in the country at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 4801.57 crore, and Central share of ₹ 2337.73 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes. Sewage treatment capacity of 2520.43 mld (million litres per day) has been created so far under the NRCP. NPCA has so far covered 150 identified wetlands and lakes in 24 States and 1 Union Territory and Central share of ₹ 936.41 crore has been released so far to the State Governments for conservation of lakes and wetlands.

State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocation, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), in various cities/towns under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs as well as Namami Gange programme of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR).

To ensure proper treatment of municipal wastewater before discharge into the rivers, CPCB has issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in April, 2015 to all the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in the country for setting up of STPs in their respective States. CPCB has also issued directions in October, 2015 to municipal authorities of 66 metropolitan cities and State capitals under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated for abatement of pollution of rivers.

Further, to control discharge of industrial effluents, CPCB and respective SPCBs/PCCs monitor industries with respect to effluent discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. To improve the monitoring of compliance, directions have been issued by CPCB to specific industries to install online 24x7 effluent monitoring systems. Steps have also been taken by CPCB to promote low waste concept in grossly water polluting industries, particularly those located on the river banks.

(d) The Ministry has formulated guidelines for submitting project proposals for funding under NRCP. Project proposals are received from the State Governments from time to time for taking up pollution abatement works in towns along various rivers, and are considered for financial assistance under NRCP subject to their conformity with the NRCP guidelines, pollution status, prioritization, appraisal by independent institutions and availability of Plan funds. The projects under NRCP are funded on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments as per the guidelines.

#### *Statement*

##### *State-wise Polluted River Stretches*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Polluted River Stretches	Number
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kundu, Tungabhadra, Godavari, Krishna, Nagavali	5
2.	Assam	Bharalu, Borsola, Deepar Bill, Digboi, Kamalpur, Panchnai Brahamputra, Kharsang, Pagidia, Barak, Baroi Bega, Beki, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Borbeel, Bordoibam Beelmukh, Burhidihing, Dhansiri, Dikhow, Dikrong, Diplai, Disang, Gabharu, Holudunga, Jai	44

1	2	3	4
		Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Killing, Kohora, Kulsi, Malini, Mora Bharali, Parashali, Puthimari, Ranga, Samaguri, Sankosh, Silsako, Sorusola, Son, Sonai, Tenga Pukhuri	
3.	Bihar	Sirsia, Farmar, Ganga, Poonpun, Ram Rekha, Sikrahna	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo, Kharoon, Mahanadi, Seonath, Kelo	5
5.	Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	Damangang	
6.	Delhi	Yamuna	1
7.	Goa	Sal, Mandovi, Talpona, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Sinkerim, Tiracol, Valvant, Zuari	11
8.	Gujarat	Amlakhadi, Bhadar, Bhogavo, Khari, Sabarmati, Vishwamitri, Dhadar, Triveni, Amravati (Tributary of Narmada), Damanganga, Kolak, Mahi, Shedhi, Tapi, Anas, Balehwar Khadi, Kim, Meshwa, Mindhola, Narmada	20
9.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Yamuna	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Sukhana, Markanda, Sirsa, Ashwani, Beas, Giri, Pabbar	7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Devika, Banganga, Chunt Kol, Gawkadal, Tawi, Basanter, Chenab, Jhelam, Sindh	9
12.	Jharkhand	Garga, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Damodar, Jumar, Konar, Nalkari	7
13.	Karnataka	Arkavathi, Lakshmantirtha, Malprbha, Tungabhadra, Bhadra, Cauvery, Kabini, Kagina, Kali, Krishna, Shimsha, Asangi Nalla, Bhima, Kumardhara, Netravathi, Tunga, Yagachi	17
14.	Kerala	Karamana, Bharathapuzha, Kadambayar, Keecheri, Manimaia, Pamba, Bhavani, Chitrapuzha, Kadalundy, Kallai, Karuvannur, Kavvai, Kuppam, Kuttியady, Mogral, Periyar. Peruvamba, Puzhackal, Ramapuram, Thirur, Uppala	21

1	2	3	4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Chambal, Khan, Kshipra, Betwa, Sone, Gohad: Kolar, Tapi, Bichia, Chamla, Choupan, Kalisot, Kanhan, Katni, Kunda, Malei, Mandakini (MP), Newaj, Parvati, Simrar, Tons, Wainganga	22
16.	Maharashtra	Godavari, Kalu, Kundalika, Miths, Morna, Mula, Mutha, Nira, Vel, Bhima, Indrayani, Mula-Mutha, Pawana, Wainganga, Wardha, Ghod, Kanhan, Kolar (Man), Krishna, Mor, Patalganga, Pedhi, Penganga, Purna, Tapi, Urmodi, Venna, Waghur, Wena, Bindusar, Bori, Chandrabhaga, Darna, Gima, Hiwara, Koyna, Pehlar, Sina, Titur, Amba, Bhatsa, Gomai, Kan, Manjeera, Panchganga, Panzara, Rangavali, Savitri, Surya, Tansa, Ulhas, Vaitarna, Vashisti	53
17.	Manipur	Nambul, Imphal, Iril, Khuga, Khujairok, Lokchao, Manipur, Thoubai, Wangjing	9
18.	Meghalaya	Umkhrah, Umshyrpi, Kyrhukhia, Nonbah, Umtrew, Lukha, Myntdu	7
19.	Mizoram	Tiau, Tiawng, Tuipui, Tuivawl, Chite, Mat, Saikah, Tuikual, Tuirial	9
20.	Nagaland	Dhansiri, Dzuna, Chathe, Dzu, Dzucha, Sano	6
21.	Odisha	Gangua, Guradih Nallah, Kathajodi, Nandirajhor, Daya, Kuakhai, Banguru Naliah, Bheden, Brahamani, Budhabalnaga, Kusumi, Mahanadi, Mangala, Nagavalli, Nuna, Ratnachira, Rushikulya, Sabulia, Serua	19
22.	Puducherry	Arasalar, Chunnambar	2
23.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Satluj, Kali Bein, Beas	4
24.	Rajasthan	Banas, Chambal,	2
25.	Sikkim	Maney Khola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta	4
26.	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery, Sarabanga, Thirumanim Uthar, Vasista, Bhavani, Tambirapani	6
27.	Telangana	Musi, Manjeera, Nakkavagu, Karakavagu, Maner, Godavari, Kinnersani, Krishna	8

1	2	3	4
28.	Tripura	Burigaon, Gumti, Haora, Juri, Khowai, Manu	6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Hindon, Kalinadi, Varuna, Yamuna, Gomti, Ganga, Ramganga, Betwa, Ghaghara, Rapti, Sai, Saryu	12
30.	Uttarakhand	Bhela, Dhela, Suswa, Kichha, Kalyani, Ganga, Kosi, Nandour, Pilkhar	9
31.	West Bengal	Vindhadhari, Mahananda, Churni, Dwarka, Ganga, Damodar, Jalangi, Kansi, Mathabhanga, Barakar, Dwarakesbwar, Kaljani, Karola, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Siabati, Teesta	17
GRAND TOTAL			351

#### **Draft India Cooling Action Plan (ICAP)**

682. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft India Colling Action Plan (ICAP) provide for an approach towards design and construction of housing to enable cooling for the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIGs), if so, the details of measures envisaged;

(b) whether the ICAP provide for retrofitting guidelines for existing buildings, infrastructure and services, if so, guidelines developed therefor; and

(c) whether the ICAP will be integrated with Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment and the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The overarching goal of India Cooling Action Plan (ICAP), presently at draft stage, is to provide sustainable cooling and thermal comfort for all, including Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIGs), while securing environmental and socio-economic benefits for the society. One of the priority areas identified by the draft ICAP, is support for targeted programmes to enable cooling for the economically weaker segment.

**EIA study for environment clearance to redevelop South Delhi**

683. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Environment Impact Assessment study was carried out before granting clearance to NBCC to fell 16,500 trees for redevelopment of South Delhi areas, as Delhi suffers from some of the worst air pollution in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for granting the same despite hazardous air quality in Delhi; and

(c) efforts that were proposed and conditions imposed to replenish the lost green cover, if such clearance for felling trees was indeed granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) accords prior environmental clearance for projects or activities listed in the Schedule to the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 (and its amendments) after having followed the prescribed process in the said notification. The Ministry after having followed the prescribed process in the EIA Notification, 2006 has granted environmental clearance to the re-development of general pool residential colonies at Netaji Nagar, Nauroji Nagar and Sarojini Nagar in favour of M/s NBCC India Limited, subject to stipulation of various environmental safeguards in terms of the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Environmental Clearances are granted with specific stringent conditions which are both project specific and general in nature as well as mitigative measures in accordance with the Environment Management Plan Report which is prepared on the basis of the study and are to be complied with by the project proponents. The compliance of these conditions is strictly assessed / evaluated / monitored by the concerned authorities at the State and Central level.

Permission for cutting/felling of trees is under the jurisdiction of State Forest Department and NOC/permission before felling of trees is required to be obtained from them under the Delhi Preservation of Trees Act, 1994.

In order to protect the environment, different conditions were stipulated in the environmental clearances issued to these projects which *inter-alia* includes:

- The project proponent shall obtain all necessary clearance/ permission from all relevant agencies including town planning authority before commencement of work. All the construction shall be done in accordance with the local building byelaws.
- The project proponent shall obtain necessary clearance/ permission from concerned authority before felling any tree.
- The project proponent should comply with the directions given by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal *vide* its Order dated 4th September, 2017 in the matter of OA No. 553 of 2016 and Order dated 22nd September, 2017 in the matter of MA No. 1154 of 2017 in OA No. 553 of 2016.
- A minimum of 1 tree for every 80 sqm of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. Preference should be given to planting native species. Where the trees need to be cut, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 (*i.e.* planting of 10 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained in compliance with the directions given by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal *vide* its Order dated 4th September, 2017 in the matter of OA No. 553 of 2016.

#### **Diversion of forest land**

684. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) when was the request from Karnataka Government received in the Ministry for diversion of 595 hectares of forest land in Karwar, Yellapura and Dharwad division for Hubli-Ankola Railway Project;

(b) whether it is a fact that Regional Empowered Committee (REC) has cleared the proposal and is now before the Standing Committee of National Board of Wildlife; and

(c) if so, the present status of the issue and by when the Ministry will give its final clearance to start the work on the above line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Government of Karnataka *vide* their letter dated 24.10.2016 submitted the proposal for diversion of 595.64 ha. of



forest land in Karwar, Yellapura and Dharwad Divisions for Hubli-Ankola Railway project for seeking prior approval under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) and (c) The said proposal was considered in the Regional Empowered Committee (REC) meetings held on 05/05/2017, 10/07/2017 and 29/08/2017. The REC in its meeting held on 29/08/2017 observed that the User Agency has already submitted a proposal for Wildlife clearance. The REC opined that as the project is located in the Western Ghat Region, an important Bio-diversity hotspot, a critical appraisal of the project from the Wildlife perspective needs to be done. Therefore, it advised the State Government to obtain the clearance from the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife (NBWL).

Further, the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) in its 48th meeting held on 27th March 2018 considered the proposals and decided to refer back to the State Government along with the reports of the NTCA and Site Inspection Committee with an advice to get the issue examined by the State Board for Wildlife (SBWL) and submit the recommendations of the SBWL for further necessary action.

#### **Pollution free Delhi and other cities**

†685. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQE KARIM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan to make Delhi and other cities pollution free, considering cleanliness campaign being a priority of Government;

(b) if so, the details of these plans; and

(c) by when these cities will become free from pollution, details thereof including current status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Central Government has notified a Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) and Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) for prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution in Delhi and NCR. The Central Government has also finalized National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) under the Central Sector "Control of Pollution" Scheme as a long-term time bound national level strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country in a comprehensive manner. The overall objective is to augment and evolve effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country besides ensuring comprehensive

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. The NCAP focuses on collaborative and participatory approach comprising all sources of pollution and coordination between relevant Central Ministries, State Governments, local bodies and other stakeholders. Hundred and two (102) non-attainment cities have been selected for formulation and implementation of city specific action plan under NCAP. In addition, NCAP has many peripheral components viz. Technical Assessment Cell, technology support, sharing of international best practices, awareness and capacity building, source apportionment studies, plantation drive, intensive inspection drive etc. to support the time bound implementation of NCAP. Details of current status of the 102 Non-attainment cities are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*The details of status of ambient air quality for 102 non-attainment cities during 2017*

State/Union Territory	Sl. No.	City	Annual average concentration in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
			SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Guntur	5	26	69
	2.	Kumool	5	15	82
	3.	Nellore	5	27	65
	4.	Vijaywada	6	29	99
	5.	Vishakhapatnam	9	17	73
Assam	6.	Guwahati	7	16	106
	7.	Nagaon	7	16	75
	8.	Nalbari	6	16	95
	9.	Sibsagar	7	13	81
	10.	Silchar	6	10	49
Bihar	11.	Bodhgaya	11	22	77
	12.	Muzaffarpur	11	20	167
	13.	Patna	5	39	156
Chandigarh	14.	Chandigarh	2	16	109

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhattisgarh	15.	Bhillai	8	21	97
	16.	Korba	11	19	58
	17.	Raipur	10	27	103
Delhi	18.	Delhi	7	68	241
Gujarat	19.	Ahmedabad	14	29	120
	20.	Surat	16	26	106
Himachal Pradesh	21.	Baddi	2	26	173
	22.	Damtal	2	10	62
	23.	Kala Amb	3	14	119
	24.	Nalagarh	2	21	147
	25.	Paonta Sahib	3	13	84
	26.	Parwanoo	2	6	65
	27.	Sunder Nagar	2	10	73
Jammu and Kashmir	28.	Jammu	4	18	149
	29.	Srinagar	-	-	-
Jharkhand	30.	Dhanbad	15	37	238
Karnataka	31.	Bangalore	2	31	92
	32.	Devanagere	4	8	87
	33.	Gulburga	3	27	54
	34.	Hubli-Dharwad	5	25	79
Madhya Pradesh	35.	Bhopal	4	15	93
	36.	Dewas	14	19	75
	37.	Gwalior	10	17	110
	38.	Indore	11	21	80
	39.	Sagar	2	12	69
	40.	Ujjain	13	15	75
Maharashtra	41.	Akola	9	10	127
	42.	Amravati	12	13	106

1	2	3	4	5	6
	43.	Aurangabad	10	33	83
	44.	Badlapur	26	68	159
	45.	Chandrapur	4	29	146
	46.	Jalgaon	13	31	77
	47.	Jaina	9	39	101
	48.	Kolhapur	21	37	90
	49.	Latur	5	20	81
	50.	Mumbai	3	18	151
	51.	Nagpur	9	27	102
	52.	Nashik	12	22	81
	53.	Navi Mumbai	22	45	105
	54.	Pune	21	65	102
	55.	Sangli	9	43	76
	56.	Solapur	16	34	64
	57.	Ulhasnagar	27	67	149
Meghalaya	58.	Byrnihat	33	13	174
Nagaland	59.	Dimapur	2	10	138
	60.	Kohima	2	5	114
Odisha	61.	Angul	9	25	94
	62.	Balasore	4	11	83
	63.	Bhubneshwar	2	18	91
	64.	Cuttack	4	31	86
	65.	Rourkela	10	15	117
	66.	Talcher	10	30	96
Punjab	67.	Amritsar	11	27	168
	68.	DeraBassi	6	12	93
	69.	Gobindgarh	7	34	136

1	2	3	4	5	6
	70.	Jalandhar	13	24	223
	71.	Khanna	9	23	139
	72.	Ludhiana	10	28	162
	73.	Naya Nangal	6	12	90
	74.	Pathankot/Dera Baba	7	12	90
	75.	Patiala	5	10	101
Rajasthan	76.	Alwar	8	32	134
	77.	Jaipur	8	30	177
	78.	Jodhpur	6	21	180
	79.	Kota	8	28	130
	80.	Udaipur	7	34	126
Tamilnadu	81.	Tuticorin	14	13	132
Telangana	82.	Hyderabad	6	28	108
	83.	Nalgonda	5	24	60
	84.	Patencheru	5	24	78
Uttar Pradesh	85.	Agra	4	19	185
	86.	Allahabad	4	40	140
	87.	Anpara	17	32	153
	88.	Bareilly	11	21	195
	89.	Firozabad	9	32	221
	90.	Gajraula	22	35	206
	91.	Ghaziabad	22	34	280
	92.	Jhansi	7	19	113
	93.	Kanpur	7	45	224
	94.	Khurja	23	21	208
	95.	Lucknow	8	26	246
	96.	Moradabad	21	35	217

1	2	3	4	5	6
	97.	Noida	12	38	216
	98.	Raebareli	11	17	141
	99.	Varanasi	10	38	244
Uttarakhand	100.	Kashipur	-	-	111
	101.	Rishikesh	22	27	128
West Bengal	102.	Kolkata	6	41	120

#### Ban on use of animals for circus

686. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to ban animals for entertainment purposes like circus;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number and name of animals/birds which can be reared by public;

(d) whether it is a fact that recent orders for regular check up of pet animals and birds drew criticism among public; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified the draft Performing Animals (Registration) (Amendment) Rules, 2018 *vide* G.S.R. 1142(E) dated 28.11.2018 for seeking objections and suggestions within a period of thirty days, stating that no animals shall be used for any performances or exhibition at any circus or mobile entertainment facility.

(c) This Ministry does not maintain the details of animals which can be reared by public.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet shop) Rules, 2018 to make pet shops accountable and prevent cruelty incurred to animals. The

draft rules had been kept in public domain from 16.12.2016 to 14.01.2017 asking for comments on the draft rules. Comments were received which were taken into account while finalising the rules.

#### **Melting of ice at Antarctica**

687. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate at which Antarctica continent is losing ice has doubled since 2012;

(b) if so, whether any study was made to assess the impact on environment and rise in sea-level; and

(c) whether any long-term planning is made to face the situation, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C, brought out by the Inter governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in October 2018, global temperature increase between 1.5 and 2°C is projected to initiate irreversible loss of West Antarctic ice sheet and marine sheet instability (MISI), which may result in multi-meter rise in sea level over hundreds to thousands of years.

(c) India is constructively engaged in addressing the challenges of climate change at the global level and is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), its Kyoto Protocol, and Paris Agreement. Further, the Ministry of Earth Sciences has a National Centre of Polar Ocean Research (NCPOR) for addressing various scientific, technical issues related to Antarctica.

#### **Cases of death of tigers**

688. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of tiger deaths are rising in various National Parks and Tiger reserves due to poaching, road and rail accidents;

(b) the details of the tiger deaths during the last three years including killing of tigers in Maharashtra and Odisha;

(c) whether safe corridors for animals have been built alongside these reserves, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has any proposal to relocate the villages from the outskirts or near the boundaries of such reserves/National Parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The incidents of tiger deaths due to poaching (including seizures) during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 are 21, 41 and 28 respectively, while due to road and rail accidents during the same period are 3, 5 and 2 respectively.

(b) Details of tiger deaths from 2015 to 2017, including Maharashtra and Odisha, as reported by States, are as follows:-

Sl. No.	State	2015	2016	2017
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1	-
3.	Assam	5	7	16
4.	Bihar	2	4	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	2	2
6.	Karnataka	15	17	16
7.	Kerala	6	5	2
8.	Madhya Pradesh	15	32	27
9.	Maharashtra	12	17	21
10.	Nagaland	-	1	-
11.	Odisha	1	1	1
12.	Rajasthan	1	4	1
13.	Tamil Nadu	6	8	3
14.	Telangana	-	2	-
15.	Uttarakhand	10	14	17
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4	4	8
17.	West Bengal	3	1	-
18.	Delhi	-	2 (seizure)	-
TOTAL		81	122	115



(c) As per section 38 O (1) (g) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the National Tiger Conservation Authority has delineated 32 major tiger corridors across the country which are fine tuned and operationalised through site specific Tiger Conservation Plan mandated under section 38 V of the said Act.

(d) 'The National Tiger Conservation Authority (Normative Standards of Tourism Activities and Project Tiger) Guidelines, 2012' issued under section 38 O (1) (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has an incentivized voluntary village rehabilitation plan which is funded under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger on receipt of proposal from the States.

#### **Restriction on use of plastic in packaging**

689. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of that large-scale use of plastic in packaging industry which is hazardous to the environment and human life;

(b) action Government proposes to take to reduce use of plastic in packaging of water and food items which are difficult to be recycled their thickness is lesser than 40 micron;

(c) whether Government proposes to put restrictions on packaging industry for not using plastic in packaging of food and water by suggesting appropriate alternative material; and

(d) whether Government has done R&D to identify an alternative to plastic for use in packaging industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Central Pollution Control Board has assigned a study to Indian Institute of Toxicological Research (IITR), Lucknow to study "Impact of Plastic Waste Disposal on Soil and Water Quality at Lucknow Dumpsites". The soil and water quality data revealed that the heavy metals, chloride, phthalates migrate from plastic waste into the surrounding medium. The leachate can cause considerable pollution problems by contaminating the surrounding soil, ground or surface water.

(b) and (c) The Government has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. As per the provisions of Rules there is a prohibition for use of plastic bags, plastic

sheet or like with thickness less than 50 microns. The Rules prohibit the use of carry bags made of recycled plastic or products made of recycled plastic for storing, carrying, dispensing or packaging ready to eat or drink food stuff. Further, sachets using plastic material are prohibited for storing, packing or selling gutkha, tobacco and pan masala.

(d) Government has identified Compostable plastic as one of the alternative. The Rules define norms for compostable plastic. Further, to promote the use of compostable plastic, the provision of minimum thickness of fifty microns has been made inapplicable to carry bags made up of compostable plastic, conforming IS/ISO 17088.

#### **Death of lions in Gir forest, Gujarat**

690. SHRI JOGINIPALLY SANTOSH KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the recent deaths of Asiatic Lions in Gir forest of Gujarat, the Central and the State Governments have stepped up their efforts for conservation of the rare wild cat;

(b) whether Government has begun work on a proposal for conservation of the rare species including translocation of the lions to a new home within Gujarat and monitoring of the ecology; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Central and the State Government have stepped up their efforts for conservation of the Asiatic Lion. Considering the need to have better protection to Asiatic Lion, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has approved the Asiatic Lion conservation project with a total budget of ₹ 9784.50 lakh under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Development of Wildlife Habitat (with a ratio 60:40 of Central and State share respectively). The project includes the following major components:

1. Habitat improvement
2. Habitat and wildlife protection
3. Veterinary care, rescue and conflict management
4. Eco-development and relocation.

(b) and (c) As per the information received from State Government of Gujarat, there is no proposal for translocation of the Lions to a new home within Gujarat.

**Corporate Environmental responsibility charges for infrastructure projects**

691. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has decided to charge corporate environmental responsibility charges, against development of infra, mining, power, Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) projects at the time of environmental clearance;

(b) if so, project-wise details thereof;

(c) details of fund managed and utilized project-wise; and

(d) whether Government had devised any robust mechanism to monitor the expenditure of such fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) *vide* Office Memorandum dated 1st May, 2018 has delineated a procedure for stipulating fund allocation towards the Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER) related activities for various green field and brown field developmental projects. The fund allocation towards CER related activities varies from 0.125 to 2 percentage of capital investment which *prima-facie* depends upon the nature and capital investment of the developmental project concerned.

(c) and (d) The funds allotted towards CER related activities are being maintained by the respective project proponent and the compliance status in this regard is being submitted to the concerned Regional Office of the Ministry in the half yearly compliance reports required as part of the Environmental Clearance conditions and to the District Collector concerned. Monitoring the implementation status of fund allotted towards CER related activities has been entrusted to the Regional Offices of the Ministry.

**EIA for construction of a dam of Mullaperiyar**

692. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry granted Terms of Reference for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study in Mullaperiyar for construction of a new dam by Kerala Government which are in violation of the orders of the Supreme Court;

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

(c) whether the Ministry received any prior consent from Tamil Nadu Government for base data collection to prepare EIA report, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry granted Terms of Reference (TOR) for construction of new Mullaperiyar dam in Idukki District of Kerala by Irrigation Department, Government of Kerala on 14.11.2018 as per Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendment in 2009 along with the conditions for preparation of EIA/EMP report. A condition has been stipulated in the TOR letter which is reproduced below:

"As per the ruling of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its judgment dated May 7, 2014, liberty has been granted to the parties to apply to the Court if they are or unable to arrive at some amicable solution regarding the new dam. Therefore, mutual consent/amicable solution passed in this regard should be submitted while applying for environmental clearance".

(c) Prior consent from Tamil Nadu Government for collection of baseline data for preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment report (EIA) as per the EIA Notification, 2006 is not required.

#### **Status of infrastructure projects in Amravati**

693. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) has rejected eight proposals from the Andhra Pradesh Government entailing the diversion of about 3,300 hectares of forest land for infrastructure projects in the new capital city Amaravati;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government will consider giving approval to aforesaid proposal, as an exceptional case, taking into consideration the huge amount of investment made by Andhra Pradesh Government in constructing the new Capital;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) The MoEF&CC had received eight proposals from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for seeking prior approval under Section-2 of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 3306.55 hectares of forest land for infrastructure projects in the new capital city Amaravati. These proposals were placed before Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) which, after through examination and discussion with concerned officials, decided not to recommend for according Stage-I approval. Forest Advisory Committee felt that the project sites were neither site specific nor due diligence was exercised by State Government to find alternate sites for these proposals. Moreover, it was also highlighted by Forest Advisory Committee that area under Reserved Forest (RF) is less than 5% of the entire area of Capital Region, which is too less area as a green cover for any capital city.

#### **Forest cover targets in Rajasthan and Gujarat**

694. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of actual forest cover against the targets fixed during the years 2015 to 2017 in the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat;

(b) the details of the area where deforestation and denudation of forest has taken place during the last three years, alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by Government to check further denudation of forest area in the country;

(d) whether Government proposes to launch a new initiative involving local-level institutions and private sector to expand forest cover in the country, especially in rural areas; and

(e) if so, the details and the efforts made by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, carries out the assessment of forest cover of the country biennially and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report (ISFR). As per the latest report *i.e.* ISFR- 2017, the total forest and tree cover of Rajasthan and Gujarat is 24,838 square kilometer and 22,781 square kilometer respectively. There is an increase of 463 square kilometer and 157 square kilometers of total forest and tree cover in Rajasthan and

Gujarat respectively compared to that ISFR-2015. No target has been fixed for increase in forest cover. However, the National Forest Policy 1988, provides that one third of the total geographical area of the country should be under forest and tree cover.

(b) and (c) For various developmental activities in the country, permission for diversion of the forest is granted by the Central Government under Forest (Conversation) Act, 1980. The forest land diverted under Forest Conversation Act during the period from 01.01.2015 to 11.12.2018 is 52338.75 hectares. The States/UTs-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). To compensate for the loss of forest cover, compensatory afforestation in equal area of non-forest land is taken up.

(d) and (e) To increase the forest area in the country, afforestation programmes are being taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and Green India Mission (GIM) being implemented by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Afforestation activities are also taken up under various programmes/funding sources such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and Compensatory Afforestation Fund which also involves local level institutions.

#### **Statement**

*The details showing cases for States/UTs-wise diversion of forest land in under FC Act 1980 during the period 01.01.2015 to 11.12.2018.*

			(Area in hectares)
Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Cases	Area Diverted
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	6	20.14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	34	3474.57
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.	451.37
4.	Assam	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	117	1125.22
6.	Chandigarh	2	0.39
7.	Chhattisgarh	35	3770.87
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	5.40
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Cases	Area Diverted
10.	Delhi	1	12.00
11.	Goa	8	42.75
12.	Gujarat	106	2008.07
13.	Haryana	895	1470.27
14.	Himachal Pradesh	115	781.88
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	30	685.90
17.	Karnataka	60	784.75
18.	Kerala	8	15.82
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	204	12727.62
21.	Maharashtra	32	3709.19
22.	Manipur	7	263.20
23.	Meghalaya	2	142.93
24.	Mizoram	1	0.24
25.	Nagaland	0	0.00
26.	Odisha	57	4968.28
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	679	1294.53
29.	Rajasthan	78	2789.97
30.	Sikkim	8	24.30
31.	Tamil Nadu	11	542.40
32.	Telangana	28	7874.02
33.	Tripura	9	83.98
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4	163.76
35.	Uttarakhand	237	2813.77
36.	West Bengal	9	291.15
GRAND TOTAL		2804	52338.75

**Impact of air pollution on crop yield**

695. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the air pollution lowers crop yield in India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that cleaning up the air can have positive benefits for agriculture and food security; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to reduce the air pollution in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Air pollution affects the crops directly by the deposition of Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) on leaf surface and entry of gaseous air pollutants such as SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> into plants through stomata thereby hampering the physiological processes and finally their growth and yield. Secondly, it affects indirectly by lowering the light intensity on ground *i.e.* global dimming and thus affecting the photosynthesis and crop yield to a certain extent depending on crop species. Cleaning up of air can benefit the agriculture positively. The preliminary studies conducted at ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi indicate that if the air pollution load on the crop is reduced by filtering them using filters and charcoal filters in the tunnels, the growth, yield and photosynthesis of crops such as wheat, barley and chickpea were enhanced significantly.

(c) The measures taken/being taken by the Government to check/control the increasing level of pollution and improve the air quality in the country *inter alia*, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV from 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and from by 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass/stubble residue; notifications regarding 'Mandatory Implementation of Dust Mitigation Measures for Construction and Demolition Activities for projects requiring EC, and 'Mandatory Implementation of Dust Mitigation Measures for all Construction and Demolition Activities'; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; promotion of public transport network; streamlining the



issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, etc.

Further, to stop burning of crop residue, the Central Government has introduced a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for *in-situ* management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 and 2019-20 with an outlay of ₹ 1151.80 crore. This year's allocation of Central funds is ₹ 591.65 crore. Under this scheme, there is financial assistance on purchase of eight straw management implements (50% of the cost of the implement for individual farmers; and 80% of the cost of implements for Custom Hiring Centre (CHC) by Co-operative Societies of farmers, groups or SHGs, FPOs and Private Entrepreneurs).

#### **Launch of PARIVESH**

696. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched PARIVESH (Pro-Active and Responsive facilitation by Interactive, Virtuous and Environmental Single-window Hub) for Environment, Forest, Wildlife and CRZ clearances; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has launched a single window hub PARIVESH (Pro-Active and Responsive facilitation by Interactive, Virtuous and Environmental Single-window Hub) on 10th August, 2018. PARIVESH automates the entire process starting from submission of application, preparation of agenda, preparation of Minutes as well as grant of clearances. It facilitates single registration for all types of clearances (Environment, Forest, Wildlife, CRZ).

#### **Ban on use of thermocol cutlery**

697. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to consider banning the use of thermocol cutlery made from non-biodegradable material in the country;

- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any State Government has issued notification in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) efforts made by Government to ensure that the environment is not polluted with this kind of non-biodegradable materials in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. As per the provisions of Rules the Central Pollution Control Board is mandated to prepare guidelines for processing and disposal of thermoset plastic. The guidelines have been prepared by the Central Pollution Control Board. The recommended options in the guidelines for the management and disposal of thermoset polymer waste are minimization of such type of material in the first place, co-processing in the cement plant and secured landfill.

(c) Many State Governments through their own Notifications have imposed partial or full ban on use of single use plastic in their States. 15 (of total 29) States and 4 (of total 7) UTs have issued notifications/orders introducing regulations pertaining to complete ban on plastic carry bags and/or other single-use plastic items. In addition, some States/UTs have introduced partial bans on carry bags or single-use items.

(d) The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 mandate the local bodies to encourage the use of plastic waste (preferably the plastic waste which cannot be further recycled) for road construction as per Indian Road Congress guidelines or energy recovery or waste to oil etc. The Rules also mention that the standards and pollution control norms specified by the prescribed authority for these technologies has to be complied with. India was the global host of The World Environment Day, 2018 and it was celebrated across India on 5th June, 2018. The theme of this years WED was "Beat Plastic Pollution". India has pledged to eliminate single-use plastics by 2022.

#### **Implementation of NAPCC**

698. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) has borne any positive results so far;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, some illustrative key achievements under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) are:—

- (i) National Solar Mission: A cumulative capacity of 24,567 MW has been installed till 30th November, 2018; 194,700 solar pumps setup till August 2018; 45 solar parks in 21 States with an aggregate capacity of 26,500 MW sanctioned.
- (ii) National Mission for Enhancing Energy Efficiency: The Perform, Achieve and Trade scheme under this mission has resulted in an energy saving of 8.67 MTOE which has led to an emissions reduction of 31 million tonnes.
- (iii) Under the National Mission for a Green India, afforestation activities were carried out in an area of 57,239.28 ha. in forest and non-forest lands in eight States.
- (iv) National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture: National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project imparted climate resilience to agriculture sector through research, demonstration and training. Also, around 24.2 million tonnes of neem coated urea was manufactured in 2016-17, reducing N<sub>2</sub>O emissions; A total of 1,59,813 ha. has been brought under System of Rice Intensification, and 1,62,274 ha. has been brought under Direct Seeded Rice system till 2016-17.
- (v) National Mission on Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem: Six thematic task forces set up; 11 State climate change cells set up to facilitate climate change action in the Himalayan States.
- (vi) National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change: 11 centres of excellence and 20 major R&D programmes are supported in different areas of climate change science and adaptation; State climate change centres have been established in 10 States; Global technology watch groups have been set up in eight different sectors.
- (vii) National Mission on Sustainable Habitat: Around 52.59 lakh individual household toilets were constructed; 4.32 lakh community and public toilets (number of seats) were constructed.

- (viii) National Water Mission: State specific action plans on water for water security; baseline studies in irrigation sector; desalination plant in collaboration with Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute.

State-wise details of indicative key achievements for the National Solar Mission; National Mission for Enhance Energy Efficiency; National Mission for a Green India and National Mission on Sustainable Habitat are given in the Statement (*See* below).

India is constructively engaged in addressing the challenges of climate change at the global level and is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), its Kyoto Protocol, and Paris Agreement.

**Statement**

*The details of indicative key achievements of the National Missions under NAPCC*

- (1) **National Solar Mission (Nodal Ministry: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy)**

1.1. The State-wise solar capacity installed is mentioned below in Table 1:—

**Table: 1**

**Commissioning Status of Grid Connected Solar Projects as on 30-11-2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total cumulative capacity till 2017-18 (MW)	Cumulative capacity till 30-11-2018 in 2018-19 (MW)	Total Cumulative Capacity till 30-11-2018 (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.56	0.00	6.56
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2195.46	446.30	2641.76
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.39	0.00	5.39
4.	Assam	12.45	4.23	16.68
5.	Bihar	142.45	0.00	142.45
6.	Chandigarh	25.20	5.58	30.78
7.	Chhattisgarh	231.35	0.00	231.35

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.46	0.00	5.46
9.	Daman and Diu	10.61	2.77	13.38
10.	Delhi	69.57	36.99	106.56
11.	Goa	0.91	0.00	0.91
12.	Gujarat	1588.00	202.93	1790.93
13.	Haryana	216.85	0.24	217.09
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.73	3.16	3.89
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.36	8.49	9.85
16.	Jharkhand	25.67	6.40	32.07
17.	Karnataka	4944.12	310.98	5255.10
18.	Kerala	107.94	30.55	138.49
19.	Lakshadweep	0.75	0.00	0.75
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1305.35	230.90	1536.25
21.	Maharashtra	1239.18	188.61	1427.79
22.	Manipur	0.06	2.53	2.59
23.	Meghalaya	0.02	0.06	0.08
24.	Mizoram	0.20	0.00	0.20
25.	Nagaland	1.00	0.00	1.00
26.	Odisha	79.57	39.83	119.40
<b>Commissioning Status of Grid Connected Solar Projects as on 30-11-2018</b>				
27.	Puducherry	0.16	1.57	1.73
28.	Punjab	905.62	0.00	905.62
29.	Rajasthan	2332.77	798.22	3130.99
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.01	0.01
31.	Tamil Nadu	1908.57	319.87	2228.44
32.	Telangana	3291.25	119.01	3410.26
33.	Tripura	5.09	0.00	5.09

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	694.41	111.60	806.01
35.	Uttarakhand	260.08	43.10	303.18
36.	West Bengal	37.32	1.97	39.29
TOTAL		21651.46	2915.91	24567.37

Source: MNRE, New Delhi

(2) **National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) (Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Power)**

Under NMEEE, the details of achievements under the Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) Cycle-I is as Table 2:

**Table: 2**

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of DCs	Energy Savings (TOE)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	180704.7265
2.	Assam	7	64154.026
3.	Bihar	2	33155.86532
4.	Chhattisgarh	37	645741.0774
5.	Delhi	4	72452.327
6.	Goa	4	32237.884
7.	Gujarat	49	860716.8636
8.	Haryana	7	409511.537
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	49370.53741
10.	Jharkhand	8	631433.4536
11.	Karnataka	17	355750.2389
12.	Kerala	7	9469.83824
13.	Madhya Pradesh	23	746418.749
14.	Maharashtra	43	719653.7303
15.	Meghalaya	2	12678.06306
16.	Odisha	24	1001794.162

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of DCs	Energy Savings (TOE)
17.	Puducherry	2	-9992.4
18.	Punjab	21	444464.7601
19.	Rajasthan	55	721889.7919
20.	Tamil Nadu	34	223841.0832
21.	Telangana	9	223849.3555
22.	Tripura	2	-486.292
23.	Uttar Pradesh	25	745767.976
24.	Uttarakhand	1	32370.625
25.	West Bengal	9	481837.0095
TOTAL		419	8.69

*Source:* Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), New Delhi

**(3) National Mission for a Green India (Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change)**

The State-wise details of sanctioned targets and achievements under GIM is given below at Table 3-

**Table-3**

Sl. No.	States	Physical Sanction Targets for afforestation (ha.)	
		Target	Achievement^^
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh^^^	2737	534
2.	Chhattisgarh	19128	19128
3.	Karnataka^^^	1360	760
4.	Kerala*	4978	2762.0
5.	Manipur	8798	8798
6.	Mizoram	19643	19643.6
7.	Odisha^^^	9142.72	2177.72
8.	Punjab*	3436	3436

1	2	3	4
9.	Uttarakhand**	7483	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh^	11914	-
11.	Maharashtra^	6766.4	-
12.	Sikkim^	1509.2	-
TOTAL		96895.32	57239.289

Notes: \*Fund were revalidated for utilization in FY 2016-17.

\*\* Fund were revalidated for utilization in FY 2016-17 and FY 2018-19.

^ Targets were sanctioned in current financial year and achievement will be reported in next financial year.

^^ Achievements as reported by States.

^^^ Additional new targets were also sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh (2203 ha.), Karnataka (600 ha.) and Odisha (6965 ha.) in current financial year (2018-19). The actual achievement will be reported in next financial year.

**(4) National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH) (Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs)**

The information on the State-wise achievements of Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) is given below at Table 4:-

**Table-4:**

**State-wise Progress of Various Components upto Oct., 2018 under SBM-U**

Sl. No.	States	Individual Household Toilets, Nos.		Total Community and Public toilets (No. of seats)		Municipal Solid Waste Management	
		Under construction	Completed	Under construction	Completed	Ward with 100% door to door collection, Nos.	Total waste processing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,790	234,574	906	14,327	3,409	29%
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	336	0	601	24	50%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,026	5,611	0	46	72	20%
4.	Assam	16,838	16,282	537	1,492	510	35%
5.	Bihar	172,182	258,600	4,502	6,914	2,920	43%



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Chandigarh	0	6,117	0	2,324	26	80%
7.	Chhattisgarh	16,210	325,050	0	22,437	3,217	84%
8.	Daman and Diu	0	675	10	397	28	53%
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1,179	0	85	2	0%
10.	NCT of Delhi	238	458	1,755	19,202	254	55%
11.	Goa	3,834	1,146	14	216	214	62%
12.	Gujarat	6,028	560,046	1,038	21,781	1,415	41%
13.	Haryana	2,729	58,407	214	9,514	1,210	17%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	84	2,080	0	1,303	341	40%
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	978	32,727	1,107	1,759	543	8%
16.	Jharkhand	0	213,000	1,207	7,014	938	22%
17.	Karnataka	13,958	280,748	1,658	21,729	4,837	26%
18.	Kerala	39	37,226	23	2,552	2,858	60%
19.	Madhya Pradesh	137,250	497,585	11,326	25,956	6,999	64%
20.	Maharashtra	3,403	682,212	427	106,134	5,990	44%
21.	Manipur	544	10,999	68	374	130	50%
22.	Meghalaya	38	1,037	0	142	27	58%
23.	Mizoram	409	2,972	0	160	264	4%
24.	Nagaland	6,715	9,300	66	165	104	15%
25.	Odisha	6,566	85,660	1,271	5,735	1,605	11%
26.	Puducherry	2,423	3,825	140	280	105	10%
27.	Punjab	1,116	97,400	343	10,346	2,705	33%
28.	Rajasthan	4,758	334,183	1,879	19,427	5,338	50%
29.	Sikkim	0	1,066	0	108	53	66%
30.	Tamil Nadu	67,220	442,639	1,425	79,444	11,532	51%
31.	Telangana	13,705	147,212	639	4,888	2,007	73%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Tripura	2,070	613	13	110	65	45%
33.	Uttar Pradesh	142,299	611,437	5,106	40,119	7,413	27.56%
34.	Uttarakhand	10,862	14,088	354	4,316	806	38%
35.	West Bengal	148,463	282,542	2,416	299	2,312	5%
TOTAL		793,775	5,259,032	38,444	431,696	70,273	39.95%

Source: Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs

### **Drought in Wayanad, Kerala**

699. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST? AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Wayanad, an area of Western ghats in Kerala, is facing severe drought conditions for the past few years;

(b) whether the Ministry has developed any plan to protect the flora, wild animals and also human beings dependant on it;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has prepared a long-term action plan to avoid irreparable damage to such areas and living beings considering this trend in wide variation in availability of rains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware that Wayanad is facing rain shortage.

(b) to (d) The State as well as Central Government are providing funds for the implementation of various schemes for the conservation, protection of flora, fauna and human beings in forests. Drinking water facilities for the wild animals are being developed by constructing check dams, brush wood check dams and ponds. For providing drinking water facilities to the tribal communities living in the forest areas, permission is granted for laying pipelines under Forest Right Act as per Jalanidhi and other connected schemes. Strict directions have been given to the field staff to ensure that the collection of non-timber forest products is as per scientific methods to protect flora.

The State Governments have ready availability of funds under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for taking immediate measures in the wake of natural calamities, including drought. Additional assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from the National Disaster Response Fund (N'DRF), for natural calamities of severe nature, in accordance with an established procedure and on submission of Memorandum for Central Assistance by the affected State.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has provided financial assistance to the Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary under the CSS-'Development of Wildlife Habitats' for the protection and conservation of wildlife and its habitats. Financial assistance has also been provided for Voluntary Relocation of families of Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary as per the request submitted by the State Government of Kerala.

Details of fund provided to the Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme- 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' during the last three years and current year are as below:-

(₹ in lakhs)				
Name of Sanctuary	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary	48.258	62.28	60.167	49.66

Details of fund provided for the voluntary Relocation of the families is as below:-

State Name	Year	Amount released (₹ in lakh)
Kerala	2015-16	270.00
	2016-17	1108.80

#### **E-waste generated in Delhi**

†700. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present Delhi has more than eighty-five thousand metric tons of e-waste while only two per cent is being recycled;

(b) whether it is also a fact that e-waste is harming the environment extremely;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for disposal of e-waste to the maximum and not allowing the foreign e-waste to enter into the country; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Comprehensive inventorization of e-waste generation in the country including Delhi has not been done. However, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 2005 estimated 1.47 lakh ton of e-waste in the country and simultaneously had projected 8.0 lakh ton of e-waste generation in the year 2010. As per the Global E-waste Monitor 2017 Report of United Nation University the annual generation of e-waste in India was 2 million metric tonnes in 2016.

(b) to (d) E-waste is not hazardous if it is stored safely or recycled by environmentally sound scientific methods in the formal sector. However, the disposal of e-waste, without processing it in an environmentally sound manner, may affect the environment. In order to ensure safe disposal of e-waste the Ministry has notified the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 on 23rd March, 2016 and has further made amendments in March, 2018 for its effective implementation. The rules aim at channelizing the e-waste generated in the country towards authorized dismantlers and recyclers in order to formalize the e-waste recycling sector and prevent adverse effects on the environment. The provisions of these Rules include extended producer responsibility, setting up of producer responsibility organizations to facilitate collection and channelization of e-waste, and assigning specific responsibilities to bulk consumers of electrical and electronic equipment for safe disposal. The rules require dismantlers or recyclers to obtain authorization from concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). The State Governments have been entrusted with the responsibility for earmarking industrial space for e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities and to undertake industrial skill development and establish measures for protection of health and safety of workers engaged in dismantling and recycling facilities of e-waste. In addition to the e-waste rules the Ministry has also notified the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 on 04th April, 2016 which regulate the import and export of wastes in the country. As per these rules no import of hazardous and other wastes from any country to India for disposal is permitted. The Ministry has not granted any permission for import of e-waste into the country under these Rules.

#### **Compensatory afforestation in degraded forests**

701. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the Central Government has allowed the compensatory afforestation to be taken up in twice the area of degraded forests, for

forest diversion proposals of Central Government Public Sector Units (PSUs), but similar provision has not been allowed for the forest diversion proposals for the projects of State PSUs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Odisha Government and other State Governments have requested for similar dispensation for State PSUs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and decision taken on these requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The requirement of Land for Compensatory Afforestation, in lieu of proposed diversion of forest land, has been specified in para 3.2 of the guidelines issued by this Ministry under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, which states that Compensatory afforestation shall be done over equivalent area of non-forest land. However, as an exception, compensatory afforestation may be raised over degraded forest land twice in extent of the forest area being diverted/de-reserved in respect of following types of proposals:—

- (i) For extraction of minor materials from the river beds. (However, if forest area to be diverted is above 500 hectares, compensatory afforestation over equivalent area of degraded forest shall be required to be done instead of twice the area being diverted subject to a minimum of 1000 hectare compensatory afforestation), (ii) For construction of link roads, small water works, minor irrigation works, school building, dispensaries, hospital, tiny rural industrial sheds of the Government or any other similar work excluding mining and encroachment cases, which directly benefit the people of the area - in hill districts and in other districts having forest area exceeding 50% of the total geographical area, provided diversion of forest area does not exceed 20 hectares.
- (iii) For laying of transmission line upto 220 KV.
- (iv) For mulberry plantation undertaken for silkworm rearing without any felling of existing trees.
- (v) For diversion of linear or 'strip' plantation declared as protected forest along with road/rail/canal sides for widening or expansion of road/rail/canal.
- (vi) For laying of telephone/optical fibre lines.

In addition to above, there are special provisions for Central Government/Central Government Undertaking Projects that Compensatory afforestation may be raised on degraded forest land twice in extent of forest area being diverted. Certificate of Chief Secretary regarding non-availability of non-forest land for compensatory afforestation will not be insisted. These provisions of the guideline would be applicable to only Central Sector projects and not on State Sector Projects.

(c) and (d) Few State Governments/Organisations have requested for similar dispensation for State PSUs, but the same has not been agreed to.

#### **Impact assessment study of NRCP**

702. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an impact assessment study of National River Conservation Programme (NRCP) since its inception;
- (b) if so, the results thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments for taking up various pollution abatement works relating to interception and diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage systems, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation, river front/bathing ghat development, etc. Implementation of NRCP works has led to reduction in pollution load draining into rivers as well as improving the environmental and sanitation conditions in the towns in which the programme have been implemented.

Independent evaluation of NRCP was carried out by M/s SMEC (India) Pvt. Ltd. and M/s Wilbur Smith and submitted report in 2014. The major recommendations of the independent evaluation, *inter alia*, include:—

- Adequate funding needs to be provided for NRCP to undertake the mammoth task of cleaning polluted rivers. Dovetailing with other programmes also needs to be done.
- Comprehensive sewerage system should be laid for the entire town, instead of implementing Interception and Diversion works only.

- Training and capacity building programmes need to be carried out, especially for the ULBs (Urban Local Bodies) and maintaining agencies to ensure proper Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of the assets created under the programme.
- ULBs need to ensure proper revenue generation to meet the O&M costs of assets created under the programme.
- Encourage recycle and re-use of treated wastewater and resource recovery from Sewage Treatment Plants.
- Project proposals received from State Governments should be appraised by independent institutions/experts.
- During construction phase, Third Party Inspection may be adopted to ensure proper implementation of projects.
- Sewage treatment is the most essential component of the programme. Appropriate technologies for sewage treatment may be adopted, which suit local site conditions and have low O&M cost.
- Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) model may be followed to ensure efficient O&M of river conservation schemes. Alternatively, O&M cost for first 5 years be inbuilt into the project cost.
- Introducing more private sector participation and Public Private Partnership (PPP) models to lessen the financial burden on the Central Government.
- Procurement processes need to be streamlined at the State agency level.
- New initiatives to create public awareness about conservation of rivers needs to be undertaken to build a sense of communal ownership.
- Strict and timely enforcement of environmental laws by State Pollution Control Boards is necessary to strengthen the NRCP programme.

**Compensation for conversion of dense forest for NH-26 in Lalitpur**

†703. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the area of forest land given to NHAI by forest department for non-forest use by converting the National Highway No. 26 in Lalitpur district into four lane along with the date of conversion;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of areas of non-forest land handed over by NHAI to forest department, as compensation along with the details and date thereof; and

(c) if the non-forest land has not been handed over to the forest department by NHAI as compensation, the reasons therefor along with the action to be taken by Government against NHAI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Final approval has been accorded on 18th June, 2009 for diversion of 47.71 ha. Forest land including 2.520 ha. deemed Forest Area for conversion of the National Highway No. 26 in Lalitpur District into four lane.

As per the concerned guidelines made under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Government of India or any CPSU, as user agencies, are exempted from compensatory afforestation over equivalent non forest area. However, they have to raise compensatory afforestation over doubled the degraded forest area. Accordingly, NHAI has deposited required amount for compensatory afforestation over double degraded area and no non-forest area has been provided by NHAI.

#### **Expansion of reserve forest**

704. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the locations where Supreme Court has given direction to Government to acquire private projects adjacent to Western Ghats reserve forest, in Sakleshpura Taluk, Hassan District, Karnataka;

(b) whether the funds for Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) be utilised to expand the reserve forest so as to conserve and protect wildlife; and

(c) whether the elephant corridor would be connected in villages near Sakleshpura, which are Arani, Mavinoor, Boranamane, Betta Kumari, Bajemane, Yathahalla, Yade Kumbri and Balehalla?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per the directions of the Central Empowered Committee of Hon'ble Supreme Court to the Government of Karnataka,



the State was directed to constitute a committee of experts to identify and consider the feasibility of acquiring the private enclosures having dense natural forests, which have no areas or only small areas under plantation/cultivation and which are located within or adjoining the Reserve Forests or Wildlife Sanctuaries in Kodagu District and other Districts within the ecologically sensitive Western Ghats Region, to prevent their further fragmentation and destruction.

(b) As per The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018 the fund can be utilized for conservation, Afforestation and enrichment of the existing reserve forest. The CAMPA fund can be utilized for voluntary relocation of villages from the protected areas for conservation and protection of wildlife in the protected areas. The CAMPA fund cannot be utilize for purchase of non-forest land for afforestation purpose.

(c) The farmers of the 8 Villages namely Arani, Mavinoor, Boranamane, Betta Kumari, Bajemane, Yathahalla, Yade Kumbri and Balehalla have requested the forest and revenue department in 2012 to acquire their private land on payment of due compensation. As per the Government order APAGEE 139 FAF 2012 Bengaluru dated: 22.02.2014 in compliance with the Honorable Supreme Court order in petition 202/95 IA 2530-2531/2009 on recommendation of CEC and as directed in WP No. 14029/2008 in Honorable High Court of Karnataka, the District level committees were set up in the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner of Hassan District. The Government of Karnataka has allotted ₹50 crore for the project during the financial year 2018-19.

### **Green Skill Mission**

†705. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has started 'Green Skill Mission' under which a certain number of technicians and people are to be trained during the next three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the implementation of the said 'Green Skill Mission' is going on as per target and whether the progress made so far in this regard is positive and as per expectations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Under the ongoing Environmental Information System (ENVIS) Scheme of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, a new initiative the Green Skill Development Programme (GSDP) was launched in June, 2017 to skill youth in environment, forest and wildlife sectors and enabling them to be gainfully employed or self-employed. It was conducted on a pilot basis at 10 locations, spread over 9 bio-geographic regions of the country. The Pilot offered a Basic Course and an Advanced Course of 3 months' duration each, to skill the youth as Biodiversity Conservationists and Para-taxonomists, respectively. 94 Trainees successfully completed the Basic Course qualifying as skilled Biodiversity Conservationists and the Advanced Course was completed by 154 candidates. The Government has now expanded the programme to an all India level with new skilling programmes covering diverse fields— pollution monitoring (air/water/soil), emission inventory, Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)/Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)/ Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) operation, waste management, environmental impact assessment, forest management, water budgeting and auditing, conservation of river dolphins, wildlife management, para taxonomy including Peoples Bio-diversity Register (PBR), mangroves conservation, bamboo management and livelihood generation, etc. It is estimated to skill around 5.6 lakh youth by 2020-21. 1165 youth have been trained in 30 courses conducted during 2018-19, so far. More batches are undergoing training under different ongoing courses at different locations across the country.

#### **Adoption of environment protection measures**

†706. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether specific policy measures adopted by India with regard to environment protection during the last four and a half years have been appreciated at international level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Champions of the Earth award has been given for policy leadership capacity in the area of protection of environment during the last four and a half years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. International Solar Alliance (ISA), an alliance of 121 solar resource rich countries lying fully or partially between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn was jointly launched by the Prime Minister, Mr. Narendra Modi, and the then President of France, Mr. Francois Hollande, on November 30, 2015 in Paris, France. This has been launched on the side-lines of the 21st Conference of Parties (CoP 21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The broad goal is to bring clean, affordable, and renewable energy within the reach of all and undertake innovative and concerted efforts for reducing the cost of finance and cost of technology for immediate deployment of competitive solar generation in the member countries of the ISA.

Further, India hosted World Environment Day, 2018 celebrations on 5th July, 2018. The theme of World Environment Day, 2018 was "Beat Plastic Pollution". These efforts, among many others, reaffirming the commitment to protection of human health and environment have been appreciated at the international level.

In this regard the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, received the 'United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Champions of the Earth' award at a special ceremony in Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra, New Delhi on 3rd October, 2018 from the UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres.

#### **Action plan for increasing forest cover**

†707. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total forest cover, in percentage, at present in the country;
- (b) whether Government has drawn any action plan to increase this forest cover;
- (c) if so, the nature of such action plan; and
- (d) if not, whether Government is considering to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Forest Survey of India,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Dehradun, carries out the assessment of forest cover of the country biennially and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report (ISFR). As per the latest report *i.e.* ISFR- 2017, the total forest and tree cover in the country is 8,02,088 square kilometers which is 24.39% of the geographical area of the country.

(b) To further increase the forest cover in the country, afforestation programmes are being taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and Green India Mission (GIM) being implemented by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Afforestation activities are also taken up under various programmes/funding sources such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and Compensatory Afforestation Fund.

(c) and (d) The Green India Mission provides for preparation of action plan and implementation for Greening India prepared by different States undertaking afforestation and allied activities.

#### **Pollution in Delhi due to crop burning**

708. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of measures taken by the Ministry, to ensure that crop burning does not happen in areas surrounding Delhi;
- (b) details of the extent of crop burning in Haryana, since 2013; and
- (c) the plans of the Ministry, for curbing pollution this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) To stop burning of crop residue that leads to higher level of air pollution in Delhi and NCR especially during adverse meteorological conditions in early winter in North India, the Central Government has introduced a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for *in-situ* management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 and 2019-20 with an outlay of ₹ 1151.80 crore. This year's allocation of Central funds is ₹ 591.65 crore.

(b) Satellite-based tracking of Active Fire Incidents due to stubble burning has been done by State Governments and remote sensing institutes. Daily tracking of active fire events in Punjab and Haryana is done on the basis of reports sent by Remote

Sensing Institutes/Organisations. In Haryana, 9232 (29% reduction) active fire events have been reported till 30th November, 2018 from 30th Sep., 2018 and for the same period 13085 events were reported in 2017.

(c) The Central Government has notified a Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) and Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) for prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution in Delhi and NCR. The Central Government has also finalized National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) under the Central Sector "Control of Pollution" Scheme as a long-term time-bound national level strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country in a comprehensive manner. The overall objective is to augment and evolve effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country besides ensuring comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution.

#### **Forest cover under NFP-1988**

709. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Forest Policy, 1988 prescribed that a minimum of one-third of the total land area of the country should be under forest or tree cover to ensure environmental stability; and

(b) steps taken by Government to conserve/increase forest areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) National Forest Policy, 1988 prescribes the national goal to have a minimum of one-third of the total land area of the country under forest or tree cover. In the hills and in mountainous regions, the aim is to maintain two-third of the area under such cover in order to prevent erosion and land degradation and to ensure the stability of the fragile eco-system.

(b) To increase the forest area in the country, afforestation programmes are being taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and Green India Mission (GIM) being implemented by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Afforestation activities are also taken up under various programmes/funding sources such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and Compensatory Afforestation Fund. The National Afforestation Programme is for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas through people's

participation. The scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at village level. An amount of ₹ 3778.65 crore has been released to States to treat an area of 21.78 lakh hectares since inception of this programme in 2000-02 till 2017-18.

Further National Mission for a Green India (GIM) is one of the eight Missions outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. It aims at protecting, restoring and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to Climate Change. This Scheme is being implemented by State Government through the State Forest Development Agency, Forest Development Agency and Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha, and the various Committees set up by it at village level.

#### **Direction to States to increase forest cover**

710. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to increase the forest area in the States to maintain minimum forest;
- (b) whether any direction has been given to the States in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The National Forest Policy provides that one third of the total geographical area of the country should be under forest and tree cover. The National Forest Policy 1988 is a policy, direction to all States/UTs to conserve and increase the forest cover as per the strategy provided in the National Forest Policy.

As per the latest India State of Forest Report *i.e.* ISFR-2017, the total forest and tree cover in the country is 8,02,088 square kilometers which is 24.39% of the geographical area of the country.

To increase the forest area in the country, afforestation programmes are being taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and Green India Mission (GIM) being implemented by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Afforestation activities are also taken up

under various programmes/funding sources such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and Compensatory Afforestation Fund.

**Health impact of thermal power plants and mines**

711. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether communities living within 5 km. radius of coal mines and thermal power plants have been suffering health issues, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has decided to feature effects on human health and environment as part of mandatory clearances necessary to grant environment clearances for new thermal power plant, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has specified new conditions for a baseline health status within the study area, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is a need for full health impact assessment granting environmental clearances, and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) In order to address health issues of the population living in the vicinity of the Thermal Power Plants and Coal Mines, the Ministry while prescribing Terms of Reference for conducting Environmental Impact Assessment studies stipulates that the occupational health and endemic diseases of environmental origin be assessed within the study area of 10 km. radius.

(b) to (d) The Ministry *vide* Office Memorandum (OM) dated 19.11.2018 prescribed several conditions on Human Health, to be stipulated in the Environmental Clearance for Thermal Power Projects. As part of these conditions, Project Proponents are required to assess Baseline Health Status within study area and furnish the mitigations to address the endemic disease. The OM also specifies that Health Impact Assessment Study needs to be conducted to assess the impact of air pollution from Thermal Power Plants. Bi-annual health check-ups are also required to be conducted for all workers to assess the impact that chronic exposure to noise has on human health.

**Stubble burning in areas surrounding Delhi**

712. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) details of the steps taken by Government to decrease the incidents of stubble burning by farmers which cause pollution in Delhi and surrounding areas;

(b) amount of fund, spent by Government for procurement of machines for *in-situ* management of crop residue and the response of the concerned State Government and farmers on the issue; and

(c) the problem and reasons for stubble burning not getting reduced to the desired extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) To stop burning of crop residue that leads to higher level of air pollution in Delhi and NCR especially during adverse meteorological conditions in early winter in North India, the Central Government has introduced a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for *in-situ* management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 and 2019-20 with an outlay of ₹ 1151.80 crore. This year's allocation of Central funds is ₹ 591.65 crore.

(c) Daily tracking of active fire events in Punjab and Haryana is done on the basis of reports sent by Remote Sensing Institutes/Organisations. In Punjab, active fire events reported till 30th November, 2018 are 59695 (11% reduction) compared with 67079 in 2017 for respective period (30th Sep-30th Nov). And in Haryana, 9232 (29 % reduction) active fire events have been reported till 30th November 2018 from 30th Sep., 2018 and for the same period 13085 events were reported in 2017.

**Expenditure incurred in 'Mann Ki Baat'**

713. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of episodes of 'Mann Ki Baat' programme of the Prime Minister which were broadcasted/telecasted by Government and by private radio stations/TV channels;

(b) the details of total expenditure with break-up incurred in said programme of the PM; and



(c) whether payment to any private broadcaster was ever paid for above programme and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that 50 episodes of 'Mann Ki Baat' programme of the Hon'ble Prime Minister have been aired till date.

(b) No significant expenditure is incurred as the programme is done with the resources available and entail no additional costs, apart from a meagre amount spent (as per existing fee structure of AIR) on the translation of content into regional languages.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **AIR coverage at Thiruvananthapuram**

714. SHRI SURESH GOPI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the area and population covered by Thiruvananthapuram station of All India Radio at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that the medium wave transmitter at Thiruvananthapuram has become very old and is unable to cover the required geographical area; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to install high wave transmitter and other latest gadgets in all AIR and Doordarshan stations for better broadcast and telecast in the State of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that the area and population covered by 20 kW Medium Wave (MW) transmitter at All India Radio (AIR), Thiruvananthapuram is about 4400 sq. km and about 53 lacs respectively while 10 kW FM transmitter covers about 2640 sq. km area and about 37 lacs population.

(b) 20 kW Medium Wave (MW) Transmitter at Thiruvananthapuram is around 17 years old. It is working satisfactorily at optimum power and providing coverage as mentioned in part (a). This transmitter also provides coverage in sea area for more than 250 kms radius which is useful in disaster management.

(c) There is no proposal at present, for replacement of existing AIR MW Transmitters, by a higher power transmitter as it is already on maximum power in accordance with Low Frequency (LF)/Medium Frequency(MF) Regional Frequency Assignment Plans. However, the 10 kW FM Transmitter at Thiruvananthapuram has been replaced recently.

Details of the other steps taken for better broadcast at AIR Stations in the state of Kerala are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

As far as Doordarshan is concerned, Modernization is a continuous process and schemes in this regard have been formulated and implemented from time to time. Modernization plan covers a broad spectrum, which, *inter alia*, includes digitalization, adoption of new technologies at par with International standards; replacement of old ageing equipment and upgradation etc.

Details of major projects taken up for Modernization of Doordarshan stations in the State of Kerala, are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of Modernization works carried out for better broadcast at AIR Stations in the State of Kerala*

Sl. No.	AIR Station	Details of Modernization work carried out.
1.	Alappuzha (Alleppey)	• Digitalization of Radio Network Terminal (RNT).
2.	Devikulam (Idukki)	• Replacement of 6 KW FM Transmitter.
3.	Kannur	• Up-gradation of 6 kW FM Tr by 10 kW FM Transmitter.
4.	Kochi	• Up-gradation of 6 kW FM Tr by 10 kW FM Transmitter. • Replacement of 10 KW FM Transmitter. • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of Studio Transmitter Link (STL).
5.	Kozhikode (Calicut)	• Digitalization of Regional News Unit (RNU). • Digitalization of Studios and Networking. • Digitalization of Studio Transmitter Link (STL).
6.	Manjeri	• Digitalization of Radio Network Terminal (RNT).

Sl. No.	AIR Station	Details of Modernization work carried out.
7.	Thiruvananthapuram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 10 KW FM Transmitter.</li> <li>• Digitalization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitalization of Studio Transmitter Link (STL).</li> </ul>
8.	Thrissur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 1 KW FM Transmitter.</li> <li>• Digitalization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitalization of Studio Transmitter Link (STL).</li> </ul>

***Statement-II***

*Details of Major projects taken up for modernization of Doordarshan stations in the State of Kerala as part of 12th Plan Schemes*

1. Studio centre at Thrissur has been digitalized.
2. State-of-art digital equipment such as HD Camcorder and Recorder/Deck, 32x32 Routing Switcher, Digital Phone-in-Console, Digital Frame Synchronizer, Camera chains, Audio Mixer, HD NLE etc provided to replace old/ obsolete equipment at DDK Thiruvananthapuram.
3. Digital High Power Transmitter (HPT) at Thiruvananthapuram has been set-up.
4. For digital HPTs at Kochi and Kozhikode, Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) has been issued for procurement of transmitter equipment.
5. Old 100 W Low Power Transmitters (LPTs) have been replaced by 500 W Automode LPTs at Palghat, Mallapuram and Idukki.
6. For Upgradation of Earth station at Thiruvananthapuram, tenders have been received.

**Fixing of time-limit for advertisement by TRAI**

715. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has fixed maximum time-limit for showing advertisements and promotion clips during an hour of programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government on the TV channels and radio channels which violated the rules, since it was framed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) The 'Standards of Quality of Service (Duration of Advertisements in Television Channels) (Amendment) Regulations 2013' issued by TRAI *inter alia* provides that "No broadcaster shall, in its broadcast of a programme, carry advertisements exceeding twelve minutes in a clock hour." TRAI has not issued any Regulation on duration of advertisements on Radio channels.

Some broadcasters have approached the Hon'ble High Court, Delhi against the regulations of 2013. The matter is presently sub-judice.

#### **Use of Indian satellites for broadcasting overseas**

716. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has asked the private channels, that beam content overseas to shift from foreign to Indian satellites;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has received representation from the broadcasting industry in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government on the said representations for protecting the interest of the Indian channels operating abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) The Department of Space (DOS) has informed that whenever transponder capacity is available on Indian satellites, channel operators using foreign satellites are asked to migrate to Indian satellite capacity, adhering to the "Policy Framework for Satellite Communication in India", approved by the Government.

(c) and (d) Broadcasters and channel/teleport operators have expressed their concerns to Department of Space and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting with respect to cost of migration, availability of suitable capacity in Indian satellite, licensing and regulatory aspects, etc.

(e) Joint as well as one-to-one discussions were held between Department of Space (DOS), Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MoIB) and Broadcasters. A joint action plan is prepared by DOS and MoIB addressing the issues by Broadcasters and for protecting their interests.

**Vacancies of ADG and DDG in Prasar Bharati**

717. SHRI SURESH GOPI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the status of sanctioned strength of posts of Additional Director General and Deputy Director General in Prasar Bharati;

(b) the number of posts lying vacant at present;

(c) whether Government proposes to promote senior level program personnel with more than 25 years experience, recruited through UPSC and Staff Selection Commission, against the vacant posts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) As per information provided by Prasar Bharati, in Engineering Cadre, sanctioned posts of Additional Director General (ADG) and Deputy Director General (DDG) in Prasar Bharati are 21 and 139, respectively of which 5 posts each of ADG and DDG are vacant. In programme cadre, sanctioned posts of ADG and DDG/Director are 30 and 160, respectively of which 28 and 159 posts, respectively were vacant. However, to meet the minimal functional requirements of the organization, Prasar Bharati has taken 21 officers on deputation against these posts as temporary measure till such posts are filled on regular basis. In Administration cadre, sanctioned posts of ADG and DDG are 1 and 4, respectively of which 1 and 2 posts, respectively are vacant.

(c) and (d) In accordance with the provisions of notified Recruitment Rules of Programme Cadre [*i.e.* Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service Rules, 1990], recently meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) for the vacancy years 2000-01 to 2018 for considering promotion of Programme Executive to Assistant Directors for over 200 posts has been held. Further promotions to higher posts of Programme Cadre cannot be considered at present as none of the Programme Officer is eligible for promotion to the posts of Deputy Director, Director/DDG and ADG, as per the aforesaid Recruitment Rules.

**Request for press conferences by PM**

718. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the list of requests for press conferences by the Prime Minister from various journalistic houses and the PMO's responses during the last three years along with details thereof;

(b) the reasons for not accepting the invitations to the conferences; and

(c) the list of press conferences held by the Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister's interactions with Media Representatives are both structured and unstructured and therefore the compilation of the information is not available on record.

(c) No such centralized data is maintained.

**Agreement for broadcast of hockey world cup**

719. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when did Prasar Bharati sign the agreement for broadcast of hockey world cup; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in signing the agreement, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati and Rights Holder signed the agreement on 26.11.2018 for telecast of Hockey World Cup matches. Doordarshan commenced the telecast of World Cup Hockey matches from 28.11.2018 on its DD Sports Channel.

However, All India Radio (AIR) had to acquire broadcasting rights for Hockey World Cup on payment of commercial fees to the Rights Holder for which negotiations was started on 06.11.2018 and finally an agreement could be signed on 07.12.2018 with the Rights Holder for radio broadcast of the matches of Hockey World Cup. Subsequently from 11.12.2018, Radio Broadcast of the matches of Hockey World Cup was commenced.

**Plan for social media monitoring hub**

720. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans for a social media monitoring hub involving mass surveillance of citizens of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken to protect the privacy of the citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) The Government had earlier proposed to set up a Social Media Communication Hub; however the proposal stands withdrawn.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The Government is committed to freedom of speech and expression and privacy of its citizens as enshrined in the Constitution of India.

**Permit for electric vehicles**

721. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering exemption from permits for electric vehicles;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the exemption from permit will be a game changer as a restricted permit regime is a major concern; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that growth of e-rickshaws is attributed to the permit exemption and there is scope to extend the exemption to e-buses, e-taxis, e-autos, e-bikes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The Government, *vide* S.O. 5333(E) dated 18th October, 2018 has granted exemption to the Battery Operated

Transport Vehicles and Transport Vehicles running on Ethanol and Methanol fuels from requirement of permit. This will stimulate the demand of such vehicles, promote their mobility in India and will facilitate last mile connectivity with zero Emission Vehicles through non-fiscal incentivisation. Earlier, this Ministry *vide* S.O. 2812(E) dated 30.08.2016 has exempted transport vehicle of the category e-cart and e-rickshaw from the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 66 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

### **Modernisation of highways**

722. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to modernise highways in the country for better connectivity and also planning to construct new highways in various parts of the country, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of highways which are under construction in different States particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh and the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Although, NHs comprise only about 2.3 % of total road network, but they carry more than about 40% of the road traffic. The total length of NHs has been enhanced from about 91,287 km as on 31.03.2014 to about 1,31,326 km at present. Further, the Ministry has approved In-Principle declaration of about 53,031 km length of State roads as new NHs subject to outcome of the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

The Ministry had taken up detailed review of NHs network with a view to develop the road connectivity to border areas, development of coastal roads including road connectivity for non-major ports, improvement in the efficiency of National Corridors, development of Economic Corridors, Inter Corridors and Feeder Routes along with integration with Sagarmala, etc., under Bharatmala Pariyojana. The programme envisages development of about 26,000 km length of Economic Corridors, which along with Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) and North-South and East-West (NS-EW) Corridors are expected to carry majority of the Freight Traffic on roads. Further, about 8,000 km of Inter Corridors and about 7,500 km of Feeder Routes have been identified for improving



effectiveness of Economic Corridors, GQ and NS-EW Corridors. The programme envisages development of Ring Roads/bypasses and elevated corridors to decongest the traffic passing through cities and enhance logistic efficiency.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the proposal for investment approval for Phase-I of "Bharatmala Pariyojana" during its meeting held on 24.10.2017. "Bharatmala Pariyojana" Phase-I includes development of Economic corridors (9,000 km), Inter-corridor and feeder roads (6,000 km), National Corridors Efficiency improvements (5,000 km), Border and International connectivity roads (2,000 km), Coastal and port connectivity roads (2,000 km), Expressways (800 km) and balance length of about 10,000 km of roads under National Highways Development Project (NHDP). The programme is targeted for completion in 2021-2022.

The Ministry has taken up development of NHs/roads under Phase-I of Bharatmala Pariyojana (which has *inter alia* subsumed NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads, Special Programme for Development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, Externally Aided Projects (EAP), National Highways (Original) [NH (O)] scheme, etc.

(b) Generally the implementation period of NH/road projects vary between two years to about four years. At present, 1,681 nos. of NH/road development projects in total length of about 54,866 km are in various stages of progress in different States/ Union Territories. These include 64 nos. of such projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh involving total length of about 2,179 km.

#### **Increase in axle load**

723. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to increase the axle loads after taking into consideration the qualitative and quantitative changes in National Highways as well as reforms in heavy automobiles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the automobile technology and road construction quality has improved considerably;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is a need to harmonise axle loads with international standards; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Government has increased the axle loads by this Ministry's Notifications S.O. 3467(E) dated 16.07.2018 and S.O. 3881(E) dated 06.08.2018, after taking stakeholders and concessionaires into the consideration. With the advancement and improvements in truck manufacturing technology, and the National Highways designed to carry and support much heavier loads, the Government has considered for enhancing GVW norms.

(d) and (e) The notification has been issued with a view to harmonise with European standards where the permissible axle load is 11.5 T for single driven and 10 T for single non-driven axle, irrespective of the number of tyres.

#### **Land compensation for defence airport, Srinagar**

724. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people whose land is being used for Defence Airport, Srinagar, have been paid due compensation according to fixed rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rate which was fixed between farmers and Government in the year 2017-18 has not been given to the farmers as yet;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by when Government plants to provide fixed rates to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Ministry of Defence accorded sanction on 04.03.2011 for acquisition of the requisitioned land measuring 3879 Kanals 12 Marias (3840 Kanals 15 Marias Private land and 38 Kanals 17 Marias of State Government land) in villeges

Karewa Damodar and Karalpura in District Budgam at an estimated cost of ₹2,34,25,76,762/- under J&K RAIP Act 1968. An amount of Rs1,80,05,95,600/- was deposited with the Deputy Commissioner, Budgam towards 80% compensation by the DEO. The Government of India has not fixed a rate, with farmers in the year 2017-18.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

**Violation of contractual norms for toll collection**

725. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of instances of violation of contractual norms by private highway developers for toll collection;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There are some instances of violations of contractual norms by private highway developers for toll collection. The details thereof and action taken or proposed to be taken are given in the Statement.

**Statement****Details regarding violation of contractual norms by private highway developers and action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard**

Sl. No.	State	Name of stretch	Name of Developer	Violation of contractual norms by private highway developers for toll collection	Action taken/Proposed to be taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupathi-Tiruttani-Chennai section of NH-209 S.V. Puram	Sri Dama Madhukar Reddy (Contract period from 24.10.2018 (08.00 hrs to 24.01.2019 (07.59.59)	The contractor is not remitting the due amount as per time frame prescribed in the agreement	Available cash performance security has been encashed and direction of Hon'ble High Court of Hyderabad directing the agency for depositing the dues before 17.12.2018.
2.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Bypass Vanagaram	M/s. Eagle Infra India Limited (Contract period from 21.03.2018 (00.00 hrs) to 20.03.2019 (23.59.59 Hrs)	The contractor is not remitting the due amount as per time frame prescribed in the agreement	Recovery will be made from the available cash performance security.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Bypass Surapattu	M/s. Eagle Infra India Limited (Contract period from 23.11.2017 (00.00 hrs) to 24.11.2018 (23.59.59 Hrs)). Further extended upto 24.02.2019		
4.	Tamil Nadu	Six laning of Poonamallee Walajapet section of NH-4	M/s Essel Walajhapet Toll roads Pvt. Ltd.	Non achievement milestone and non maintenance of project highway.	NHAI has terminated the Concession Agreement on 22.07.2016 as per clause 37.1.2
5.	Tamil Nadu	Tambaram Tindivanam section of NH-45 Paratur	M/s MEP IDPL (Contract period from 31.07.2018 (08.00 hrs) to 29.11.2018 (08.00 Hrs))	The contractor is not remitting the due amount as per time frame prescribed in the agreement. Penalty is being imposed as per agreement. Also the due amount including the penalty are being adjusted from cash Performance Security of the Contractor.	
6.	Tamil Nadu	Tambaram - Tindivanam section of NH-45 Km 103.500 (Athur)	M/s MEP IDPL (Contract period from 08.06.2018 (08.00 hrs) to 20.11.2018 (08.00 Hrs))		

7. Tamil Nadu  
Tambaram  
Tindivanam section of NH-45Km 103.500 (Athur)  
M/s MEP IDPL (Contract period from 26.03.2018 (08.00 hrs) to 22.04.2018 (08.00 Hrs))  
Shri T. Surya Narayana Reddy (Contract period from 30.06.2018 to 29.06.2019)  
Trichy to Karaikudi of NH 210  
Lechchumana patti Km. 19/000  
Non remittance/delay in remittance of user-fee as per the provisions of the contract agreement  
Amount will be recovered from the Performance Security.
8. Tamil Nadu  
Trichy to Karaikudi of NH 210  
Lembalakudi Km.57/317  
M/s Arunachala Impex Pvt. Ltd. and Shri A.R. Akbar Shareef (Contract period from 24.09.2017 to 23.09.2018, being extended tilt engagement of new Agency)  
Non remittance/delay in remittance of user-fee as per the provisions of the contract agreement  
Amount will be recovered from the Performance Security.
9. Tamil Nadu  
Palayamkottai to Tuticorin (from Km 166.500 to Km 180.00)  
Shri MD. Usman (Contract period from 24.10.2017 to 06.10.2018)  
Shri K. Ramachandran  
Non remittance/delay in remittance of user-fee as per the provisions of the contract agreement  
Action has been taken to recover the amount, including encashment of Performance security.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Vagaikulam Km 11.785	(Contract period from 06.10.2018 to 06.12.2018)	Non remittance/delay in remittance of user-fee as per the provisions of the contract agreement	Action has been taken to recover the amount, including encashment of Performance security.
10.	Tamil nadu	Trichy to Madurai (Km 0/0 to Km 124/840) Boothakudi Km 21/020 Chittampatti Km 113/630	M/s Eagle Deep Trichy Bypass Tollways India Pvt Ltd (Contract period from 03.06.2013 to 10.12.2018)	Non remittance/delay in remittance of concession fee as per the provisions of the contract agreement	Against ₹98.89 Cr. (excluding interest) due from the OMT Concessionaire, Performance Security Bank Guarantee (including additional BG) is available for ₹65.15 Cr. Concessionaire also submitted claims, which are yet to be fincized. Meanwhile, Concessionaire also invoked arbitration proceedings, which are in progress. Project Highway, including Toll Plazas taken

over by NHAI on 10.12.2018.			
Due to default on the part of the OMT Concessionaire to remit the concession fee as per provisions of Concession Agreement, NHAI has taken over the toll plazas on 25.08.2016 and user-fee collection is being done by NHAI through Fee Collecting Agencies. Claims of both NHAI and Concessionaire are under finalization.	M/s RAIMA Toll Road Pvt. Ltd. (Contract period from 22.09.2013 to 25.08.2016) agreement	Madurai-Kanniya kumari (Km 0/000 to Km 234/975) Kappalur Km 18/652 Etturvattam Km 74/930 Salaipudur Km 125/375 Nanguneri Km 185/387	11. Tamil Nadu
After enquiry excess amount along with penalty recovered from Concessionaire by Authority. Concessionaire	Baharampore - Farakka Highways Ltd. / M/s HCC Ltd. Shibpur Toll Plaza at Km 206.	4- laning of Berhampore Farakka Section of NH-34 from Km 191.416 to Km 294.684 in the	12. West Bengal



1	2	3	4	5	6
		State of West Bengal under NHDP Phase-III on DBFOT (Toll) basis. [Package No. III/BOT/WB/03]			had refunded an amount of ₹ 619/- (₹ 495/-along with 25% damages) to the Authority as per provision of clause 27.11.3 of Concession Agreement.
13.	Delhi	Six laning of Delhi-Agra section of NH-2	M/s DA Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.	The complaint on overcharging from overloaded vehicles by the concessionaire were received.	NHAI issued directions to Concessionaire to immediately stop the overcharging from overloaded vehicle and adhere to provisions of Concession Agreement and Notifications issued time to time.
14.	Bihar	Six laning of Varanasi-Aurangabad section of NH2 from Km 786.000 to Km	M/s Soma Isolux Varanasi Aurangabad Tollway Pvt. Ltd.	Lane closure under clause 17.7.3 on 21.03.2017 at Sasaram Toll Plaza	Penalty of ₹ 2,96,927.00 has been imposed.

978.000 in the state  
of Uttar Pradesh  
and Bihar on Design,  
Build, Finance,  
Operate and Transfer  
Toll basis under  
NHDP-V.

15. Odisha	Nil
16. Madhya Pradesh	Nil
17. Kerala	Nil
18. Rajasthan	Nil
19. Uttar Pradesh	Nil
20. Jharkhand	Nil
21. Telangana	Nil
22. Andhra Pradesh	Nil
23. Jammu and Kashmir	Nil

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1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Himachal Pradesh			Nil	
25.	Karnataka			Nil	
26.	Maharashtra			Nil	
27.	North East			Nil	
28.	Gujarat			Nil	
29.	Punjab			Nil	
30.	Haryana			Nil	
31.	Chhattisgarh			Nil	

**Maintenance of National Highways**

726. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has signed any agreement with Macquarie Group regarding maintenance of National Highways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the main features of the agreement and highways which are being maintained by the Macquarie Group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. NHAI has awarded a project comprising of 9 National Highways stretches (Bundle-1) on Toll Operate Transfer (TOT) mode to M/s MAIF 2 Investments India 2 Pte. Ltd. -Ashoka Buildcon Limited Consortium on 05.03.2018. Subsequently concession agreements were signed with 9 SPVs on 26.04.2018 and project has been started *w.e.f.* 29.08.2018 after declaration of appointed date. In TOT model, the right of collection and appropriation of user fees for selected operational National Highway (NH) projects constructed through public funding shall be assigned for a 30 years concession period to concessionaire (developers/investors) against upfront payment of bid concession fee [as quoted by concessionaire against Initial Estimated Concession Value (IECV) of Authority] to NHAI. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) obligation of the National Highway stretches under TOT Model shall be with the concessionaire till the completion of concession period.

**Diversion of forest land**

727. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is frequently receiving requests from various State Governments for diversion of Forest for one purpose or others;
- (b) if so, the details of the requests received from various State Governments in this regard and the purpose for which the request has been made during the last three years;
- (c) whether any decision has been taken on such request including the diversion of forest land to State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Proposals for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are received in the Ministry from the concerned States and UTs. The proposals are examined in the Ministry and after due diligence the proposals are either approved or rejected within the framework of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and its supporting rules and guidelines.

(b) to (d) The details of proposals received from various State/UTs Governments in the last three years finally approved under section 2 of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of proposals seekig approval of for diversion of forest land under FC Act, 1980 received from various State Governments at Head Office and Regional Offices of MoEF and CC in last three years (2015-18) as on 13.12.2018*

**2015-2018**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total proposals received	Approved	
			No. of proposals	Area Diverted (in ha.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	83	13	185.40
	Borehole Prospecting	1	1	153.11
	Industry	7	1	0.49
	Irrigation	8	1	4.42
	Mining	10	5	16.16
	Others	17	2	1.29
	Quarrying	6	2	7.67
	Railway	2	0	0.00
	Road	22	1	2.26
	School	1	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Transmission Line	8	0	0.00
	Wind Power	1	0	0.00
2.	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	18	0	0.00
	Hydel	3	0	0.00
	Road	15	0	0.00
3.	<b>Assam</b>	42	0	0.00
	Hydel	1	0	0.00
	Industry	1	0	0.00
	Mining	3	0	0.00
	Others	12	0	0.00
	Quarrying	15	0	0.00
	Railway	2	0	0.00
	Road	3	0	0.00
	Thermal	1	0	0.00
	Transmission Line	4	0	0.00
4.	<b>Bihar</b>	144	82	457.20
	Drinking Water	1	0	0.00
	Others	94	56	8.53
	Railway	2	1	3.41
	Road	38	18	427.29
	Transmission Line	8	7	17.97
	Village Electricity	1	0	0.00
5.	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	95	10	605.13
	Borehole Prospecting	1	0	0.00
	Defence	2	0	0.00
	Hydel	2	0	0.00
	Industry	1	1	33.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Irrigation	9	1	7.83
	Mining	25	5	500.09
	Others	14	1	26.14
	Railway	6	1	35.41
	Road	14	1	2.67
	School	2	0	0.00
	Transmission Line	19	0	0.00
6.	<b>Dadar and Nagar Haveli</b>	10	0	0.00
	Industry	1	0	0.00
	Others	3	0	0.00
	Road	4	0	0.00
	Transmission Line	1	0	0.00
	Village Electricity	1	0	0.00
7.	<b>Daman and Diu</b>	1	0	0.00
	Road	1	0	0.00
8.	<b>Delhi</b>	3	0	0.00
	Railway	1	0	0.00
	Transmission Line	2	0	0.00
9.	<b>Goa</b>	7	4	7.19
	Others	2	1	0.11
	Quarrying	1	1	0.90
	Road	4	2	6.18
10.	<b>Gujarat</b>	238	17	67.26
	Approach Access	1	0	0.00
	Drinking Water	12	0	0.00
	Hydel	1	0	0.00
	Industry	6	1	0.74

1	2	3	4	5
	Irrigation	17	2	0.95
	Others	66	4	5.18
	Railway	3	3	13.50
	Road	105	6	35.38
	Transmission Line	20	1	11.52
	Village Electricity	4	0	0.00
	Wind Power	3	0	0.00
11.	<b>Haryana</b>	768	402	1047.90
	Approach Access	54	19	0.71
	Drinking Water	7	1	0.27
	Industry	23	10	1.21
	Irrigation	8	3	10.05
	Others	286	169	14.55
	Railway	10	7	71.06
	Road	323	163	762.34
	School	15	4	0.12
	Transmission Line	41	26	187.59
	Village Electricity	1	0	0.00
12.	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	369	104	563.50
	Dispensary/Hospital	3	2	1.03
	Drinking Water	7	5	15.28
	Hydel	42	12	33.97
	Industry	1	0	0.00
	Irrigation	6	0	0.00
	Mining	4	1	2.18
	Others	91	31	49.66
	Quarrying	3	3	5.94



1	2	3	4	5
	Railway	1	1	54.25
	Road	183	37	251.44
	School	4	3	6.11
	Transmission Line	19	6	138.85
	Village Electricity	5	3	4.81
13.	<b>Jharkhand</b>	67	13	376.10
	Encroachments	2	0	0.00
	Industry	2	0	0.00
	Irrigation	2	0	0.00
	Mining	14	2	172.71
	Others	8	3	14.74
	Railway	9	2	7.19
	Road	13	3	119.56
	School	1	0	0.00
	Transmission Line	16	3	61.89
14.	<b>Karnataka</b>	115	15	158.79
	Defence	4	1	24.50
	Drinking Water	9	1	13.93
	Hydel	4	2	7.35
	Irrigation	8	1	9.72
	Mining	16	0	0.00
	Others	25	1	26.71
	Quarrying	1	1	2.21
	Railway	4	0	0.00
	Road	24	3	44.62
	School	2	0	0.00
	Transmission Line	12	2	6.36

1	2	3	4	5
	Wind Power	6	3	23.39
15.	<b>Kerala</b>	30	2	1.01
	Hydel	4	1	0.25
	Others	11	1	0.76
	Rehabilitation	1	0	0.00
	Road	3	0	0.00
	Transmission Line	1	0	0.00
	Village Electricity	10	0	0.00
16.	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	219	53	4093.38
	Borehole Prospecting	2	0	0.00
	Defence	1	0	0.00
	Drinking Water	1	1	3.92
	Forest Village Conversion	8	8	1214.70
	Hydel	2	0	0.00
	Industry	2	0	0.00
	Irrigation	62	17	1484.51
	Mining	38	2	443.13
	Others	21	2	81.09
	Quarrying	2	0	0.00
	Railway	8	4	74.36
	Road	36	8	138.56
	Transmission Line	34	11	653.11
	Village Electricity	1	0	0.00
	Wind Power	1	0	0.00
17.	<b>Maharashtra</b>	198	10	1159.68
	Drinking Water	6	1	0.03
	Encroachments	4	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Industry	6	0	0.00
	Irrigation	13	0	0.00
	Mining	24	4	2.65
	Others	57	2	705.99
	Railway	8	0	0.00
	Rehabilitation	5	1	300.00
	Road	44	1	0.58
	School	1	0	0.00
	Thermal	1	0	0.00
	Transmission Line	24	1	150.43
	Wind Power	5	0	0.00
18.	<b>Manipur</b>	22	0	0.00
	Drinking Water	1	0	0.00
	Irrigation	1	0	0.00
	Others	3	0	0.00
	Road	9	0	0.00
	Transmission Line	8	0	0.00
19.	<b>Meghalaya</b>	13	0	0.00
	Drinking Water	1	0	0.00
	Mining	3	0	0.00
	Others	2	0	0.00
	Road	3	0	0.00
	Transmission Line	2	0	0.00
	Village Electricity	2	0	0.00
20.	<b>Mizoram</b>	4	0	0.00
	Road	4	0	0.00
21.	<b>Odisha</b>	147	21	3386.67

1	2	3	4	5
	Drinking Water	1	1	4.31
	Hydel	1	0	0.00
	Industry	4	1	3.79
	Irrigation	9	0	0.00
	Mining	74	9	3014.56
	Others	10	3	6.77
	Quarrying	1	0	0.00
	Railway	7	3	168.25
	Road	20	0	0.00
	Thermal	4	0	0.00
	Transmission Line	16	4	188.98
22.	<b>Punjab</b>	628	390	1092.47
	Approach Access	38	11	0.16
	Defence	1	1	3.06
	Dispensary/Hospital	4	2	0.01
	Drinking Water	1	1	0.38
	Hydel	3	3	1.20
	Industry	33	28	0.69
	Irrigation	7	5	11.67
	Others	258	148	45.74
	Railway	10	7	237.12
	Road	186	123	752.22
	School	9	4	0.05
	Transmission Line	76	56	40.16
	Village Electricity	2	1	0.00
23.	<b>Rajasthan</b>	110	35	946.46
	Defence	1	1	504.11

1	2	3	4	5
	Drinking Water	11	0	0.00
	Irrigation	2	1	91.20
	Mining	3	0	0.00
	Others	8	3	155.91
	Railway	3	0	0.00
	Rehabilitation	1	0	0.00
	Road	55	20	86.02
	Transmission Line	26	10	109.22
24.	<b>Sikkim</b>	39	2	12.04
	Defence	7	0	0.00
	Drinking Water	2	0	0.00
	Hydel	1	0	0.00
	Others	7	0	0.00
	Railway	1	0	0.00
	Road	17	2	12.04
	Transmission Line	4	0	0.00
25.	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	23	2	29.52
	Drinking Water	2	0	0.00
	Hydel	1	0	0.00
	Irrigation	1	1	26.17
	Mining	1	0	0.00
	Others	6	0	0.00
	Road	8	0	0.00
	Transmission Line	4	1	3.35
26.	<b>Telangana</b>	138	11	5137.38
	Borehole Prospecting	1	0	0.00
	Drinking Water	67	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Irrigation	9	2	3174.89
	Mining	6	0	0.00
	Others	7	2	2.86
	Quarrying	1	1	4.63
	Railway	3	0	0.00
	Rehabilitation	1	0	0.00
	Road	27	1	0.25
	School	1	0	0.00
	Thermal	2	1	1892.35
	Transmission Line	12	3	62.10
	Village Electricity	1	1	0.30
27.	<b>Tripura</b>	36	3	21.15
	Defence	3	0	0.00
	Industry	1	0	0.00
	Mining	14	0	0.00
	Others	3	1	10.14
	Road	4	1	3.33
	Transmission Line	11	1	7.68
28.	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	318	0	0.00
	Defence	4	0	0.00
	Drinking Water	3	0	0.00
	Irrigation	8	0	0.00
	Others	123	0	0.00
	Railway	15	0	0.00
	Road	120	0	0.00
	Thermal	1	0	0.00
	Transmission Line	43	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Village Electricity	1	0	0.00
29.	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	653	89	937.21
	Defence	3	0	0.00
	Dispensary/Hospital	2	0	0.00
	Drinking Water	8	3	4.04
	Hydel	4	0	0.00
	Irrigation	6	1	0.09
	Mining	2	0	0.00
	Others	63	15	20.52
	Railway	2	2	564.02
	Road	538	61	323.22
	School	2	0	0.00
	Transmission Line	8	2	6.31
	Village Electricity	15	5	19.02
30.	<b>West Bengal</b>	14	2	28.68
	Defence	1	0	0.00
	Hydel	1	0	0.00
	Mining	1	0	0.00
	Others	3	0	0.00
	Road	4	0	0.00
	School	1	0	0.00
	Transmission Line	3	2	28.68
	GRAND TOTAL	4552	1280	20314.12

#### Foreign investments for infrastructure project

728. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has invited investments from Foreign Investors for infrastructure project;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has received any response in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on automatic route is permitted in the Highway Sector. In addition, many foreign developers form joint ventures with Indian companies to bid for various National Highways projects.

#### **Kannur-Mysore NH project**

729. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of Kannur-Mysore National Highway project;
- (b) whether any funds have been allotted for the project; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Kannur is connected to Mysore via Madikeri. Madikeri to Mysore is National Highway-275 which is already a two lane road and in good condition. Madikeri to Kannur is not a National Highway at present. State PWD of Karnataka has awarded Detailed Project Report (DPR) at a cost of ₹ 4.69 crore for the stretch of Channarayapattana -Holenarssipur- Arkalgudu -Kodlipet-Madikeri-Virajpet-Makutta and connecting Kannur (in Kerala). Based on the outcome of the DPR, projects for the stretch Madikeri to Kannur can be considered depending upon *inter-se*-priority and availability of funds.

#### **Road connectivity for Amaravati**

730. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to provide road connectivity from the new capital, Amaravati, to Hyderabad and other important cities of Telangana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry is also considering to provide connectivity to Rayalseema Districts;



(d) if so, the status thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) There exists a direct 4-lane connectivity between Hyderabad and Vijayawada (near Amaravati) through NH-9 (new NH-65) in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. The details of road connectivity from Andhra Pradesh to other important cities of Telangana are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (e) This Ministry has agreed to take up development of 400 km (approx.) long Greenfield Expressway from Anantapuram to Amaravati based on State Government's commitment to provide 50% of the Project land at their cost. The alignment of Amaravati-Ananthapuramu Expressway proposed by the State Government has been agreed to by this Ministry subject to the condition that the State Government obtains the requisite statutory clearances (i.e. environmental, forest, wildlife, etc.) simultaneously so that the aforesaid clearances are in place before the process of LA under Section 3A under NH Act, 1956 is completed. Besides, Chittoor, Kadapa, Ananthapuramu and Kurnool Districts of Rayalaseema region are connected to Amaravathi through NH-565, NH-544D, NH-340C and NH-18. which are being developed and maintained subject to the availability of funds, traffic and inter-se priority of works.

**Statement**

*Details of road connectivity from Andhra Pradesh to other important cities of Telangana*

Sl. No.	Name of the road	Remarks	
1.	NH- 44 (Old NH-7) - Jadcherla - Kalwakurthy- Deverakonda- Miryalaguda - Kodad	Notified as NH-167	
2.	NH-44 (Old NH 7) Nirmal - Khanapur-Mallapur-Raikal Jagitial - Karimnagar-Warangal- Khammam-Kodad	i. NH-44 (Old NH 7) Nirmal - Khanapur-Mallapur- Raikal -Jagitial  ii. Jagitial - Karimnagar- Warangal-Khammam  iii. Khammam-Kodad	Notified as NH-61 extended  Notified as NH-563  Notified as 365 A

Sl. No.	Name of the road	Remarks
3.	Karnataka/Telangana border-Kodangal Manneguda - Chevella- Moinabad - Hyderabad	Notified as NH-163
4.	Maharashtra/Telangana border (NH-161)-Sanga Reddy	Notified as NH-161
5.	Maharashtra/Telangana border -Mancherial	Notified as NH-363
6.	Suryapet -Khammam - Aswaraopet -Telangana/AP border	Notified as NH-365 BB

#### **Irregularities in construction of NH-29**

731. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1386 given in the Rajya Sabha on 30 July, 2018 and to state:

(a) whether the quality of work undertaken for four laning of NH-29 from Varanasi to Gorakhpur, Package-II, is as per the specifications of the Ministry, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that from kilometre 13 to 16.9 at Dubakiya, Varanasi and from kilometre 67 to 69.4 at Fateullapur, district Ghazipur, sand stone chips have been used on both sides;

(c) if so, the reasons as to why Government has not initiated inquiry by CBI despite specific corruption in above project in connivance with officials of NHAI; and

(d) the action Government would take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The work is being executed as per the provisions of Contract Agreement and in conformity with guidelines of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways/Indian Roads Congress. The work is monitored by Authority Engineer appointed by National Highways Authority of India. The test / supervision of construction material used and work done are conducted by Authority Engineer as per the specifications of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways / Indian Roads Congress. The aggregate being used is from the approved quarry only. The construction material is also subjected to third party test checks. Since Authority Engineer / Supervision Consultant has reported that the work is being done as per the aforesaid norms, therefore, no inquiry is envisaged.

**Road projects in Punjab**

732. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the Road Projects undertaken by various agencies including NHAI in Punjab at present; and

(b) the status of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The details of National Highway (NH) projects undertaken by Punjab PWD and NHAI in Punjab indicating the status of each project are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of National Highway projects undertaken by Punjab PWD and NHAI in Punjab and status of each of these project*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Length (Km)	Sanctioned Cost/TPC (₹ in crore)	Current status (Physical progress %)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>NH works undertaken by Punjab PWD</b>				
1.	Widening to 2 - L with P/S & STG. In Km 62.600-76.150 of NH 703A Jalandhar Kapurthala Makhu road	13.975	32.18	4%
2.	Construction of bridge 3 span 10.00m each over Defence Drain Xing NH-10 Fazilka Sulemanke Border At Km. 419.300	0	3.66	55%
3.	ROB at Maur in Km 105.05 on LC No. C-221	0	70.86	93%
4.	ROB at Faridkot on Km. 223.70 on LC No. 31/B	0	59.13	48%
5.	ROB at Kotkapura in Km. 236.00 on LC No. SPL-26	0	116.98	47%
6.	ROB at Amritsar in Km. 112.50 on LC No. A/12/B/2 along with HLB over adjoining UBDC Canal.	0	139.48	60%

1	2	3	4	5
7.	ROB at Barnala in Km. 140.650 on LC No. B-92/A-2	0	52.98	95%
8.	Upgradation for NH-254 section Rampura-Maur-Talwandi Sabo-Raman Mandi in Km 104.200 to 132.00	26.41	112.1	86%
9.	ROB at Jalalabad in Km. 61.80 on LC No. C-57	0	56.47	48%
10.	ROB at Nangal in Km. 63.00 on LC No. 92-C	0	58.77	0%
11.	ROB at Nangal in Km. 59.870 on LC No. 88-C	0	123.8	2%
12.	Strengthening/IRQP of road portion km 227.800 to 232.660=4.86 Km of Sangrur-Patran-Khanauri Road upto Punjab/Haryana border. (Re-Alignment portion Khanauri Town) section not falling under four laned project under NHDP-IV Scheme	4.86	3.42	90%
13.	Reconstruction/Widening of culverts at km 296.770, 305.160 & km 316.400	0	0.52	99%
14.	Strengthening/IRQP of Road Portion Km 179.495 to 181.805= 2.31km of Sangrur-Patran-Khanauri Road NH-71(52) Internal City portion Sangrur not falling under NHDP-IV Scheme	2.31	2.12	95%
15.	Improvement of geometries including construction of retaining walls, brest walls, drain/cross drainage structures etc. from Km 49.200 to 58.850	0	9.77	25%
16.	IRQP from Km 206.190 to 210.140 in Mudki town (bypassed section)	3.95	3.44	40%
17.	Lambra - Shahkot section of NH-71 in Punjab km 12.00 to 44.600	33.38	847.02	94.75%
18.	Shahkot - Moga section of NH-71 in Punjab km 44.600 to 77.200	32.45	766.36	97.50%
19.	Moga - Tallewal section of NH-71 in Punjab km 77.200 to 114.0	38.68	904.82	81.46%

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Tallewal - Barnala section of NH-71 in Punjab km 114.0 of NH-71 to 149.0 of NH-64	29.64	651.54	98.00%
21.	Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur section of NH-70 [New NH No. 3] from existing km 11.400 to km 49.200	39.13	1069.59	16%
22.	Road Safety of Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur road from Km 1.23 to 8.00 section of NH-70 (new NH-03)		12.23	35%
23.	Widening/Upgradation of Moga-Kotlse Khan-Makhu-Harike-Khalra Road (NH-703B)	75.167	293.64	0%
24.	Widening/Upgradation of Mudhki to Jawahar Singh Wala RD. 0.00 to 38.00 section of NH-254	38	173.24	0%
25.	Widening/Upgradation of Makhu-Arifke Road Section	24.6	170.57	0%
26.	Widening and paved shoulder of Tohana (in Haryana) Punjab/Haryana Border to Moonak-Jakhal-Budhlada-Bhikhi from Km 236.600 to 287.710 of NH-148B	45.888	293.1	0%
27.	Widening/Upgradation of Abohar-Sito Gunno-Dabwali Road (NH-354E)	50.89	322.48	0%
28.	IRQP from Km 196.260 to 201.765 in Talwandi Bhai town (bypassed section) including of narrow bridge over Talwandi drain at RD. 198.40	5.505	5.04	0%
29.	IRQP from Km 182.40 to 188.260 in Zira town (bypassed section)	5.86	6.63	0%
30.	IRQP from Km 158.350 to 166.925 in Harike town (bypassed section)	8.575	10.78	0%
31.	Improvement of Road Safety through improvement of junctions of Gidderbaha-Malout road at Km 313.800 (Bharu Chowk) and at Km 315.650 (Husnar Chowk) in Gidderbaha town on NH-15	0	3.05	0%
32.	Improvement of Road Safety through improvement of junction on NH-10 & NH-15 at Km 348.550 at Malout	0	4.51	0%

1	2	3	4	5
33.	4-laning of Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur road from Km 8.00 to 11.570 section of NH-70 (new NH-03)	3.57	15.04	0%
34.	Four lanning from Km 5.50 to Km. 11.975 of NH-154 (Old NH-20) Pathankot-Nurpur road	6.42	39.53	0%
<b>NH works undertaken by NHAI</b>				
35.	4-laning of Chandigarh- Kharar Section from Sector-39 (Round about) at Chandigarh (km. 0.000) to Kharar (km. 10.185) of NH-21 in the State of Punjab on EPC mode under NHDP Phase V	10.185	368.5	50%
36.	4/6 laning of Kharar-Ludhiana Section of NH-95 (New NH-5) from km 10.185 to km 86.199 Samrala Chowk, Ludhiana in the State of Punjab on Hybrid Annuity mode	76.014	1600	63%
37.	4-laning Ludhiana - Talwandi section of NH-95 (now NH-5) from Km. 92.000 to 170.000- BOT (Toll)- NHDP Phase-III	78	479	92%
38.	Construction of 4-lane (Partial Access Controlled) Laddowal Bypass from Km. 0.000 to km. 17.041 linking NH-95 with NH-1 via Laddowal seed farm at Ludhiana in the State of Punjab on Hybrid Annuity Mode	17.041	392	24%
39.	4-laning Construction of Elevated Corridor partially access controlled highway from Samrala Chowk at Km. 76.000 to Km. 85.980 of NH-95 (Section passing through Ludhiana City) in the State of Punjab on EPC mode	12.951	756.27	11%
40.	Improvement of Amritsar bypass by construction of additional structures and service road on NH-1 between km 448+510 to km 473+068 4-laning in the State of Punjab on EPC (8 structures)	0	229.34	68%

1	2	3	4	5
41.	4-Laning of Phagwara-Rupnagar section of NH-344A from km. 0.00 (design Chainage) to KM 80.820 (Design Chainage) in the state of Punjab on Hybrid Annuity mode.	80.82	1367	45%
42.	Khemkaran -Gurdaspur (Pkg-II) (Khaemkaran to start to Amritsar Bypass (2-Lane) (Bharatmala Project)	48.823	149.9	55%
43.	4-laning of existing two lane with paved shoulder road from Talwandi Bhai to Ferozepur NH-05 (Old NH-95) from Km. 170.380 to Km. 194.040 in the State of EPC mode	23.66	207	0%
44.	Ramdas To Gurdaspur (pkg-V) (2-Lane) (Bharatmala Project)	47.492	149.49	0%

#### **Digital documents for vehicle**

733. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a person can drive a vehicle in India with vehicle's document and driving license in digital format, in Digilocker facility of UMANG App;

(b) whether a person needs to carry the vehicle's documents and driving licence in physical format, although he is carrying these documents in digital format in the Digilocker; and

(c) whether the possession of documents in digital format only are legally valid, if so, under what provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) This Ministry has issued a notification G.S.R 1081(E) dated 02.11.2018 by which rule 139 of the CMVR, 1989 regarding production of licence and certificate of registration has been amended. It has been mandated that the driver or a conductor of a motor vehicle shall produce certificate of registration, insurance, fitness and permit, the driving licence, certificate for pollution under check and any other relevant documents in physical or electronic form. As per IT Act, electronic form is described with reference to information, means any information

generated, sent, received or stored in media, magnetic, optical, computer memory, micro film, computer generated micro fiche or similar device.

#### **Status of road infrastructure**

734. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that road infrastructure has improved across the country and Government has started and completed number of works as per schedule;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether five big projects were executed and completed as per schedule under National Highways Authority of India (NHAI); and
- (d) total funds utilized in these projects under Central Road Fund (CRF) and any other fund, and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (b) Development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process and they are kept in traffic worthy condition depending upon the availability of funds and *inter se* priority. Ministry has awarded 117 numbers of works and completed 277 numbers of works as on 30th November in current financial year 2018-19.

(c) to (d) There is no separate categorization of big projects. However, 87 NHs projects have been completed as per their scheduled time under National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). There is no such specific project wise funds provided to NHAI. Total funds of ₹ 255686 cr. including Central Road Fund (CRF) and Borrowings utilized by NHAI during last four years and current financial year up to Nov 2018.

#### **Load carrying capacity of heavy vehicles**

735. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the load carrying capacities of heavy vehicles, including trucks, have been increased by 20 to 25 per cent which is at par with global standards;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that this would help in reducing logistic costs; and



(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The load carrying capacities of rigid vehicles has been increased *vide* this Ministry's Notifications S.O. 3467(E) dated 16.07.2018 and S.O. 3881(E) dated 06.08.2018.

(c) and (d) With the advancement and improvements in truck manufacturing technology, and the NHs designed to carry and support much heavier loads, the Ministry has considered for enhancing GVW norms which may not only lead to better compliance of the load limits by the truckers but also help in reducing the overall logistics costs in the country.

#### **Black spots on National Highways**

736. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of black spots identified on National Highways year after year;

(b) if so, the details thereof as well as the reasons therefor, Highway-wise;

(c) the number of accidents which happened in these black spots on National Highways in the last three years, year-wise and Highway-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to fix these black spots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) 789 Road Accident Black Spots were identified based on 2011, 2012, 20 Band 2014 accident/fatality data. Out of 789 black spots, 650 black spots are on National Highways (NHs) and rest are on other roads. Immediate cautionary measures have already been taken on all the black spots on NHs. Moreover, 306 black spots have also been rectified. Number of road accidents during the last three years on different categories of roads including the accidents which occurred at black spots are given below:

Calendar Year	No. of road accidents
2015	5,01,423
2016	4,80,652
2017	4,64,910

**Central Road Fund**

†737. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money deposited and the amount of money allocated to States from the Central Road Fund in the financial year 2014-15 to 2017-18, the details thereof along with the amount spent by States;

(b) the names of projects started in hilly and North-Eastern States under Central Road Fund and details of budget allocated to the projects alongwith the current status of the projects; and

(c) the details of total amount spent from Central Road Fund on road safety related works in States/Union Territories, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The funds accrued under the Central Road Fund (CRF) as per the provisions of the CRF Act, 2000 amended by the Finance Act from time to time during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 were ₹ 26.108 crore, ₹ 69.809 crore, ₹ 80,800 crore and ₹ 85.600 crore (Provisional) respectively.

The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs).

Apart from this, the Ministry also allocates funds for development of State Roads under the CRF Scheme and Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity (EI & ISC) Schemes as per the provisions of the CRF Act, 2000 amended by Finance Act from time to time.

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of accrual/allocation of funds, and release/expenditure under CRF and EI & ISC Schemes during last four years are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

These also include amount allocated/released for Road Safety works, for which no separate data for allocation/release are being maintained.

Further, such allocation of funds are made State-wise and not project-wise.

The State-wise and year-wise details of projects sanctioned and completed under CRF and EI & ISC schemes for the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Uttarakhand, since 2014-15 to 2017-18 are given in Statement-III and Statement-IV respectively (*See* below). The State-wise details of projects sanctioned and completed in these states under CRF and EI & ISC schemes during 2018-19 so far is being compiled and the same shall be laid on the Table of the House.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise details of accrual/allocation and release of funds under CRF  
Scheme during the last four years*

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Accrual	Release <sup>s</sup>	Accrual	Release <sup>s</sup>	Accrual	Release <sup>s</sup>	Accrual	Release <sup>s</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143.31	73.12	136.13	178.13	345.23	347.17	316.45	331.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.36	55.00	52.68	20.53	129.80	56.69	122.47	132.74
3.	Assam	52.59	42.44	57.86	46.34	142.63	94.03	134.77	48.80
4.	Bihar	73.73	83.36	80.88	80.88	198.45	169.70	190.11	25.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	89.32	0.00	98.73	84.13	244.82	97.12	231.16	212.28
6.	Goa	6.34	2.41	6.62	7.52	16.91	30.06	16.49	16.49
7.	Gujarat	162.26	110.42	177.02	61.05	440.63	132.08	412.84	74.57
8.	Haryana	73.73	73.73	79.45	79.45	192.79	167.34	180.11	114.14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37.26	0.00	40.59	95.14	99.90	55.41	94.85	92.87
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	31.87	43.96	143.93	44.42	353.74	81.90	332.57	332.57
11.	Jharkhand	59.46	17.74	65.63	9.10	162.98	110.55	153.23	109.14
12.	Karnataka	160.14	170.51	178.18	164.46	446.42	489.63	430.00	430.00
13.	Kerala	53.65	54.60	59.88	59.88	148.86	158.49	132.69	132.69
14.	Madhya Pradesh	207.18	180.99	226.82	211.98	560.71	128.80	525.83	744.97
15.	Maharashtra	269.28	100.00	289.57	432.85	710.45	709.79	660.16	795.28
16.	Manipur	13.74	13.35	14.97	7.18	37.11	15.60	34.19	6.82
17.	Meghalaya	16.12	5.14	17.56	5.51	42.14	15.29	39.05	13.72
18.	Mizoram	12.68	4.23	13.82	4.70	33.84	15.84	31.70	29.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Nagaland	10.04	5.95	10.94	0.11	27.15	16.58	29.17	29.17
20.	Odisha	108.08	123.42	119.17	125.98	292.74	168.76	279.93	230.54
21.	Punjab	62.89	27.58	265.40	48.22	165.36	71.30	156.63	162.68
22.	Rajasthan	241.54	286.44	67.93	72.72	656.40	815.83	617.93	589.58
23.	Sikkim	4.76	1.55	5.18	0.00	12.50	9.39	11.64	8.04
24.	Tamil Nadu	153.01	155.09	160.33	160.33	388.09	355.12	361.19	303.59
25.	Telangana	81.84	81.81	108.23	108.23	256.22	280.73	249.13	249.13
26.	Tripura	7.14	6.31	7.77	0.08	18.90	15.05	17.54	3.89
27.	Uttar Pradesh	209.56	234.26	227.69	227.69	563.51	219.71	587.07	890.24
28.	Uttarakhand	38.32	25.51	41.45	0.42	102.64	13.67	96.16	86.20
29.	West Bengal	78.49	85.80	84.9	55.48	208.86	18401	201.66	145.01
<b>UTs</b>									
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	6.93	0.00	16.72	5.04	16.72	12.60
2.	Chandigarh	2.11	0.00	2.63	0.70	5.76	0.81	4.70	0.00
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	1.33	0.00	3.83	0.00	3.78	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.00	2.67	0.00	2.32	0.00
5.	Delhi	22.20	14.59	24.75	0.00	63.48	5.54	58.19	1.16
6.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Puducherry	15.44	15.44	4.95	4.90	10.57	32.80	11.64	11.64

\$- Release may be more than Accrual of current year due release of unspent balance of previous years

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise details of allocation of funds and release/expenditure under EI and ISC Schemes during the last four years*

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State	2014-19		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	250.00	0.00	354.35	0.00	25.00	21.94	14.00	11.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		9.26		22.43	8.00	6.36	9.00	4.57
3.	Assam		0.94		6.30	19.50	18.79	29.00	17.03
4.	Bihar		0.00		6.41	9.62	8.62	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa		0.00		7.89	4.00	0.93	34.00	19.78
7.	Gujarat		15.16		6.13	2.00	2.00	9.00	8.72
8.	Haryana		0.00		1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.00		0.00	17.00	14.58	20.00	16.70
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		12.00		0.00	17.00	11.27	55.00	57.34
11.	Jharkhand		11.40		0.00	28.00	26.37	19.70	19.02
12.	Karnataka		0.00		34.75	36.00	33.93	15.00	10.50
13.	Kerala		20.56		0.00	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra		0.00		9.38	50.00	41.45	10.00	7.59
16.	Manipur		0.00		12.72	26.00	24.34	32.00	33.91
17.	Meghalaya		0.00		13.67	0.00	0.00	3.50	0.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Mizoram		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland		8.00		33.74	32.00	17.66	75.00	61.41
20.	Odisha		0.00		18.06	48.00	45.93	50.00	49.98
21.	Punjab		0.00		12.71	2.00	0.61	10.00	6.28
22.	Rajasthan		0.00		8.21	7.00	6.64	22.60	18.08
23.	Sikkim		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	6.60	7.32
24.	Tamil Nadu		3.79		0.30	52.12	51.13	64.00	65.97
25.	Telangana		0.00		2.17	7.00	6.35	10.80	7.62
26.	Tripura		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh		12.00		68.77	5.00	1.04	115.00	103.29
28.	Uttarakhand		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal		0.00		0.00	19.00	15.71	35.00	31.23
<b>UTs</b>									
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Chandigarh	0.50	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00		1.79	0.10	0.04	0.00	0.00
NHAI		0.00	0.00		0.00	390.00	390.00	120.00	120.00

**Statement-III**

*The State-wise number of projects sanctioned and completed under CRF Scheme during the last four years*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Sanctio- ned	Comple- ted	Sanctio- ned	Comple- ted	Sanctio- ned	Comple- ted	Sanctio- ned	Comple- ted
1	Arunachal Pradesh	8	-	9	-	16	62	20	-
2	Assam	9	1	16	10	32	4	3	-
3	Himachal Pradesh	14	1	44	2	-	6	5	11
4	Jammu and Kashmir	17	2	25	3	22	2	25	1
5	Manipur	-	3	4	3	3	1	6	1
6	Meghalaya	-	-	6	1	2	-	3	4
7	Mizoram	-	1	4	-	2	1	1	-
8	Nagaland	1	-	13	-	3	-	2	-
9	Sikkim	4	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
10	Tripura	1	1	-	1	6	1	-	-
11	Uttarakhand	10	-	12	5	-	-	-	-

**Statement-IV**

*The State-wise number of projects sanctioned and completed under EI and ISC Schemes during the last four years*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Sanctio- ned	Comple- ted	Sanctio- ned	Comple- ted	Sanctio- ned	Comple- ted	Sanctio- ned	Comple- ted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	1	-	3	2	3	-
2.	Assam	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
5.	Manipur	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	
6.	Meghalaya	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	4
7.	Mizoram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Nagaland	2	-	2	-	4	1	6	-
9.	Sikkim	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

#### All India permit for tourist buses

738. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to roll out an all India permit for tourist buses on the lines of National Permit for trucks in order to improve inter-State connectivity;

(b) if so, the details of an annual authorization fee which will allow them to ply across States seamlessly;

(c) the time-frame for rolling out the proposed plan; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has issued a draft G.S.R. 873(E) on Motor vehicles (All India Authorization for Tourist vehicle Permit) Rules, 2018 published on 12th September, 2018 for comments of Stake holders. The comments/suggestions received from various stakeholders are under consideration for final notification.

#### Construction of highways in West Bengal

739. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) details of number of new road/ highways construction projects commenced in West Bengal in last three years;



(b) details of contributions and proportion of State and Government funds in these projects;

(c) whether the Ministry has come across any incidents of destruction of public property, such as roads, in West Bengal in last three years;

(d) if so, details thereof and total loss/ damage incurred therein; and

(e) whether the Ministry has any mechanism to mention the contributions on the sites of development, to generate awareness, which would help people realise before they destroy public property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in the country. Apart from this, the Ministry also allocates funds for development of State Roads (except Village Road) under the CRF, Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity (EI & ISC) Schemes as per the provisions of the CRF (State Roads) Act, 2014 amended by Finance Act from time to time. Numbers of projects commenced during the last three years in West Bengal are as follows:

Scheme/ Road	Number	Total Cost (₹ in crore)	State Government Share (₹ in crore)	Total sanctioned Cost (₹ in crore)
NH	51	8042	7	8049
CRF	17	860	0	860
ISC	1	57	0	57
TOTAL	69	8959	7	8966

(c) No such incident reported.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Ministry give wide publicity through electronic media, news paper before acquiring any public property for construction/widening of National Highways. Further Display boards are installed at the project sites indicating all relevant details of the project as per policy.

**Toll plaza on Jhansi-Lalitpur section**

†740. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) distance in kilometres and places at which toll plazas were proposed to be set up as per Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the construction of Jhansi-Lalitpur section of NH-26;

(b) whether location and distance in kilometres for toll plazas have been changed after widening of the road, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) rules and procedures in place to change the locations and kilometres proposed in the DPR of the construction of the road; and

(d) whether the prescribed rules and procedures were followed while changing locations of toll plazas in the said section, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) As per Detailed Project Report of Jhansi-Lalitpur section of NH-26, the locations of 2 nos. of toll plazas were identified at design chainage 32.240 (near Mankua Village) and design chainage 80.620 (near Nandanpura Urban). The locations of toll plazas were changed from chainage 32.240 to chainage 32.100 due to site condition in defence area and from chainage 80.620 to chainage 85.280 in order to maintain the appropriate distance between consecutive / successive toll plazas as per guidelines prescribed in NH Fee Rules.

(c) and (d) Location of toll plazas were changed with the approval of Competent Authority (NHAI) with due consideration to site conditions and guidelines stipulated in NH Fee Rules.

**Average construction of NH per day**

†741. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length in kilometres of National Highways being constructed per day in the country before 2014;

(b) whether Government has made any enhancement in the said average;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the extent of enhancement; and

(d) in view of the present average, the total length of National Highways, in kilometre, likely to be constructed by the year 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The per day construction of National Highways from 2009 to 2014 and enhancement made in rate of construction by the current NDA government is given in the Statement.

(d) Targets are set on yearly basis and ministry is likely to cross the target of construction of 10000 km set in financial year 2018-19.

**Statement**

*Year-wise length constructed along with the pace of construction from 2009-14*

Sl. No.	Year	Length Constructed (km)	Rate (km per day)
1.	2009-10	5145	14.10
2.	2010-11	4439	12.16
3.	2011-12	5013	13.73
4.	2012-13	5732	15.71
5.	2013-14	4260	11.67

*Increase in rate of construction*

Sl. No.	Average rate of construction during 2009-14 (km per day)	Average rate of construction during 2014 - Nov 2018 (km per day)	Percentage Increase
1	13.47	20.43	51.67%

**Loss to GDP caused by road accidents**

742. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR:

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

(a) whether according to the erstwhile Planning Commission of India, road accidents in India caused a 3 per cent annual loss to GDP;

(b) if so, annual loss to GDP in percentage and absolute terms due to road accidents since 2014, year-wise;

(c) whether Ministry also collects this information, State-wise, as per State GDPs; and

(d) if so, details thereof, State-wise, and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) The working Group on Road Accidents, Injury Prevention and Control set up by the Planning Commission had estimated the social cost of road accidents in India at about 3% of GDP in the year 1999-2000.

(b) to (d) The socio-economic cost of road accidents in 1999-2000 was estimated at 3% of GDP by then Planning Commission in their report Tenth Five Year Plan. This has also been reiterated in the Eleventh Five Year Plan report. However, the data regarding generation of likely income by reducing the road accidents is not available with the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

#### **Status of Setu Bharatam Scheme**

743. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of railway crossings identified for building bridges over them, since the 'Setu Bharatam' scheme was launched in 2016;

(b) the number of bridges that have been sanctioned by the Ministry and were given necessary approvals for construction;

(c) the number of bridges that have been completed and are operational;

(d) whether the Ministry have an action plan to streamline the process of implementing the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) There are 174 number of Road Over Bridges/ Road Under Bridges (ROBs/ RUBs) under Setu Bharatam Scheme, out of which 91 ROBs/ RLJBs have already been sanctioned and 59 have been awarded.

There are difficulties in getting land for approaches of ROBs/ RUBs especially in built up areas. Moreover, the cost of acquisition of such land is also very high. Ministry has, therefore, decided that priority would be accorded to those ROBs/RUBs where no land acquisition is involved or to adopt the Grand Challenge Mechanism to take up ROBs/RUBs where land is made available by the State Government, at its own cost.

#### **Deregistration of old vehicles**

744. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has ordered to deregister all diesel and petrol vehicles older than ten and fifteen years respectively; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to remove all the old vehicles from the roads and action taken against the vehicles still plying on roads against the orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) *vide* order dated 18.07.2016 and 20.07.2016 passed in O.A. No. 21 of 2014 in the matter of Vardhaman Kaushik v/s Union of India has ordered to deregister all diesel and petrol vehicles older than ten and fifteen years in Delhi/NCR.

(b) The implementation of above orders of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) is being done by concerned State Transport Authorities.

#### **Four laning of highways in UP**

745. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to convert highways in Uttar Pradesh into four lanes;

(b) if so, the names of these highways; and

(c) by when the work will commence and likely date of completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The development of National Highways is a continuous process and is taken up depending upon traffic volume,

*inter-se* priority and availability of funds. Details of ongoing four laning works on various National Highways in the State of Uttar Pradesh are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of ongoing four-laning of works on various National Highways  
in Uttar Pradesh*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Section	Date of start	Likely date of completion
1.	NH-96	Pratapgarh to Allahabad Bypass Road	January, 2018	February, 2020
2.	NH-233	Varanasi-Ghagra Bridge (Package-I)	December, 2015	December, 2018
3.	NH-233	Varanasi-Ghagra Bridge (Package -II)	January, 2016	September, 2019
4.	NH-233	Varanasi-Ghagra Bridge (Package -III)	January, 2016	September, 2019
5.	NH-56	Varanasi-Sultanpur (Package-I)	January, 2016	July, 2019
6.	NH-56	Varanasi-Sultanpur (Package -II)	January, 2016	July, 2019
7.	NH-29	Varanasi-Gorakhpur (Package-II)	March, 2017	September, 2019
8.	NH-29	Varanasi-Gorakhpur (Package-III)	April, 2017	October, 2019
9.	NH-29	Varanasi-Gorakhpur (Package-IV)	April, 2017	October, 2019
10.	NH-29E	Gorakhpur Bypass	May, 2017	May, 2019
11.	NH-56	Lucknow-Sultanpur	May, 2017	March, 2019
12.	-	Lucknow Ring Road (Package-III B)	August, 2017	December, 2019
13.	NH-24	Bareilly-Sitapur	March, 2011	December, 2019
14.	NH-235	Meerut - Bulandshahar	April, 2017	October, 2019
15.	NH-709B	Baghpat Shamli (Package I)	November, 2018	April, 2020

**Battery driven rickshaws**

†746. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of battery driven rickshaws in the States of Delhi and Rajasthan;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to encourage battery driven rickshaws;
- (c) whether permanent stands for battery rickshaws have been set up; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) The Ministry does not maintain data regarding the number of e-rickshaws plying in various States in the country. As per the data furnished by the National Informatics Centre (NIC), on VAHAN database, where the details of e-rickshaw vehicles registered in the State of Delhi and Rajasthan are 61,522 and 12,513 respectively.

(b) to (d) Ministry has amended the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act) by inserting the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2015 dated 19.03.2015 and has notified GSR 709(E) dated 08.10.2014, S.O. 2590(E) dated 08.10.2014 and GSR 27(E) dated 13.01.2015 for amending the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs) to include specifications regarding manufacture, operation, registration and issue of driving license to e-rickshaw drivers under the ambit of CMVRs. Furthermore Ministry, *vide* S.O. 2812(E) dated 30.08.2016 has exempted transport vehicle of the category e-cart and e-rickshaw from the requirement of permit. Implementation of provisions of MV Act and CMVRs comes under the purview of State Governments.

**Death due to potholes**

747. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that potholes took a deadly toll in 2017, claiming 10 lives daily with annual fatalities in the country adding upto 3597;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that this was 50 per cent more than the fatalities in 2016; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) As per information received from police department of all States/UTs, 3597 persons were classified as persons killed under the category of potholes in the country during the calendar year 2017. This amounts to on an average of 10 (9.85) deaths every day in the country classified under the category of potholes. The total number of persons killed due to potholes in road accidents during the last two calendar years *i.e.* 2016 and 2017 are given at below:-

Years	Total accidents due to potholes in road accidents	Total persons killed due to potholes in road accidents
2016	6424	2324
2017	9423	3597

(c) As per Indian Road Congress (IRC-82-2015): Code of Practice for maintenance of Bituminous Surface of Roads, potholes may be classified as small, medium and large. Small potholes are those having size as 25 mm. depth and 200 mm. width, medium potholes are those having size as 25 mm. to 50 mm. depth and 500 mm. width and large potholes are those having depth greater than 50 mm. and width greater than 500 mm. National Highway projects are executed under various modes of implementation. As per the EPC/BOT/HAM contracts, the time-limit has been prescribed for rectification of various types of defects including potholes occurring on highways. In case of potholes the time-limit for rectification is 24-48 hours.

### **Bengaluru Peripheral Ring Road Project**

748. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Karnataka sought Central assistance for Bengaluru Peripheral Ring Road (BPRR) Project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Central Government considered and approved for sanctioning the requisite assistance to the Karnataka Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) No detailed proposal seeking Central assistance for Bengaluru Peripheral Ring Road (BPRR) Project has been received in the Ministry from the Government of Karnataka so far.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Road accidents due to potholes**

749. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) details of the number of road accidents, lives lost and people injured during the last three years, State-wise, year-wise;

(b) details of budgetary allocation for repair and maintenance of National Highways during the last three years, State-wise, year-wise;

(c) whether Ministry has facilitated a Central platform for citizens to report potholes;

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

(e) whether measures have been taken by Ministry to hold civic authorities accountable for faulty road design and engineering and poor maintenance of roads; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) As per information received from police department of all States/UTs total number of road accidents, persons killed and injured on all roads and under the category of potholes in the country during the last three calendar years *i.e.* 2015 to 2017 are given at below:-

Years	Total number of road accidents in the country	Road accidents under the category potholes	Total number of persons killed in road accidents in the country	Persons killed under the category potholes	Total number of persons injured in road accidents in the country	Persons injured under the category potholes
2015	5,01,423	10876	1,46,133	3416	5,00,279	10065
2016	4,80,652	6424	1,50,785	2324	4,94,624	6310
2017	4,64,910	9423	1,47,913	3597	4,70,975	8790

The total number of road accidents, persons killed and injured on all roads and under the category of potholes in the country during the last three calendar years *i.e.* 2015 to 2017, State/UT-wise, are given in Statement-I to VI (*See* below).

(b) Details of Budgetary allocation for repair and maintenance of National Highways in last three years and current years up to June, 2018 are given in Statement-VII.

(c) to (f) NHA has made operational a mobile based application "Sukhad Yatra" through which public can report potholes. The Government has mandated Road Safety Audit at each stage of the highway project to provide safer transportation to road users. This Road Safety Audit is being done by Independent Road Safety Auditor at every stage and the finding of which are being compiled by the concessionaire/contractor of the project. Beside this Ministry and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) have its own websites which may be accessed for any grievances.

An Independent Engineer/Authority Engineer appointed by NHAI and the concerned Project Directors of NHAI inspect the project highways under their respective jurisdictions and take suitable short term and long term measures through the concessionaires/contractors/O&M Agencies to ensure that the roads are pothole free. In order to make the National Highway stretches pothole free, routine maintenance activities are carried out through the concessionaires/contractors/O&M Agencies.

**Statement-I**

*Total number of road accidents in India: 2015 to 2017*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015	2016	2017
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24258	24888	25727
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	284	249	241
3.	Assam	6959	7435	7170
4.	Bihar	9555	8222	8855
5.	Chhattisgarh	14446	13580	13563
6.	Goa	4338	4304	3917
7.	Gujarat	23183	21859	19081
8.	Haryana	11174	11234	11258
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3010	3168	3114
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5836	5501	5624

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015	2016	2017
11.	Jharkhand	5162	4932	5198
12.	Karnataka	44011	44403	42542
13.	Kerala	39014	39420	38470
14.	Madhya Pradesh	54947	53972	53399
15.	Maharashtra	63805	39878	35853
16.	Manipur	671	538	578
17.	Meghalaya	606	620	675
18.	Mizoram	70	83	68
19.	Nagaland	54	75	531
20.	Odisha	10542	10532	10855
21.	Punjab	6702	6952	6273
22.	Rajasthan	24072	23066	22112
23.	Sikkim	219	210	196
24.	Tamil Nadu	69059	71431	65562
25.	Telangana	21252	22811	22484
26.	Tripura	647	557	503
27.	Uttarakhand	1523	1591	1603
28.	Uttar Pradesh	32385	35612	38783
29.	West Bengal	13208	13580	11631
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	258	238	189
31.	Chandigarh	416	428	342
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69	70	67
33.	Daman and Diu	70	71	79
34.	Delhi	8085	7375	6673
35.	Lakshadweep	3	1	1
36.	Puducherry	1530	1766	1693
TOTAL		501423	480652	464910

**Statement-II**

*Number of accidents classified under the category of potholes during the calendar years 2015 to 2017*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015	2016	2017
1.	Andhra Pradesh	279	280	288
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34	0	12
3.	Assam	24	43	196
4.	Bihar	402	200	208
5.	Chhattisgarh	257	28	76
6.	Goa	17	1	0
7.	Gujarat	584	306	552
8.	Haryana	25	0	465
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	48	8	0
11.	Jharkhand	49	200	118
12.	Karnataka	182	185	178
13.	Kerala	531	536	522
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3070	609	1012
15.	Maharashtra	1867	1064	2370
16.	Manipur	31	20	3
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	12
18.	Mizoram	0	1	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	61
20.	Odisha	69	226	150
21.	Punjab	246	22	334
22.	Rajasthan	319	282	93
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1112	621	627

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015	2016	2017
25.	Telangana	138	4	33
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	28	48
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1196	1436	1986
29.	West Bengal	362	319	17
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	5	0
31.	Chandigarh	NR	0	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	14	0	39
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	20	0	0
TOTAL		10876	6424	9423

***Statemen-III****Total number of persons killed in road accidents in India: 2015 to 2017*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015	2016	2017
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8297	8541	8060
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	127	149	110
3.	Assam	2397	2572	2783
4.	Bihar	5421	4901	5554
5.	Chhattisgarh	4082	3908	4136
6.	Goa	311	336	328
7.	Gujarat	8119	8136	7289
8.	Haryana	4879	5024	5120
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1096	1271	1203
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	917	958	926

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015	2016	2017
11.	Jharkhand	2893	3027	3256
12.	Karnataka	10856	11133	10609
13.	Kerala	4196	4287	4131
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9314	9646	10177
15.	Maharashtra	13212	12935	12264
16.	Manipur	139	81	136
17.	Meghalaya	183	150	182
18.	Mizoram	72	70	60
19.	Nagaland	30	46	41
20.	Odisha	4303	4463	4790
21.	Punjab	4893	5077	4463
22.	Rajasthan	10510	10465	10444
23.	Sikkim	70	85	78
24.	Tamil Nadu	15642	17218	16157
25.	Telangana	7110	7219	6596
26.	Tripura	158	173	161
27.	Uttarakhand	913	962	942
28.	Uttar Pradesh	17666	19320	20124
29.	West Bengal	6234	6544	5769
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	17	21
31.	Chandigarh	129	151	107
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42	46	43
33.	Daman and Diu	42	38	36
34.	Delhi	1622	1591	1584
35.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0
36.	Puducherry	235	244	233
TOTAL		146133	150785	147913

**Statement-IV**

*Number of persons killed classified under the category of potholes during the calendar years 2015 to 2017*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015	2016	2017
1.	Andhra Pradesh	103	131	108
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	0	7
3.	Assam	12	8	53
4.	Bihar	228	119	116
5.	Chhattisgarh	97	6	31
6.	Goa	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	167	120	228
8.	Haryana	9	0	522
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	21	127	64
12.	Karnataka	38	37	47
13.	Kerala	53	54	52
14.	Madhya Pradesh	420	81	141
15.	Maharashtra	812	329	726
16.	Manipur	4	2	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	5
18.	Mizoram	0	1	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	3
20.	Odisha	24	208	73
21.	Punjab	177	11	162
22.	Rajasthan	108	106	37
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	120	130	173

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015	2016	2017
25.	Telangana	59	3	5
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	13	27
28.	Uttar Pradesh	679	714	987
29.	West Bengal	251	122	10
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	NR	0	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	2	0	8
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		3416	2324	3597

**Statement-V**

*Total number of persons injured in road accidents in India: 2015 to 2017*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015	2016	2017
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29439	30051	27475
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	359	391	316
3.	Assam	7068	6127	6163
4.	Bihar	6835	5651	6014
5.	Chhattisgarh	13426	12955	12550
6.	Goa	2055	2026	1922
7.	Gujarat	21448	19949	16802
8.	Haryana	10794	10531	10339
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5108	5764	5452
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8142	7692	7419



Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015	2016	2017
11.	Jharkhand	4038	3793	3918
12.	Karnataka	56971	54556	52961
13.	Kerala	43735	44108	42671
14.	Madhya Pradesh	55815	57873	57532
15.	Maharashtra	39606	35884	32128
16.	Manipur	1201	955	1027
17.	Meghalaya	319	354	354
18.	Mizoram	103	68	55
19.	Nagaland	74	120	375
20.	Odisha	11825	11312	11198
21.	Punjab	4414	4351	4218
22.	Rajasthan	26153	24103	22071
23.	Sikkim	337	263	479
24.	Tamil Nadu	79746	82163	74571
25.	Telangana	22948	24217	23990
26.	Tripura	1028	853	718
27.	Uttarakhand	1657	1735	1631
28.	Uttar Pradesh	23205	25096	27494
29.	West Bengal	11794	11859	10091
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	331	323	263
31.	Chandigarh	331	329	302
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	97	130	60
33.	Daman and Diu	64	102	70
34.	Delhi	8258	7154	6604
35.	Lakshadweep	3	0	1
36.	Puducherry	1552	1786	1741
TOTAL		500279	494624	470975

**Statement-VI**

*Number of persons injured classified under the category of potholes during the calendar years 2015 to 2017*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015	2016	2017
1.	Andhra Pradesh	396	292	316
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40	0	31
3.	Assam	33	52	186
4.	Bihar	308	177	160
5.	Chhattisgarh	229	26	58
6.	Goa	3	3	0
7.	Gujarat	549	359	545
8.	Haryana	19	0	490
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	62	6	0
11.	Jharkhand	43	211	94
12.	Karnataka	176	252	223
13.	Kerala	592	597	779
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2810	749	1018
15.	Maharashtra	1694	790	2213
16.	Manipur	59	35	5
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	6
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	27
20.	Odisha	92	397	160
21.	Punjab	208	32	185
22.	Rajasthan	308	302	81
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1236	717	667

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015	2016	2017
25.	Telangana	130	5	38
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	14	15
28.	Uttar Pradesh	656	1086	1419
29.	West Bengal	410	201	13
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	7	0
31.	Chandigarh	NR	0	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	12	0	38
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		10065	6310	8790

**Statement-VII**

*State-wise details of allocation for repair and maintenance of National Highways in last three years*

Sl. No.	States/UTs/Agency	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143.41	129.87	83.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.16	36.63	42.67
3.	Assam	88.50	136.50	122.63
4.	Bihar	108.50	104.77	121.68
5.	Chhattisgarh	66.03	51.00	28.17
6.	Goa	32.31	34.13	21.60
7.	Gujarat	146.37	121.69	65.19
8.	Haryana	57.33	56.31	40.38
9.	Himachal Pradesh	64.42	94.85	79.02

Sl. No.	States/UTs/Agency	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.52	10.34	12.95
11.	Jharkhand	100.50	91.26	65.48
12.	Karnataka	117.96	204.53	126.78
13.	Kerala	71.72	115.46	113.99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22.27	24.35	75.37
15.	Maharashtra	225.30	319.23	225.75
16.	Manipur	31.00	27.86	23.06
17.	Meghalaya	40.80	57.83	107.60
18.	Mizoram	36.67	64.51	125.93
19.	Nagaland	44.93	47.77	55.32
20.	Odisha	63.92	88.39	34.81
21.	Punjab	87.67	78.00	38.00
22.	Rajasthan	104.38	64.91	69.78
23.	Sikkim	0.00	1.99	4.13
24.	Tamil Nadu	157.66	156.66	74.39
25.	Telangana	118.18	117.15	54.36
26.	Tripura	6.09	52.78	40.65
27.	Uttar Pradesh	229.85	140.27	88.53
28.	Uttarakhand	75.03	52.67	31.98
29.	West Bengal	91.32	93.47	60.78
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.29	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	2.17	1.49	1.26
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.12	0.00	0.11
33.	Daman and Diu	0.08	0.00	0.07
34.	Delhi	0.62	0.00	0.98
35.	Puducherry	3.41	1.21	1.14
SUB-TOTAL (STATES/UTs)		2,380.49	2,577.88	2,038.06

Sl. No.	States/UTs/Agency	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
36.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)	100.00	100.00	575.00
37.	National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL)	50.00	52.00	125.00
38.	Border Roads Organization (BRO)	140.00	115.00	135.00
39.	Traffic Census			
40.	Bridge Management System	3.68	1.80	2.69
41.	Swachhata Activities along NH			91.00
42.	BRO-for J&K Disaster			
43.	M&E- Non-Plan			
44.	Additonal allocation for PR	22.64		
45.	Reserve	1.59		
SUB-TOTAL (AGENCIES/OTHERS)		317.91	268.80	928.69
GRAND TOTAL		2,698.40	2,846.68	2,966.75

#### **Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)**

750. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the houses constructed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G) during the last two years, *vis-a-vis* the year-wise targets, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the construction of incomplete houses under PMAY-G in the last two years, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of houses under construction as part of PMAY-G across the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under PMAY-G in the last two years, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the challenges faced by Government during implementation of PMAY-G as well as the steps taken to address them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) The details are given in Statement-I (See below).

(d) Details are given in Statement-II (See below).

(e) Some of the major challenges faced and steps taken to address them under PMAY-G are as follows:-

- (i) To avoid parking of funds Single Nodal Account at State level has been opened from where DBT to beneficiaries is done.
- (ii) For evidence - based monitoring, geo-tagged photos, with date and time stamp, at pre-fixed stages of construction are captured through mobile-based application Awaas App.
- (iii) Performance monitoring is done through real time capture of progress using workflow enabled transactional data in AwaasSoft. The data generated from the transactions in AwaasSoft are collated as system generated reports for monitoring different pre-determined parameters of performance.
- (iv) Implementation of PMAY-G is reviewed in Performance Review Committee (PRC) meetings on quarterly basis, regular State Coordinating Officers meeting, Area Officer's visits and National Level Monitors visits.

**Statement-I**

*Details of house Targeted, House Completed and House yet to be completed under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin for the last two years*

(Units in Nos.)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17			2017-18		
		House Targeted	House Completed*	House yet to be Completed	House Targeted	House Completed*	House yet to be Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75054	33587	41467	48058	2850	45208
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9034	51	8983	2187	0	2187

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	219695	104386	115309	40119	11275	28844
4.	Bihar	637658	170907	466751	538959	66041	472918
5.	Chhattisgarh	232903	218548	14355	206372	191390	14982
6.	Goa	761	0	761	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	113595	84856	28739	91108	59473	31635
8.	Haryana	11904	6660	5244	9598	2118	7480
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4874	4424	450	2511	1363	1148
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17020	5675	11345	21752	1592	20160
11.	Jharkhand	230855	192947	37908	159052	97980	61072
12.	Karnataka	93065	34888	58177	52284	24729	27555
13.	Kerala	32559	11311	21248	9872	2396	7476
14.	Madhya Pradesh	448147	403534	44613	389532	339008	50524
15.	Maharashtra	230422	180817	49605	150934	79100	71834
16.	Manipur	9740	3099	6641	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	17030	1861	15169	3715	0	3715
18.	Mizoram	4806	2033	2773	1794	0	1794
19.	Nagaland	8481	0	8481	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	396102	330282	65820	340498	255198	85300
21.	Punjab	10000	4562	5438	4000	164	3836
22.	Rajasthan	250258	224180	26078	223629	175377	48252
23.	Sikkim	1957	855	1102	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	176338	96045	80293	130214	24974	105240
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	19715	0	19715
26.	Tripura	23730	15473	8257	1259	365	894
27.	Uttar Pradesh	575258	545147	30111	396594	301434	95160
28.	Uttarakhand	10861	7347	3514	4915	1500	3415
29.	West Bengal	436512	415716	20796	374629	351318	23311
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	210	0	210	262	0	262
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	304	16	288	801	19	782
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	15	13	2
33.	Lakshadweep	57	0	57	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		4279191	3099207	1179984	3224378	1989677	1234701

\* Figures reported by States/UTs on Awaas Soft as on 13.12.2018.



**Statement-II***Details of funds allocated, released and utilized under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin for the last two years*

Sl. No.	State	2016-17			2017-18			Utilization*
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization*	Central Allocation	Central Release**	Utilization*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56200.250	21712.785	16706.827	35985.830	35192.885	26454.131	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10993.117	5412.300	0.000	2661.140	1210.970	0.000	
3.	Assam	267324.750	132197.898	64361.609	48816.800	166961.670	164217.800	
4.	Bihar	477477.968	211427.064	62255.395	413112.960	60257.060	389588.545	
5.	Chhattisgarh	181109.260	83815.912	79489.263	158566.700	262507.140	422649.105	
6.	Goa	569.573	284.785	353.400	0.000	0.000	36.950	
7.	Gujarat	85059.614	36527.407	10354.155	68221.670	53264.220	124442.245	
8.	Haryana	19136.611	7414.461	8632.260	9649.040	2153.840	17782.160	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5931.190	3253.818	2450.350	3055.380	5087.875	4029.930	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20709.693	8033.007	2.250	26467.830	4982.112	9580.500	

(₹ in lakhs)

11.	Jharkhand	172863.885	79630.141	42896.888	124547.280	162629.855	315930.119
12.	Karnataka	69686.757	27863.995	804.180	39150.260	59304.625	53789.277
13.	Kerala	24380.433	10049.440	16630.511	7392.150	2140.780	13539.293
14.	Madhya Pradesh	342581.680	170114.866	198105.057	296389.390	487626.830	795711.814
15.	Maharashtra	172540.337	73566.023	97743.412	113019.380	110207.766	229778.606
16.	Manipur	11851.131	5767.410	1347.450		5855.296	7113.648
17.	Meghalaya	20722.043	8078.230	1221.638	4520.410	4273.762	0.000
18.	Mizoram	5847.664	2482.986	518.250	2182.940	644.250	2646.510
19.	Nagaland	10319.534	4676.217	0.000		832.990	"39.000
20.	Odisha	311871.520	149452.934	72930.620	269164.020	312405.903	585157.515
21.	Punjab	18322.329	7559.100	377.090	4953.310	1602.060	3490.238
22.	Rajasthan	187393.353	87153.102	73392.835	167453.400	189566.230	433031.415
23.	Sikkim	2381.207	1190.605	201.650		0.000	1058.850
24.	Tamil Nadu	132041.902	69059.770	23195.332	97504.240	84848.578	113191.933
25.	Telangana	38157.735	14263.335	0.000	14762.590	4815.530	0.000
26.	Tripura	28875.108	13455.455	3482.007	1531.950	18316.450	25118.733
27.	Uttar Pradesh	430753.033	223980.445	133461.446	298544.560	494806.433	1028524.015

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Uttarakhand	13216.023	7484.090	4996.550	5980.570	1381.400	8162.307
29.	West Bengal	331772.002	139363.741	173168.940	280522.200	455666.018	797406.706
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	262.511	196.370	0.000	326.980	33.070	0.000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	378.928	282.830	0.000	999.650	330.880	55.200
32.	Daman and Diu	67.353	49.880	0.000	33.700	8.740	10.400
33.	Lakshadweep	70.920		0.000		70.920	0.000
34.	Puducherry	400.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
	TOTAL	3451269.416	1605800.402	1089079.365	2495516.330	2988986.138	5572536.945

\* Figures reported by States/UTs on Awaas Soft as on 13.12.2018.

\*\* Release position includes an amount of ₹7329.43 crores from NABARD Loan.

# Release position as on 13.12.2018 which includes an amount ₹ 2814.40 crore released from NABARD Loan.

**Distribution of houses to homeless rural families**

†751. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of homeless families including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families living in kutcha houses in rural India;

(b) the total number of houses to be constructed every year under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) and the number of houses being constructed, State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to increase the amount being given for construction of house due to increase in the cost of construction, details thereof; and

(d) whether Government also proposes to provide electricity in the houses with solar energy under the said scheme, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The number of rural houseless households, including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households, in the country is 1,57,475 households.

(b) The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The unit assistance under PMAY-G has been increased from ₹ 70,000 to 1.20 lakh in plain areas and from ₹75,000 to 1.30 lakh in North Eastern States, Hilly States, difficult areas and IAP districts.

(d) PMAY-G beneficiary can avail benefits under the relevant schemes of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**  
*Details of House Targeted, Constructed and House under Construction under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin for  
the last two years and current year*

Sl. No.	State	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			(Units in Nos.)
		House Targeted	House Completed*	House yet to be completed	House Targeted	House Completed*	House yet to be completed	House Targeted	House Completed*	House yet to be completed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75054	33587	41467	48058	2850	45208		0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9034	51	8983	2187	0	2187		0	0	0
3.	Assam	219695	104386	115309	40119	11275	28844		0	0	0
4.	Bihar	637658	170907	466751	538959	66041	472918		0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	232903	218548	14355	206372	191390	14982	348960	54853	294107	
6.	Goa	761	0	761	0	0	0		0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	113595	84856	28739	91108	59473	31635		0	0	0
8.	Haryana	11904	6660	5244	9598	2118	7480		0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4874	4424	450	2511	1363	1148		0	0	0

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17020	5675	11345	21752	1592	20160	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	230855	192947	37908	159052	97980	61072	138884	32827
12.	Karnataka	93065	34888	58177	52284	24729	27555	0	0
13.	Kerala	32559	11311	21248	9872	2396	7476	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	448147	403534	44613	389532	339008	50524	561405	400797
15.	Maharashtra	230422	180817	49605	150934	79100	71834	68464	9070
16.	Manipur	9740	3099	6641	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	17030	1861	15169	3715	0	3715	0	0
18.	Mizoram	4806	2033	2773	1794	0	1794	0	0
19.	Nagaland	8481	0	8481	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	396102	330282	65820	340498	255198	85300	255958	127194
21.	Punjab	10000	4562	5438	4000	164	3836	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	250258	224180	26078	223629	175377	48252	213204	65070
23.	Sikkim	1957	855	1102	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	176338	96045	80293	130214	24974	105240	21000	135
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	23730	15473	8257	1259	365	894	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27.	Uttar Pradesh	575258	545147	30111	396594	301434	95160	310764	36897	273867
28.	Uttarakhand	10861	7347	3514	4915	1500	3415		0	0
29.	West Bengal	436512	415716	20796	374629	351318	23311	586333	259537	326796
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	210	0	210	262	0	262	500	0	500
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	304	16	288	801	19	782	6500	0	6500
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	15	13	2	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	57	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		4279191	3099207	1179984	3204663	1989677	1214986	2511972	986380	1504727

\* Figures reported by States/UTs on Awaassoft as on 13.12.2018

**Construction of link roads in Himachal Pradesh**

752. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of link road Bakhuli-Nandla and Jalwari-Kallu in Chirgaon Tehsil in Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that construction of these link roads are behind their schedule;

(c) the status of Jangla-Nandla link road and by when construction will start;

(d) the status of metalling of Magwani-Nandla and Nandla-Jangla Road in Chirgaon Tehsil in District Shimla of Himachal Pradesh; and

(e) whether Government will ask Himachal Pradesh Government to take necessary action against concerned official/ contractor for delaying the construction work/ remetalling/metalling work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) State Government of Himachal Pradesh has reported that the roads Bakhuli-Nandla, Jalwari - Kullu and Jangla - Nandla are not covered under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). Status of these road works as reported by the State is as under:

Name of the road	Scheme	Remarks
Bakhuli-Nandla	NABARD	The contractor had delayed the work in the past for which penalty has been imposed. In the last 300 meter stretch, private land owners are not ready to donate their land. Work of the balance stretch is in progress.
Jalwari - Kullu	State scheme	Total length of the road is 4.00 km. and formation cutting up to 0.270 km. has been done by the State utilizing their own resources. Balance work would be completed on receipt of State funds.
Jangla-Nandla	State scheme	The road now appears in MLA priority for the year 2018-19 for which a budget provision ₹ 0.25 lacs has been made. State Government is in the process of preparation of DPRs for the same.



(d) and (e) Badiyara-Magwani Nandla road km. 0/0 to 7/0 was completed (black topped) under PMGSY during the year 2002. The road is now being maintained by Public Works Department. The portion from Nandla to Jalwari in km. 0/0 to 4/00 is in progress under PMGSY Stage-II. The contractor has delayed the work in the past for which penalty has been imposed. State Government has reported that black topping work for 3.2 kms. has been completed.

#### **Status of PMAY-G in Maharashtra**

753. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dwelling housing units allocated for construction, actually constructed and allotted in Maharashtra under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the targeted housing units in the State have been completed and allotted;

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

(d) by when the targets are likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), the detail of houses allocated and constructed in the State of Maharashtra during the last three years is given as under:

Financial year	Houses Targeted	Houses Constructed
2016-17	2,30,422	1,80,817
2017-18	1,50,934	79,100
2018-19	68,464	9,070

(Units in nos.)

Data as reported by the State of Maharashtra on AwaasSoft as on 13.12.2018.

(d) One crore PMAY-G houses are to be completed by 31st March, 2019 in the rural areas of the country including the State of Maharashtra.

### Implementation of MGNREGA in States

754. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has awarded the States with the total number of demanded hours of labour under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the method by which Government has cut short the demanded hours of labour under MGNREGA for States in the last three years;

(c) whether Government has been dispersing the wage payment to MGNREGA workers on a timely basis, if so, the total amount spent in the last three years; and

(d) the total amount paid by Government to States during the last three years as compensation due to delays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 provides at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Details of persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last three years is given below:

Financial Year	Agreed to Labour Budget (In persondays) (In crore)	Persondays generated (In crore)
2017-18	231.31	234.17
2016-17	220.93	235.65
2015-16	239.11	235.15

(c) The Ministry along with the States/UTs has been making concerted efforts for improving the timely payment of wages. For ensuring timely payment of wages, the Central Government has started National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) in 24 States and 1 UT. The system is likely to reduce unnecessary parking of funds in the States and promote greater transparency in fund management. Expenditure on wages reported by State Governments in Management Information System (MIS) during the last three years are given below:

## Expenditure on wage (₹ in crore)

F.Y. 2015-16	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18
30,890.96	40,750.72	43,130.43

(d) As per the provisions under Para 29 of Schedule-II of the MGNREGA, the compensation for delay in payment of wages is paid to the workers by State Governments. A sum of ₹ 59.90 crore has been paid by the State Governments as compensation for delay in payment of wages during last three years.

**Convergence of Central and State schemes in adopted villages**

755. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether convergence of the schemes of the State and the Centre have taken place in the adopted villages;
- (b) if so, the village-wise financial details of-the convergence and deployment of all the schemes thereof;
- (c) details of operational difficulties faced during implementation; and
- (d) details of the performance audit report of the developed Adarsh Grams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana framework, the development of Gram Panchayats is envisaged through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes under the administrative control of respective Ministries without allocating additional funds. Performance audits specific to SAGY are not conducted separately. The Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) through a participatory process under the guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament. The VDP includes prioritised time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village. So far 1,153 Gram Panchayats have uploaded their VDPs containing 63,247 projects on the SAGY website (*saanjhi.gov.in*). Out of these, implementation of 32,160 (51%) projects have been reported as completed till 12 December 2018. However, the village-wise financial details of the convergence and deployment of the schemes are not maintained centrally.

(d) Ministry of Rural Development recognised that implementation of SAGY required highly motivated and knowledgeable personnel. Also the Gram Panchayats

concerned need to be suitably capacitated. Accordingly, specially designed capacity building programmes were organised in association with the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR) and SIRDs at the State level. Further, the Ministry has coordinated with other Central Ministries/ Departments for ensuring the provision of four key basic services viz. power, drinking water, roads and education in all SAGY Gram Panchayats. As per the Guidelines, SAGY should proactively tap the resources and the strengths of the private, voluntary and cooperative sectors towards technical assistance in planning and monitoring and making available relevant technologies for local adoption apart from encouraging investments for local economic development, either independently or to supplement Government efforts. In this regard, the Ministry has met with the representatives of Industry and Professional Associations linked with Ministry of Corporate Affairs and oriented them on the opportunities presented by SAGY for converging private/corporate investments with the Government initiatives for the development of villages.

**Increase in working days under MGNREGS in A.P.**

756. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to increase the number of working days under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has sent any proposal requesting Government in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision on such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. An additional 50 days of wage employment under MGNREGA has been provided in notified drought affected areas in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. On the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, an additional employment of 50 days of wage employment under MGNREGA has been provided over and above 100 days per households in notified drought affected areas of 121 Mandals in 5 districts for Rabi 2018 and 296 Mandals in 6 districts for kharif 2018 of Andhra Pradesh during Financial Year 2018-19.

**Status of implementation of Adarsh Gram Yojana**

757. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that implementation of Adarsh Gram Yojana has not met the desired objectives; if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details of number of villages adopted by each MP;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there are some MPs who have not yet adopted a village under this scheme and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the present status and the steps being taken by Government for proper implementation of Adarsh Gram Yojana to get desired results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) An Adarsh Gram evolves out of people's shared vision, using their capacities and available resources to the best extent possible, duly facilitated by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament, the Gram Panchayat, civil society and the Government machinery. The elements of an Adarsh Gram are context specific. The Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) through a participatory process under the guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament. The VDP includes prioritised time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village. So far 1,153 Gram Panchayats have uploaded their VDPs containing 63,247 projects as per the data available on SAGY website (<http://saanjhi.gov.in>). Out of these, implementation of 32,160 (51%) projects have been completed as on 12th December 2018.

The following initiatives have been *inter alia* taken for better implementation of the Scheme:

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

of villagers and village level functionaries to achieve 100% enrollment into the social/ financial Security Schemes in SAGY Gram Panchayats.

- The Ministry of Rural Development has coordinated with other Central Ministries/ Departments for ensuring provision of four key basic services viz. power, drinking water, roads and education in all SAGY Gram Panchayats.
- The Ministry organised capacity building exercises for 373 SAGY functionaries from the Phase-II/III Gram Panchayats during April-June 2018 recognising that the implementation of SAGY requires highly motivated and knowledgeable personnel.
- Further, Ministry has met with the representatives of Industry and Professional Associations linked with Ministry of Corporate Affairs and oriented them on the opportunities presented by SAGY, Mission Antyodaya and other schemes for converging private / corporate investments with the Government initiatives for the development of villages.

(c) and (d) The details of the Gram Panchayats identified by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament (MPs) under SAGY, phase-wise are available on *saanjhi.gov.in* and can be accessed using the respective logins of Hon'ble MPs. It is a fact that a few Hon'ble MPs have not identified Gram Panchayats under SAGY. The reasons for the same are not maintained centrally by this Ministry. The Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development has requested all the Hon'ble Members of Parliament remaining to identify Gram Panchayats under SAGY. Reminders in this regard have also been issued. The newly elected Hon'ble MPs were also requested to identify Gram Panchayats under SAGY.

#### **Road projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana**

†758. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to link all villages having a population of 500 persons, under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of incomplete roads under PMGSY in Samastipur district of Bihar which could not be completed on schedule; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the action taken against the contractors who failed to complete roads as per schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the Union Government to provide rural connectivity, by way of single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. Under PMGSY, all eligible unconnected habitations with more than 500 population in plain areas, 250+ population in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the District Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/NITI Aayog as per 2001 census are to be connected by all weather road. For critical Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population of 100 persons and above.

(c) As reported by the State Government, the details of roads sanctioned, road completed, incomplete roads under PMGSY in Samastipur District of Bihar are as under:

Year	Sanctioned		Completed		Balance to be completed	
	No. of road works	Total length (km.)	No. of road works	Total length (km.)	No. of road works	Total length (km.)
2000-01	12	25.4	12	25.365	0	0
2001-02	19	43.25	18	37.8	1	2
2007-08	32	158.286	32	146.149	0	0
2008-09	172	385.942	165	358.118	7	17.833
2012-13	20	47.547	20	48.032	0	0
2013-14	238	445.793	219	424.583	19	26.684
2016-17	50	116.357	29	83.235	21	35.808
2017-18	28	49.49	4	26.39	24	23.1
TOTAL	571	1272.065	499	1149.672	72	105.425

Out of 72 incomplete roads, 24 roads could not be completed by contractor within stipulated period.

(d) Contractors of 2 pending road works have been debarred from participating in fresh tenders. 10% of bill amount is being deducted by the State Government as penalty against delay in work. Appropriate actions are taken in case of persistent breach / default in terms of contract.

### **Construction of roads under PMGSY**

†759. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the length of roads (in kilometres) constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in various States of the country during last three years; and

(b) the number of roads constructed along with length (in kilometres) particularly in all rural areas of State of Rajasthan and details of expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The number and the length of roads (in kilometers) constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in various States of the country during last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The number of roads constructed along with length (in kilometres) and expenditure incurred in the State of Rajasthan are as under:-

Year (s)	No. of Roads	Length of Roads (in km.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ in cr.)
2015-16	939	2175	789
2016-17	252	3113	792
2017-18	1501	3257	537

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement***Number and length of roads (in Kms.) constructed under PMGSY*

Sl. No.	State(s)	(Length in km.)					
		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		No of Roads	Length completed	No of Roads	Length completed	No of Roads	Length completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	196	972.733	101	733.55	52	154.057
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	306.14	13	1,360.51	34	1132.018
3.	Assam	351	989.48	234	929.515	286	1618.63
4.	Bihar	1712	3,445.51	2273	6,601.62	1348	5226.69
5.	Chhattisgarh	558	2,041.40	236	1,019.57	208	1901.494
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	377	693.867	31	211.875	44	50.306
8.	Haryana	88	549.177	3	62.845	5	38.28
9.	Himachal Pradesh	123	658.64	144	1,429.27	142	1772.533
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	164	789.858	91	1,785.16	154	1804.541
11.	Jharkhand	613	1,281.22	804	3,119.52	1096	4525.115
12.	Karnataka	148	999.508	127	897.09	11	58.98
13.	Kerala	155	393.904	126	314.327	60	373.641
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1257	4,980.97	939	5,081.97	1752	5222.451
15.	Maharashtra	314	890.707	199	2,000.70	205	569.758
16.	Manipur	68	364.553	93	1,485.85	92	731.199
17.	Meghalaya	33	150.96	54	368.865	56	150.329
18.	Mizoram	10	117.32	9	298.08	6	237.132
19.	Nagaland	7	93.5	4	395	4	85
20.	Odisha	1060	3,894.04	1125	5,796.93	1115	7175.772
21.	Punjab	114	728.207	52	586.53	52	851.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Rajasthan	939	2,175.37	252	3,113.10	1501	3257.027
23.	Sikkim	86	390.769	37	247.422	57	419.155
24.	Tamil Nadu	179	590.174	330	883.189	632	1611.363
25.	Tripura	95	357.326	32	405.622	45	313.138
26.	Uttar Pradesh	847	3,406.93	463	3,095.25	348	4106.461
27.	Uttarakhand	175	1,025.29	118	1,989.32	135	1839.106
28.	West Bengal	504	2,466.15	482	2,825.53	298	3213.105
29.	Telangana	133	397.251	38	408.644	52	302.929
GRAND TOTAL		10316	35150.95	8410	47446.85	9790	48741.96

#### Consultants for RD Ministry

760. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has hired consultants for carrying out various works of the Ministry; and

(b) if so, details of the project for which the consultants have been hired, the corresponding consultants and the fees paid to them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The consultants are hired in the Ministry for smooth implementation of the schemes/ projects, as and when required. The details of consultants and fees paid during the last three years are given in the Statement.

#### Statement

*Details of the Project/Scheme for which consultants hired by Ministry of Rural Development during last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ Scheme	No. of Consultants hired			Fees paid (₹ in Lakh)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G)	0	0	9	0	0	141.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Administration	9	9	19	34.65	23.69	53.56
3.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	1	1	1	62.87	151.55	138.97
4.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	19	27	36	267.9	380.7	507.6
5.	District Infrastructure Scheme Advisory Committees (DISHA)	0	0	24	0	0	328
6.	Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)	0	0	11	0	0	109.83
7.	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)	21	22	29	373.78	282.39	667.04

#### **Progress of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana**

761. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of model villages that have been developed under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana in each stage, State-wise;

(b) the total amount of funds utilised during the last three years for the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, State-wise, through MPLADS, CSR activities and otherwise;

(c) whether there are any Operational Guidelines for the model villages, particularly in light of the requirement of the cooperation of the local administration in running the scheme; and

(d) if so, the number of villages which have fulfilled these requirements, and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Hon'ble MPs adopted 703 Gram Panchayats across the country under Phase-I of SAGY. Further, 488 Gram Panchayats have been taken up under the Phase-II and 267 Gram Panchayats under Phase-III for development under SAGY as on 12th December 2018. Details of the State-wise and Phase-wise GPs selected by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana utilises resources available from a range of existing Government Schemes and Programmes, including Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) and CSR funds in a convergent manner to achieve the programme objectives. Data on funds utilised through MPLADS, CSR and otherwise for the development of villages adopted by Hon'ble Members of Parliament under SAGY are not maintained centrally.

(c) The scheme Guidelines have been prepared in 14 languages (English, Hindi, Gujarati, Kannada, Marathi, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Malayalam, Assamese, Kashmiri, Konkani and Oriya) and distributed to all the stakeholders with the view to achieve its intended objectives. As per the Guidelines, the responsibility of implementing the SAGY largely depends on the functionaries concerned at different levels. As the entire programme will be implemented in convergence model, the District Collector plays a significant role. In the SAGY guideline, as per component 10 (d) 'the District Collector will be the nodal officer for implementing SAGY. The District collector will conduct a monthly review meeting with representatives of the participating line departments. The Members of Parliament concerned will chair the review meetings. The heads of the GPs concerned will also be invited for these monthly meetings'. Also, the Ministry has provided training on preparation of village development plan and the approaches to convergence to the Charge Officers who are coordinating the implementation at the local level and are fully responsible and accountable for the implementation. The Ministry has prepared compendium on SAGY contain supporting materials that will help the various stakeholders in the implementation of SAGY and distributed among the participants of the said training programme. Also, the Ministry has published a compilation titled 'Samanvay' containing 223 Central and 1,806 State schemes available for village development for the benefit of SAGY Gram Panchayats. The SAGY Guidelines, Clause no. 12(b) mentioned that State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) on SAGY headed by the Chief Secretary is to coordinate and ensure seamless convergence of schemes among different State Government Departments. Though the elements of an Adarsh Gram is context specific, the clause No 7 of SAGY guidelines provide the broadly identified important activities for the reference of the officials.

(d) The Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) through a participatory process under the guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament. The VDP includes prioritized time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village. So far, 1,153 Gram Panchayats have uploaded their VDPs containing 63,247 projects as per data available on SAGY website (<http://saanjhi.gov.in>). Out of these, implementation of 32,160 (51%) projects have been completed as on 12th December 2018.

**Statement**

*Details of State/UT-wise/ phase-wise Gram Panchayats identified under SAGY as on 12th December 2018, based on the information uploaded by the respective States on the SAGY portal (saanjhi.gov.in)*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32	19	14	65
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	2	7
4.	Assam	21	10	4	35
5.	Bihar	53	18	8	79
6.	Chandigarh	1	1		2
7.	Chhattisgarh	16	16	12	44
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1			1
9.	Daman and Diu	1			1
10.	Delhi	8	3	2	13
11.	Goa	3	2	5	
12.	Gujarat	37	27	8	72
13.	Haryana	15	11	6	32
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7	5	3	15
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	4		14
16.	Jharkhand	20	19	11	50
17.	Karnataka	39	17	1	57
18.	Kerala	31	29	18	78

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Lakshadweep	1			1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	37	20	11	68
21.	Maharashtra	70	47	15	132
22.	Manipur	3	4	5	12
23.	Meghalaya	4	2	1	7
24.	Mizoram	2	2	1	5
25.	Nagaland	2	1		3
26.	Odisha	28	12	6	46
27.	Puducherry	2			2
28.	Punjab	20	8	4	32
29.	Rajasthan	34	30	13	77
30.	Sikkim	2	2		4
31.	Tamil Nadu	58	55	45	158
32.	Telangana	22	15	8	45
33.	Tripura	3	1		4
34.	Uttar Pradesh	104	97	64	265
35.	Uttarakhand	7	6	2	15
36.	West Bengal	5	2	2	9
GRAND TOTAL		703	488	267	1458

**Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)**

762. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) along with its present status;

(b) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned and utilised under the scheme in the last three years, in each State/UT including the State of Punjab;

(c) the reasons behind the slow progress made in completion of houses as compared to sanctioned houses; and

(d) steps taken by Ministry to reach the target of one crore houses set by the Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The salient features of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) are as under:

- (i) Selection of beneficiary from Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011, data and as verified by Gram Sabha.
- (ii) Unit (house) assistance @ ₹ 1.2 lakh in plain areas and @ ₹1.3 lakh in hilly States including North Eastern States, difficult areas and IAP districts.
- (iii) Additional ₹ 12,000/- for toilet construction through convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission- Gramin (SBM-G)/ MGNREGS or any other dedicated financial source and 90/95 person-days of unskilled wages from Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), for plain areas/ hilly States respectively, are available to PMAY-G beneficiaries over and above the unit assistance.
- (iv) The minimum unit (house) size is 25 sq. mt including a dedicated area for hygienic cooking.
- (v) Evidence-based monitoring through geo-tagged photos using AwaasSoft/ AwaasApp.
- (vi) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to beneficiary's account from State Nodal Account.

As reported by the States/UTs on AwaasSoft as on 14.12.2018, under PMAY-G, 60,92,552 houses have been completed against the target of 1.0 crore houses.

- (b) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The progress of completion of houses under Rural Housing Scheme in the last four years, as uploaded by the States/UTs on AwaasSoft, is as under:

Year	Houses Completed
2014-15	11,95,807
2015-16	18,22,601
2016-17	32,13,579
2017-18	44,54,698

- (d) To achieve the targets under PMAY-G following steps have been taken:
- (i) Timely release of funds to the States and the beneficiaries.
  - (ii) Strict evidence - based monitoring through AwaasSoft.
  - (iii) Healthy competition among the States for better performance under PMAY-G through Performance Index Dashboard based on 8 parameters.
  - (iv) Implementation of PMAY-G is reviewed in Performance Review Committee (PRC) meetings on quarterly basis, regular State Coordinating Officers meeting, Area Officer's visits and National Level Monitors visits.
  - (v) Regular monitoring through Video Conference, letters, meetings with State Government Officials, field visits etc.



**Statement**  
*Details of Funds Allocated, Released and Utilized under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin during the years  
from 2016-17 to 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			(₹ in lakh)
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization*	Central Allocation	Central Release**	Utilization*	Central Allocation	Central Release#	Utilization*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56200.250	21712.785	16706.827	35985.830	35192.885	26454.131	0.000	18605.430	17592.631	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10993.117	5412.300	0.000	2661.140	1210.970	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
3.	Assam	267324.750	132197.898	64361.609	48816.800	166961.670	164217.800	0.000	0.000	88706.698	
4.	Bihar	477477.968	211427.064	62255.395	413112.960	60257.060	389588.545	0.000	238413.880	414314.115	
5.	Chhattisgarh	181109.260	83815.912	79489.263	158566.700	262507.140	422649.105	268865.940	134432.969	244276.942	
6.	Goa	569.573	284.785	353.400	0.000	0.000	36.950	0.000	0.000	30.000	
7.	Gujarat	85059.614	36527.407	10354.155	68221.670	53264.220	124442.245	0.000	34110.840	60782.920	
8.	Haryana	19136.611	7414.461	8632.260	9649.040	2153.840	17782.160	0.000	0.000	1768.980	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5931.190	3253.818	2450.350	3055.380	5087.875	4029.930	0.000	0.000	3280.935	

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20709.693	8033.007	2.250	26467.830	4982.112	9580.500	0.000	9958.192	12618.300
11.	Jharkhand	172863.885	79630.141	42896.888	124547.280	162629.855	315930.119	108754.520	120490.025	222455.778
12.	Karnataka	69686.757	27863.995	804.180	39150.260	59304.625	53789.277	0.000	18822.480	22658.391
13.	Kerala	24380.433	10049.440	16630.511	7392.150	2140.780	13539.293	0.000	0.000	3983.820
14.	Madhya Pradesh	342581.680	170114.866	198105.057	296389.390	487626.830	795711.814	427280.190	419342.860	821.829
15.	Maharashtra	172540.337	73566.023	97743.412	113019.380	110207.766	229778.606	51954.740	55087.920	149083.635
16.	Manipur	11851.131	5767.410	1347.450	0.000	5855.296	7113.648	0.000	0.000	4366.380
17.	Meghalaya	20722.043	8078.230	1221.638	4520.410	4273.762	0.000	0.000	10361.020	6058.167
18.	Mizoram	5847.664	2482.986	518.250	2182.940	644.250	2646.510	0.000	0.000	748.715
19.	Nagaland	10319.534	4676.217	0.000	0.000	832.990	39.000	0.000	0.000	967.200
20.	Odisha	311871.520	149452.934	72930.620	269164.020	312405.903	585157.515	202335.060	231807.677	790.130
21.	Punjab	18322.329	7559.100	377.090	4953.310	1602.060	3490.238	0.000	0.000	8923.193
22.	Rajasthan	187393.353	87153.102	73392.835	167453.400	189566.230	433031.415	159647.160	157259.880	245961.100
23.	Sikkim	2381.207	1190.605	201.650	0.000	0.000	1058.850	0.000	0.000	470.100
24.	Tamil Nadu	132041.902	69059.770	23195.332	97504.240	84848.578	113191.933	15724.800	50279.810	105593.650
25.	Telangana	38157.735	14263.335	0.000	14762.590	4815.530	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
26.	Tripura	28875.108	13455.455	3482.007	1531.950	18316.450	25118.733	0.000	0.000	7461.700

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27.	Uttar Pradesh	430753.033	223980.445	133461.446	298544.560	494806.433	1028524.015	283241.840	79915.940	207364.190
28.	Uttarakhand	13216.023	7484.090	4996.550	5980.570	1381.400	8162.307	0.000	9598.300	4703.227
29.	West Bengal	331772.002	139363.741	173168.940	280522.200	455666.018	797406.706	444181.560	427097.967	448.739
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1262.511	196.370	0.000	326.980	33.070	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	378.928	282.830	0.000	999.650	330.880	55.200	7800.000	0.000	168.800
32.	Daman and Diu	67.353	49.880	0.000	33.700	8.740	10.400	0.000	0.000	5.200
33.	Lakshadweep	70.920	0.000	0.000	0.000	70.920	0.000	0.000	0.000	23.400
34.	Puducherry	400.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	TOTAL	3451269.416	1605800.402	1089079.365	2495516.330	2988986.138	5572536.945	1969785.810	2015585.190	1836428.865

\* Figures reported by States/UTs on Awaas Soft as on 13.12.2018.

\*\* Release position includes an amount of ₹7329.43 crores from NABARD Loan.

# Release position as on 13.12.2018 which includes an amount of ₹2814.40 crores released from NABARD Loan.

**Welfare schemes in rural sector**

763. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has initiated many welfare schemes particularly in the rural sector, if so, the details of such schemes, the amount allocated and amount which remained unspent on these schemes; and

(b) whether any monitoring mechanism is in place to oversee these schemes and details of feedback on the popularity of such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes Madam, the Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay - Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana -Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Shyama Prasad Mukherjee National RuRBAN Mission and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. The Ministry has been allocated ₹ 112403.92 crore for the financial year 2018-19, in which ₹ 85271.99 crore (75.86%) has been released to States/ UT Administrations. Expenditure incurred under various Rural Development Programme during last four years is as under:-

(₹ in crore)			
Financial Year	Revised Estimate	Total Expenditure	% of expenditure
2014-15	68156.40	67953.94	99.70
2015-16	77650.00	77321.35	99.58
2016-17	95900.00	95079.37	99.14
2017-18	109042.45	108574.97	99.57

(b) In order to ensure that the programme benefits reach the rural poor in full measure, the Ministry has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-tool system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of rural development programmes, including Performance, Review Committee Meetings, District Development Co-ordination and Monitoring Committee named as "DISHA", National Level Monitors, Area Officers

Schemes, Common Review Mission (CRM), Concurrent Evaluation and Impact Assessment Studies. As per the reports/returns received from the State Governments/ UT Administrations, the implementation of these programmes have been found to be satisfactory. Independent studies have also observed positive socio-economic impacts of rural development programmes in rural areas.

**Research on effectiveness of Marijuana in cancer treatment**

764. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an initiative has been taken up by the CSIR- Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine (CSIR-IIIM) and the Tata Memorial Centre in Mumbai to research the effectiveness of strains of Marijuana in cancer treatment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the research would be made transparent so that the public could understand the possible benefits of medical Cannabis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. CSIR - Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine (CSIR-IIIM), Jammu in collaboration with Tata Memorial Centre (TMC) Mumbai, is in the process of preparing Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) for evaluation of effectiveness of Cannabis (Marijuana) in different types of cancers including breast, head and neck, pancreatic as well as lung cancer and both are working towards getting regulatory approval of Drug Controller General of India to conduct clinical trials in terminal cancer patients.

CSIR-IIIM, Jammu has obtained a legal license to cultivate Cannabis (Marijuana) crop on one acre area at its experimental farm Chatha, Jammu for research and development purposes related to medicinal use of Cannabis vide Order No.: 559 of 2017, dated 31-03-2017 of Department of Excise, Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The research results would be made available to the public through scientific publications and patents.

**Commercial launch of technological products**

765. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Science and Technology institutes have commercially launched

their technological products in the market during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any special step has been taken by Government to encourage research projects to provide commercial benefits to the scientists and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has launched or proposes to launch any product with the collaboration of research institutions of foreign countries and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Establishment of cruise terminal in Visakhapatnam Sea Port in Andhra Pradesh**

766. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to develop Visakhapatnam Sea Port as tourist spot and is planning to establish a cruise terminal at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the facilities that are being provided in the cruise terminal; and

(d) the quantum of funds earmarked and released so far for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) A proposal has been received from Visakhapatnam Port to develop a Cruise-cum-coastal cargo berth of 180 m length with a backup area of 15,000 m<sup>2</sup> at an estimated cost of ₹ 77 crores, with financial assistance from Ministry of Tourism. Some of the facilities to be developed include a Building of 2,000 m<sup>2</sup> area with air conditioning, CCTVs, rest rooms and toilets to accommodate immigration, customs, duty free shops, foreign currency exchange counters and offices of tourism operators.

**Connectivity for ports in West Bengal under Sagarmala**

767. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project has been undertaken so far as regards the ports in West Bengal under the Sagarmala programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(c) the amount allocated for the current financial year for the entire country, and the percentage of the amount that has been spent on connectivity through National Highways and Rail network to ports in West Bengal so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) 35 projects worth ₹ 17596.78 crore have been undertaken in the past 3 years related to ports under Sagarmala for the State of West Bengal. Details of projects are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) 37 port connectivity projects (through National Highways and Rail network) worth ₹ 39,372 crore are ongoing under Sagarmala programme in the entire country out of which 4 projects worth ₹ 263 crore are under implementation in State of West Bengal.

**Statement**

*Details of Projects related to the Ports under Sagarmala in State of West Bengal*

**(i) Port Connectivity**

Sl. No.	Project	Project Cost	Project proponent
1	2	3	4
1.	Improvement of road connectivity to facilitate trade and port users at KoPT	15	KoPT
2.	RoB-cum-Flyover at Ranichak level crossing at KoPT	157	NHAI
3.	Improvement of road connecting KoPT to NH6 and nearby Industrial Clusters	60	NHAI
4.	Kona elevated Expressway from 0.557 km. to 7.163 km. of NH-117	75	NHAI
SUB TOTAL (₹ in crore)		307	
1.	Upgradation of the track 10-12-14-16-18-19-20-21-22 and 23 at EJC yard of KoPT	47	IPRCL
2.	Upgrade of existing rail network at Kolkata Dock System	9	IPRCL
3.	2nd Railway Line from Durgachak take off point to 'A' cabin at Durgachak at HDC	75	IPRCL

1	2	3	4
4.	Upgrading to accommodate full rake length at 7 Netaji Subash Dock and its yard under KDS- KoPT	16.5	IPRCL
5.	Rail connectivity to inland waterway terminals Sahibganj and Haldia	500	IWAI
SUB TOTAL (₹ in crore)		647.5	
1.	Develop NW-I from Allahabad to Haldia on Ganges-Jal Marg Vikas Project -JMVP	5,369	IWAI
2.	Develop NW-86 - Rupnarayan River	24	IWAI
3.	Develop NW-97 - Sunderbans waterways	18.1	IWAI
SUB TOTAL (₹ crore)		5411	
1.	New ICD Development in North Bengal -Darjeeling	85	SJDA
OVERALL PORT CONNECTIVITY TOTAL (₹ crore)		6450.5	
<b>(ii) Port Modernization</b>			
1.	Creation of 2nd Lock at HDC-Phase-1	1,600	HDC
2.	Installation of 2 MHCs at Berth 13- HDC	50	HDC
3.	Installation of RFID facilities at HDC	16	HDC
4.	Deployment of 2 floating cranes near Sagar	65	HDC
5.	Mini Bulk Carrier Facility on upstream of 3rd Oil Jetty at HDC - Floating Cargo Handling Jetty	73	HDC
6.	Replacement of Fendering System at lead in Jetty - HDC	28	HDC
7.	Development of hardstand storage area of 1.13 lakh sqm. behind Berth No. 13 at HDC	44	HDC
8.	Setting up of Outer Terminal-2 for handling of liquid bulk cargo at Haldia Dock Complex	74	HDC
9.	Mechanisation of Berth 3 at HDC	323	HDC
10.	Setting up of Liquid Cargo Handling facilities at Shalukkhali- Haldia Dock-II	173	HDC
11.	Setting up of LNG facilities at HDC	200	HDC
12.	Container Scanner KoPT and HDC	40	KoPT



1	2	3	4
13.	Upgrading berth 2 and 11 KPD for coastal vessels at KoPT	8	KoPT
14.	Procurement of 1 no. Rail Mounted Quay Crane - RMQC at HDC	61.31	HDC
15.	Construction of 1.5 lakh sq. meters of Hardstand inside HDC	54.48	HDC
16.	Extended port gate at Balagarh	320	KoPT
17.	Development of new port at Tajpore	5808	KoPT and Government of West Bengal
18.	Creation of IInd lock at HDC-Phase-II	800	HDC
SUB TOTAL (₹ in crore)		9738.28	
<b>(iii) Coastal Community Development</b>			
1.	Development of Beach Circuit - Digha-Udaypur-Mandarmani-Shankarpur-Tajpur- Bakkhali-Fraserganj-Henry Island	85	WBTDTC
2.	Coastal Districts Skill Development Programme-Phase 2 - West Bengal	6	MoRD (DDU-GKY)
SUB TOTAL (₹ in crore)		91	
<b>(iv) Port Led Industrialisation</b>			
1.	Greenfield Electronics manufacturing Cluster in Falta Industrial Growth Centre Sector 4 and 5- PS Ramnagar-District South 24 Parganas - West Bengal	558.86	MeitY
2.	Greenfield Electronics manufacturing Cluster in Naihati Town- District North 24 Parganas- West Bengal	758.31	MeiY
SUB TOTAL (₹ in crore)		1317	

**Waterways for movement and creation of small ships and cruise for goods**

†768. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities for which the Ministry is making efforts to establish waterways for movement and operation of small ships, cargo vessels and cruises for transportation of goods and the names of rivers which would be used as waterways;

(b) by when movement through the said waterways would be possible and to which places;

(c) the amount likely to be spent on it;

(d) whether the cost on traffic and transportation of goods through waterways would be cheaper than those through other modes or it would be costlier; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) To promote Inland Water Transport (IWT) in the country, 111 (including 5 existing and 106 new) National Waterways (NWs) spread over 24 States have been declared under the National Waterways Act, 2016. A list of the National Waterways and the States they cover is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

National Waterway (NW) - 1 (Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System from Haldia to Allahabad), NW-2 (Brahmaputra River from Dhubri to Sadiya) and NW-3 (West Coast Canal from Kottapuram to Kollam and Champakara, Udyogmandal Canals in Kochi) are operational with 24 hour navigational facilities. Development of NW-4 in the Mukhtyala -Vijayawada stretch in Andhra Pradesh is going on.

As per the feasibility reports completed so far for the new NWs, out of the 36 NWs found technically viable, developmental activities have been initiated on 10 NWs. The status of these NWs along with the amount to be spent for their development is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

In addition, Government is implementing the Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) at a cost of ₹ 5369.18 crore for capacity augmentation of navigation on National Waterway-

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1 (NW-1) on the Haldia - Varanasi stretch of Ganga-Bhagirathi- Hooghly River System with the technical and financial assistance of the World Bank.

(d) and (e) As per RITES Report of 2014 on "Integrated National Waterways Transportation Grid", the cost of movement of freight on Inland Water Transport (IWT) is more economical as compared to railway and highways as given below:-

Mode	Railways	Highways	IWT
Freight (₹ /T.km)	1.36	2.50	1.06

**Statement-I**

*List of 111 National Waterways*

(Government of India has declared 111 waterways as National Waterways through National Waterways Act, 2016

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km.)	Details of Waterways	States
1	2	3	4	5
1.	National Waterway 1	1620	Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System (Haldia - Allahabad)	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand & West Bengal
2.	National Waterway 2	891	Brahmaputra River (Dhubri - Sadiya)	Assam
3.	National Waterway 3	205	West Coast Canal (Kottapuram -Kollam), Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals	Kerala
		170	West Coast Canal (Kottapuram -Kozhikode)	
4.	National Waterway 4	50	Kakinada Canal (Kakinada to Rajahmundry)	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Maharashtra
		171	Godavari river (Bhadrachalam to Rajahmundry)	

1	2	3	4	5
		139	Eluru Canal (Rajahmundry to Vijayawada)	
		157	Krishna river (Wazirabad to Vijayawada)	
		113	Commamur Canal (Vijayawada to Peddaganjam)	
		316	North Buckingham Canal (Peddaganjam to Central Station of Chennai)	
		110	South Buckingham Canal (Central Station of Chennai to Marakanam)	
		22	Marakanam to Puducherry through Kaluvelly tank	
		1202	River Godavari (Bhadrachalam-Nashik)	
		636	River Krishna (Wazirabad-Galagali)	
5.	National Waterway 5	256	East Coast Canal and Matai river	
		265	Brahmani-Kharsua-Dhamra rivers	Odisha and West Bengal
		67	Mahanadi delta rivers (Consisting of Hansua river, Nunanala, Gobrinala, Kharnasi river and Mahanadi river)	
6.	National Waterway 6	68	Aai River	Assam
7.	National Waterway 7	90	Ajoy (Ajay) River	West Bengal
8.	National Waterway 8	29	Alappuzha-Changanassery Canal	Kerala
9.	National Waterway 9	40	Alappuzha- Kottayam - Athirampuzha Canal	Kerala Alternate route: 11.5 km.

1	2	3	4	5
10.	National Waterway 10	45	Amba River	Maharashtra
11.	National Waterway 11	99	Arunawati - Aran River System	Maharashtra
12.	National Waterway 12	5.5	Asi River	Uttar Pradesh
13.	National Waterway 13	11	Avm Canal	Kerala and Tamil Nadu
14.	National Waterway 14	48	Baitarni River	Odisha
15.	National Waterway 15	135	Bakreswar - Mayurakshi River System	West Bengal
16.	National Waterway 16	121	Barak River	Assam
17.	National Waterway 17	189	Beas River	Himachal Pradesh and Punjab
18.	National Waterway 18	69	Beki River	Assam
19.	National Waterway 19	67	Betwa River	Uttar Pradesh
20.	National Waterway 20	95	Bhavani River	Tamil Nadu
21.	National Waterway 21	139	Bheema River	Karnataka and Telangana
22.	National Waterway 22	156	Birupa - BadiGenguti - Brahmani River System	Odisha
23.	National Waterway 23	56	Budha Balanga	Odisha
24.	National Waterway 24	61	Chambal River	Uttar Pradesh
25.	National Waterway 25	33	Chapora River	Goa
26.	National Waterway 26	51	Chenab River	Jammu and Kashmir
27.	National Waterway 27	17	Cumberjua River	Goa
28.	National Waterway 28	45	Dabhol Creek -Vashishti River System	Maharashtra
29.	National Waterway 29	132	Damodar River	West Bengal
30.	National Waterway 30	109	Dehing River	Assam
31.	National Waterway 31	114	Dhansiri/Chathe	Assam

1	2	3	4	5
32.	National Waterway 32	63	Dikhu River	Assam
33.	National Waterway 33	61	Doyans River	Assam
34.	National Waterway 34	137	DVC Canal	West Bengal
35.	National Waterway 35	108	Dwarekeswar River	West Bengal
36.	National Waterway 36	119	Dwarka River	West Bengal
37.	National Waterway 37	296	Gandak River	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh
38.	National Waterway 38	62	Gangadhar River	Assam and West Bengal
39.	National Waterway 39	49	Ganol River	Meghalaya
40.	National Waterway 40	354	Ghaghra River	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh
41.	National Waterway 41	112	Ghataprabha River	Karnataka
42.	National Waterway 42	514	Gomti River	Uttar Pradesh
43.	National Waterway 43	10	Gurupur River	Karnataka
44.	National Waterway 44	63	Ichamati River	West Bengal
45.	National Waterway 45	650	Indira Gandhi Canal	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan
46.	National Waterway 46	35	Indus River	Jammu and Kashmir
47.	National Waterway 47	131	Jalangi River	West Bengal
48.	National Waterway 48	590	Jawai-Luni-Rann Of Kutch River System	Gujarat and Rajasthan
49.	National Waterway 49	110	Jhelum River	Jammu and Kashmir
50.	National Waterway 50	43	Jinjiram River	Assam and Meghalaya
51.	National Waterway 51	23	Kabini River	Karnataka
52.	National Waterway 52	53	Kali River	Karnataka
53.	National Waterway 53	145	Kalyan-Thane-Mumbai Waterway, Vasai Creek and Ulhas River System	Maharashtra

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1	2	3	4	5
54.	National Waterway 54	86	Karamnasa River	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh
55.	National Waterway 55	311	Kaveri - Kollidam River System	Tamil Nadu
56.	National Waterway 56	22	Kherkai River	Jharkhand
57.	National Waterway 57	50	Kopili River	Assam
58.	National Waterway 58	236	Kosi River	Bihar
59.	National Waterway 59	19	Kottayam-Vaikom Canal	Kerala
60.	National Waterway 60	80	Kumari River	West Bengal
61.	National Waterway 61	28	Kynshi River	Meghalaya
62.	National Waterway 62	86	Lohit River	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh
63.	National Waterway 63	336	Luni River	Rajasthan
64.	National Waterway 64	426	Mahanadi River	Odisha
65.	National Waterway 65	80	Mahananda River	West Bengal
66.	National Waterway 66	247	Mahi River	Gujarat
67.	National Waterway 67	94	Malaprabha River	Karnataka
68.	National Waterway 68	41	Mandovi River	Goa
69.	National Waterway 69	5	Manimutharu River	Tamil Nadu
70.	National Waterway 70	245	Manjara River	Maharashtra and Telangana
71.	National Waterway 71	27	Mapusa/ Moide River	Goa
72.	National Waterway 72	59	Nag River	Maharashtra
73.	National Waterway 73	226	Narmada River	Maharashtra and Gujarat
74.	National Waterway 74	79	Netravathi River	Karnataka
75.	National Waterway 75	142	Palar River	Tamil Nadu
76.	National Waterway 76	23	Panchagangavali (Panchagangavali) River	Karnataka

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1	2	3	4	5
77.	National Waterway 77	20	Pazhyar River	Tamil Nadu
78.	National Waterway 78	262	Penganga-Wardha River System	Maharashtra and Telangana
79.	National Waterway 79	28	Pennar River	Andhra Pradesh
80.	National Waterway 80	126	Ponniyar River	Tamil Nadu
81.	National Waterway 81	35	Punpun River	Bihar
82.	National Waterway 82	58	Puthimari River	Assam
83.	National Waterway 83	31	Rajpuri Creek	Maharashtra
84.	National Waterway 84	44	Ravi River	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab
85.	National Waterway 85	31	Revadanda Creek-Kundalika River System	Maharashtra
86.	National Waterway 86	72	Rupnarayan River	West Bengal
87.	National Waterway 87	210	Sabarmati River	Gujarat
88.	National Waterway 88	14	Sal River	Goa
89.	National Waterway 89	45	Savitri River (Bankot Creek)	Maharashtra
90.	National Waterway 90	29	Sharavati River	Karnataka
91.	National Waterway 91	52	Shastri River - Jaigad Creek System	Maharashtra
92.	National Waterway 92	26	Silabati River	West Bengal
93.	National Waterway 93	63	Simsang River	Meghalaya
94.	National Waterway 94	141	Sone River	Bihar
95.	National Waterway 95	106	Subansiri River	Assam
96.	National Waterway 96	311	Subarnrekha River	Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha
97.	National Waterway 97	172	Sunderbans Waterway	West Bengal
		56	Bidya River	West Bengal
		15	Chhota Kalagachi (Chhoto Kalergachi) River	West Bengal



1	2	3	4	5
		7	Gomar River	West Bengal
		16	Haribhanga River	West Bengal
		37	Hogla (Hogal)-Pathankhali River	West Bengal
		9	Kalindi (Kalandi) River	West Bengal
		22	Katakhali River	West Bengal
		99	Matla River	West Bengal
		28	Muri Ganga (Baratala) River	West Bengal
		53	Raimangal River	West Bengal
		14	Sahibkhali (Sahebkhali) River	West Bengal
		37	Saptamukhi River	West Bengal
		64	Thakurran River	West Bengal
98.	National Waterway 98	377	Sutlej River	Himachal Pradesh and Punjab
99.	National Waterway 99	62	Tamaraparani River	Tamil Nadu
100.	National Waterway 100	436	Tapi River	Maharashtra and Gujarat
101.	National Waterway 101	42	Tizu - Zungki Rivers	Nagaland
102.	National Waterway 102	87	Tlwang (Dhaleswari River)	Assam and Mizoram
103.	National Waterway 103	73	Tons River	Uttar Pradesh
104.	National Waterway 104	232	Tungabhadra River	Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh
105.	National Waterway 105	15	Udayavara River	Karnataka
106.	National Waterway 106	20	Umngot (Dawki) River	Meghalaya
107.	National Waterway 107	46	Vaigai River	Tamil Nadu
108.	National Waterway 108	53	Varuna River	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
109.	National Waterway 109 166	Wainganga - Pranahita River System		Maharashtra and Telangana
110.	National Waterway 110 1080	Yamuna River		Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh
111.	National Waterway 111 50	Zuari River		Goa
20162.5				

**Statement-II**

*List of 10 NWs taken up for development in 2017-18 and 2018-19*

	Name of the Waterway	Status
1.	<b>River Barak (NW-16):</b> (Lakhipur to Toker Gram in Assam)	Proposal for development at a cost of ₹ 76.01 crore has been approved for Phase-1 from Silchar to Bhanga. Maintenance dredging for fairway development work in Silchar-Bhanga stretch has commenced. Consultant has been engaged for the upgradation of terminals at Badarpur, Karimganj and new floating terminal at Silchar. Waterway is operational with limited infrastructure facility.
2.	<b>River Gandak (NW-37):</b> (Bhaisalotan Barrage near Triveni Ghat to confluence with Ganga river at Hajipur (296 km.) in Bihar and UP.	Proposal for development at a cost of ₹ 12.91 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017 and fairway maintenance work has commenced. Waterway is operational with limited infrastructure facility.
<b>Waterways in Goa</b>		
3.	NW-27- Cumberjua (confluence with Zuari to confluence with Mandovi river)	A proposal for the development of NWs in Goa at an estimated cost of ₹ 22.65 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017. Work is proposed to be executed through Government of Goa with the assistance of Mormugao Port Trust and A
4.	NW 68 - Mandovi (Usgaon Bridge to Arabian Sea)	Tripartite MoU has been signed by IWAI with these organisations for the commencement of works. NWs of Goa are operational.
5.	NW 111 - Zuari Sanvordem Bridge to Marmugao Port	

Name of the Waterway	Status
6. Alappuzha - Kottayam - Athirampuzha Canal (NW-9)	Proposal for development of the waterway at an estimated cost of ₹ 1.60 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017. Night navigation facilities has been procured and installed. Dredging is proposed departmentally. Waterway is already operational for ferry services.
7. River Rupnarayan (NW-86): Confluence of Dwarkeshwar and Silai rivers (Pratappur) to confluence with Hooghly river (Geonkhali) (72 km) in West Bengal.	Proposal for development of the waterway at an estimated cost of ₹ 24.00 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017. Work has been awarded for setting up of floating terminal. Tendering for dredging under finalization. Waterway is operational.
8. Sunderbans Waterways (NW-97): Namkhana to Athara Banki Khal and 13 connected rivers (654 km.) in West Bengal	Proposal for the development of waterway at an estimated cost of ₹ 18.10 crore has been sanctioned on 10.08.2017. Work order issued for dredging and floating terminals in advanced stages. Waterway is part of Indo-Bangladesh Protocol route and already operational for vessels.
9. River Kosi (NW-58): (Kosi Barrage to Confluence with Ganga at Kursela)	Project proposal sanctioned for ₹ 15.68 crore to develop the waterway with minimum required infrastructure (by bandalling, channel marking, floating terminals and conducting monthly survey etc.).
10. River Ghagra (NW-40): (Faizabad to Confluence with Ganga at Manjhi Ghat)	An amount of ₹ 11.60 crore sanctioned for fairway development by bandalling and day channel marking, creation of floating terminals and to conduct monthly surveys. Waterway is operational.

#### **Construction of river ports**

769. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that logistics cost in India was 18 per cent, which is quite high as compared to other nations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to construct river ports like airports;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government expects only the allocation of land from the States to construct river ports and no other assistance from the States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) There is no official study to estimate the logistics costs as a percentage of GDP in India. Some credible studies have estimated the logistics cost to be in the range of 13-14% of the GDP.

(b) and (c) At present, no specific proposal to construct river ports like airports is under consideration by the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI). However, IWAI has been maintaining permanent terminals at GR Jetty-2 (Kolkata) Pakur, Farakka, Patna (Gaighat-both high level and low level Jetties) and Varanasi (Multimodal Terminal) in National Waterway-1 (Ganga- Bhagirathi- Hoogly river system between Allahabad and Haldia), Pandu (both high level and low level Jetties with BG link), IWT-cum- Ro-Ro Terminal at Dhubri (Assam) in National Waterway-2 (River Brahmaputra between Dhubri and Sadiya) and Kottapuram, Maradu, Aluva, Vaikom, Thannermukkom, Trikkunnappuzha, Kayamkulam, Kollam, Bolghatty and Willingdon Island in National Waterway-3 (West Coast Canal along with Champakkara and Udyogamandal canals). Besides, floating terminals on need basis are being maintained by IWAI at 20 locations in NW-1 and at 11 locations in NW-2.

(d) and (e) To construct permanent terminals on National Waterways, apart from acquisition of appurtenant land, other necessary support is taken in the matters of law and order, water, electricity etc. which come under the purview of State Governments.

#### **Green recycling for Alang units on Gujarat coast**

770. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether currently only 72 out of 120 ship breaking units at Alang on Gujarat coast are certified for green recycling standards set by International Hongkong Convention (HKC);

(b) whether with only 10 to 12 ship breaking yards with HKC certification, there is stiff competition among the ship-breakers for buying vessel, with lesser number of ship-owners looking for green recycling facilities; and

(c) whether many ship-breakers at Alang are now eyeing for EU Certification, so that all EU flagged ships can be dismantled at Alang?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) Out of the total 153 ship breaking yards at Alang-Sosiya in Gujarat, 79 ship breaking yards are HKC certified.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is stiff competition among the 79 HKC certified yards at Alang-Sosiya for buying vessels.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### **Status of all projects under NGP**

771. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pollution levels in the river Ganga are higher than the levels recorded before the Namami Gange Programme (NGP) was launched;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present status of all the initiatives and projects under the NGP; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated and the funds utilised for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the Namami Gange Programme, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is carrying out the water quality monitoring of river Ganga from Gangotri to West Bengal. The river water quality assessment carried out in 2017 by CPCB indicates improvement in water quality trends as compared to 2016. The Dissolved Oxygen levels have improved at 33 locations and is above the primary bathing water quality requirements of 5 milligrams per liter, Biological Oxygen Demand (bod) levels and faecal coliforms have decreased at 26 locations and at 30 locations, respectively.

(c) Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the challenges of pollution of river Ganga by providing financial assistance.

Under Namami Gange Programme, variety of coordinated activities meant for cleaning of river Ganga have been taken up. These include treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, drain Bio-remediation, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, river front development, ghats and crematoria, afforestation and biodiversity conservation, public outreach etc. So far, a total of 254 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹24,672 crore. Out of these, 75 projects have been completed.

Under Namami Gange Programme, towards cleaning of river, a total of 131 projects have been sanctioned for development of sewerage infrastructure to create new treatment capacity of 3083 Million Litres per Day (MLD), rehabilitation of 886 MLD treatment capacity and laying of sewerage network of 4871 km. at an estimated cost of ₹ 19742 crore. Out of these, 31 projects have been completed thereby creating new Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) capacity of 468 MLD, rehabilitation of 92 MLD STP capacity and laying of 2268 km. sewerage network.

(d) An amount of ₹6,131.22 crore has been released by Government of India from 2014-15 to 2018-19 out of which an amount of ₹4,994.10 crore has been incurred/ released by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) till 30th November, 2018.

#### **Nomination of Chairmen to Krishna and Godavari Boards**

772. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Chairmen to Krishan River Management Board (KRMB) and Godavari River Management Board (GRMB) have become vacant and there is delay in appointment of new Chairmen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in appointing the new Chairmen, in view of the frequent differences on sharing of Krishna and Godavari waters between A. P. and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The post of Chairperson, Godavari River Management Board (GRMB) is already filled up and has a regular incumbent. The post of Chairperson, Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) had also a regular incumbent till 04.12.2018. However, the

post of Chairperson, KRMB has fallen vacant due to sudden demise of incumbent Shri A. S. P. Sinha on 04.12.2018. A proposal to entrust additional charge of the post of Chairperson, KRMB to Chairperson, GRMB, until the post is filled up on regular basis is under process.

**CAG report on irregularities and corruption in Polavaram Project**

773. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ministry is aware of the CAG remarks in its recent report on irregularities and corruption in the Polavaram Project by Andhra Pradesh Government;
- (b) whether the Ministry benefitted a particular company in Head Works contract, though there has been no tangible progress in the work;
- (c) the reasons why A. P. Government has not constituted quality monitoring division, until it entered into agreement with Central Soil and Material Research Station; and
- (d) the present status of rehabilitation and resettlement of Polavaram affected people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) As reported by the Polavaram Project Authority (PPA), CAG, in its report, has pointed out some payments made by Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) which are not as per contract conditions and have suggested for recovery. GoAP has clarified in its submissions that such payments were made in the exigencies of work for procurement of land, steel etc. on behalf of contractor to facilitate fast execution of the project. It has also been clarified by GoAP that the same are recovered from the running bills of the contractor.

(b) As per Ministry of Finance, Government of India Letter No. 1(2)/PF-I/2014(pt.) dt. 30.09.2016, the project is being executed by GoAP on behalf of GoI. GoAP is carrying out contract management including award of different works. As reported, about 62.16% of works have been completed.

(c) The Quality Control operations are being monitored by the Quality Control (QC) Division, under Quality Control Circle, Dowlaiswaram for the Head Works of Polavaram Project since inception of the work. PPA has entered into an MoU with

Central Soil and Materials Research Station (CSMRS), New Delhi with effect from 12.02.2018 to strengthen quality control mechanism at site.

(d) There are 1,05,601 Project Displaced Families (PDFs) due to Polavaram Project and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) works in respect of 3922 PDFs have been completed by shifting them to 26 new R&R colonies.

**Waste generated and dumped into Ganga river**

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

(a) the amount of waste generated and dumped into river Ganga from cities adjoining this river;

(b) the city which generated and dumped the largest amount of waste into Ganga; and

(c) the status of Ganga cleaning, the details of the methods and expertise used in the effort and the expenses incurred so far in cleaning Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The total municipal sewage generation from the towns along the river Ganga is estimated at 2953 million litres per day (MLD) with largest estimated contribution from Kolkata. The existing sewage treatment capacity available in the towns along river Ganga is 2232 MLD, including 410 MLD sewage treatment through East Kolkata Wetland. In addition, 819 MLD STP capacity is under construction while projects for 731.5 MLD capacity are under tendering process.

The total Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generation from the 97 towns along the river Ganga, as per the data provided by States, is estimated at 11,625 Tons Per Day (TPD), with largest estimated contribution from Kolkata. Operational plants capacity to process this waste in the towns along river Ganga is around 31% of total generation. Remaining waste is dumped over landfill sites and open areas. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is pursuing the State Governments for development of the MSW processing capacity in all the towns under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM).

(c) Cleaning of the river is a continuous process and variety of coordinated activities meant for cleaning of river Ganga including treatment of municipal sewage,



treatment of industrial effluent, drain Bio-remediation, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, river front development, ghats and crematoria, afforestation and biodiversity conservation, public outreach etc. have been taken up under Namami Gange Programme. So far, a total of 254 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹ 24,672 crore for various activities. Out of these, 75 projects have been completed.

Under Namami Gange Programme, towards cleaning of river a total of 131 projects have been sanctioned for development of sewerage infrastructure to create new treatment capacity of 3083 MLD, rehabilitation of 886 MLD treatment capacity and laying of sewerage network of 4871 km. at an estimated cost of ₹ 19742 crore. Out of these, 31 projects have been completed thereby creating new STP capacity of 468 MLD, rehabilitation of 92 MLD STP capacity and laying of 2268 km. sewerage network.

The expenses incurred so far in cleaning Ganga for the period 2011-12 to 2018-19 (till November, 2018) is ₹5,448.99 crore out of an amount of ₹6,819.27 crore released by Government of India.

#### **Cleaning of Ganga river**

†775. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is yet to formulate a plan towards cleaning of Ganga river, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) by when the task of cleaning the Ganga river would be accomplished; and
- (c) the total expenditure incurred on this campaign being run for the last 40 years and the extent to which Ganga has been cleaned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government has a comprehensive plan to clean the river Ganga and has accordingly approved Namami Gange Programme in May, 2015 for conservation of river Ganga at a total outlay of ₹20,000 crores to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the pollution of river Ganga by providing financial assistance to them. The programme covers short-term, medium-term and long-term activities. Under short-term activities, certain entry level activities which cover development of ghats and crematoria, river surface cleaning activities etc. have been planned. Under medium-term activities, existing Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) are being upgraded besides setting up new STPs and ETPs. Rural sanitation activities have

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

been taken up in the villages on the bank of river Ganga. The long-term action plan involves restoration of wholesomeness of river Ganga and maintaining the ecological and geological integrity of river for which intensive afforestation is being carried out in the Ganga basin along with conservation of the biodiversity.

(b) River cleaning and development is a continuous process and National Ganga River Basin Authority in its 1st meeting held on 05/10/2009 has resolved that by 2020 no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent flows into river Ganga.

(c) The total expenditure incurred on this campaign from 1985 to 2018-19 (till 30.11.2018) is ₹9293.70 crore. Under Namami Gange Programme, variety of coordinated activities meant for cleaning of river Ganga have been taken up including treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, drain Bio-remediation, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, river front development, ghats and crematoria, afforestation and biodiversity conservation, public outreach etc. So far, a total of 254 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹24,672 crore. Out of these, 75 projects have been completed.

Under Namami Gange programme towards cleaning of river, a total of 131 projects have been sanctioned for development of sewerage infrastructure to create new treatment capacity of 3083 Million Litres Per Day (MLD), rehabilitation of 886 MLD treatment capacity and laying of sewerage network of 4871 km. at an estimated cost of ₹ 19742 crore. Out of these, 31 projects have been completed thereby creating new STP capacity of 468 MLD, rehabilitation of 92 MLD STP capacity and laying of 2268 km. sewerage network.

#### **Artificial recharge of groundwater**

776. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) steps have been taken since 2014 to promote artificial recharge of groundwater in Maharashtra and other States;

(b) number of rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge structures which have been built under the Central Ground Water Boards Master Plan, details thereof, State-wise, year-wise since 2014;

(c) the steps which have been taken to promote Community-driven decentralised groundwater management;

(d) details of inter-Ministerial coordination in addressing depleting groundwater and monitoring States' progress on conservation of groundwater in mission mode; and

(e) the status of Model Bill to conserve groundwater and Draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation of groundwater is primarily States' responsibility.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water - 2013." The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.11 crore artificial recharge structures in urban and rural areas to augment the groundwater. The Master Plan is a conceptual document depicting the type and number of different artificial recharge structures which are feasible under the prevalent hydrogeological conditions in a State. The Master Plan has been circulated to the States/UTs including Maharashtra for its implementation and is also available in public domain. The Master Plan envisages construction of artificial recharge/water conservation structures mainly through ongoing Central/State Schemes.

State-wise details of artificial recharge of well through sand filter completed under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

State-wise details of number of works on water conservation and water harvesting completed under MGNREGS are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Further, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) is carrying out training programmes and IEC activities for capacity building and awareness creation among stakeholders on the importance of water conservation and rainwater harvesting in augmenting the groundwater resources in various parts of the country.

Other steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water in the country, including Maharashtra, are available at the following URL:—

[http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion\\_2.pdf](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_2.pdf)

(d) An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted on the direction of Cabinet Secretariat on the subject "Push on Water Conservation activities" under the

Chairmanship of Secretary, MoWR, RD & GR with concerned Central Ministries and States as members of the Committee. The Committee meets from time to time to discuss issues concerning water conservation.

(e) M/o Water Resources, RD & GR has circulated Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable groundwater legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the groundwater legislation on the lines of Model bill.

The draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016 has been circulated to States/UTs and the concerned Central Ministries for obtaining their comments. So far, comments from States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Odisha, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Jharkhand have been received whereas interim response from the States of Punjab, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, NCT of Delhi and UT of Lakshadweep have been received.

**Statement-I**

*Details of artificial recharge of well through Sand Filter  
completed under MGNREGS*

Sl. No.	State	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	1	3	1	1	1
5.	Bihar	36	27	13	22	4
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Goa	0	0	1	2	2
9.	Gujarat	71	102	47	18	11
10.	Haryana	1	5	11	9	3
11.	Himachal Pradesh	13	5	8	7	4
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	37	45	97	39
13.	Karnataka	343	1252	1210	597	151

Sl. No.	State	2018-2019	2017-2018	2016-2017	2015-2016	2014-2015
14.	Kerala	1980	4656	2077	722	659
15.	Madhya Pradesh	838	1274	2751	1892	1509
16.	Maharashtra	1407	1823	1292	572	55
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Manipur	0	0	1	3	3
19.	Meghalaya	6	6	3	3	2
20.	Mizoram	4	11	0	3	0
21.	Nagaland	0	0	1	1	0
22.	Odisha	13	30	12	3	7
23.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Punjab	5	19	22	12	14
25.	Rajasthan	232	356	83	38	18
26.	Sikkim	6	34	1 1	25	9
27.	Tamil Nadu	38	74	9	8	12
28.	Tripura	0	48	0	4	2
29.	Uttar Pradesh	70	201	181	92	97
30.	West Bengal	26	77	47	60	44
31.	Chhattisgarh	410	320	105	38	65
32.	Jharkhand	93	266	495	270	323
33.	Uttarakhand	15	22	12	11	21
34.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		5625	10648	8438	4510	3055

**Statement-II**

*Details of Number of Water Conservation and Water Harvesting Works Completed Under MGNREGS*

Sl. No.	State	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39569	45889	87343	42886	48503
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	15	591	87	9

Sl. No.	State	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
3.	Assam	552	571	915	2020	1439
4.	Bihar	2463	3230	3968	6382	3572
5.	Chhattisgarh	7041	5927	17013	18949	16585
6.	Goa	11	8	7	2	0
7.	Gujarat	4011	4237	7495	7372	4099
8.	Haryana	850	615	741	675	354
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6159	5742	7014	6198	5882
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1938	4051	3615	3000	1054
11.	Jharkhand	18529	16392	104334	49523	10538
12.	Karnataka	16436	19631	24861	20026	12586
13.	Kerala	42779	34509	46132	27434	9816
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23609	18112	24170	19328	13294
15.	Maharashtra	16192	19780	22203	14688	14200
16.	Manipur	379	484	546	178	116
17.	Meghalaya	612	905	1239	834	251
18.	Mizoram	260	366	476	814	775
19.	Nagaland	69	602	701	385	0
20.	Odisha	4390	4853	12014	5480	1411
21.	Punjab	73	137	190	192	79
22.	Rajasthan	8370	8531	16013	10497	5879
23.	Sikkim	213	181	248	149	80
24.	Tamil Nadu	11598	9237	6420	10199	9671
25.	Telangana	5246	11073	115462	65259	7585
26.	Tripura	17115	9605	6532	7151	1585
27.	Uttar Pradesh	16650	23111	44850	29778	13939
28.	Uttarakhand	1368	2094	3926	6401	4067
29.	West Bengal	29251	26883	33077	35724	25110

Sl. No.	State	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	21	22	49	5	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	4	14	16	35	7
TOTAL		275774	276807	592161	391651	212486

#### Construction of barrages in Mahanadi basin

777. SHRI PRATAP KESHARI DEB: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major, medium and minor irrigation projects (including barrages) in the Mahanadi basin catchment area in Chhattisgarh; and

(b) the names and status of the sanctional projects, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Water Resources Projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement their efforts, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) etc. under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). Under the SMI scheme of PMKSY (HKKP), one cluster of 147 SMI schemes from the state of Chhattisgarh was included in FY 2013-14 for the release of Central Assistance. Estimated cost of the scheme is ₹ 722.17 crore with a planned irrigation potential creation of 50513 hectare. So far, ₹ 200.37 crore has been released as Central Assistance (CA).

Central Water Commission (CWC) under Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD and GR) carries out techno-economic

appraisal of major (command area more than 10000 hectare) and medium (command area more than 2000 hectare and less than 10000 hectare) irrigation projects which are planned on Inter-State river / river basins. Details of medium and major irrigation projects of Chhattisgarh approved and accepted by Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of MoWR, RD and GR is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of projects of Chhattisgarh approved and accepted  
by TAC of MoWR, RD & GR*

Sl. No.	Meeting Number	Date of Meeting	Project Name	Major/ Medium
1	2	3	4	5
1.	80th	07.02.2003	Mahanadi Reservoir Project	Major
2.	80th	07.02.2003	Sutiapat Irrigation Project	Medium
3.	81st	04.08.2003	Mongra Irrigation Project	Medium
4.	82nd	19.02.2004	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Multipurpose Project (Revised)	Major
5.	90th	26.09.2007	Mahanadi Reservoir Project (Revised)	Major
6.	95th	20.01.2009	Kelo Irrigation Project	Major
7.	98th	09.07.2009	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Multipurpose Scheme (Revised)	Major
8.	99th	24.08.2009	Koserteda Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium
9.	104th	12.05.2010	Karra Nalla Irrigation Project	Medium
10.	104th	12.05.2010	Ghumariya Nalla Irrigation Project	Medium
11.	104th	12.05.2010	Sutiapat Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium
12.	105th	25.06.2010	Khrung Tank Project-ERM	Major
13.	106th	16.09.2010	Maniyari Tank Project - ERM	Major
14.	115th	24.07.2012	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Project (ERM)	Major
15.	130th	30.09.2016	Arpa Bhaisajhar Barrage Project	Major



**River development and Ganga Rejuvenation Projects**

778. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the administrative delays, poor contract management and lack of monitoring has led to cost escalation of more than ₹49,800 crores in five national projects undertaken under River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the physical progress of these projects are far below the target with the shortfall ranging from 8% to 99% in some cases; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) The water resources projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement their efforts, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes. The Government of India during 2008 approved the scheme of National Projects (NP).

Sixteen projects have been included in the list of National projects. Out of these, 5 projects have been taken up for implementation from time to time. The escalation in the cost of the projects depends upon various factors such as delays due to inter-state issues, lack of adequate resources with State Government and delay in getting statutory clearances and revision of cost due to Land Acquisition (LA) and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R), requirement of changes in design etc.

Details of estimated cost and physical progress of these projects are given below:

Project	Presently Approved Cost of Components under NP (₹ in Crore)	Progress	Completion Target
1	2	3	4
Polavaram Project	16010.45* (PL 2010-11)	62.16%	December 2019

1	2	3	4
Saryu Nahar Pariyojna	5803.61 (PL 2016)	58.7%	June 2020
Gosikhurd Irrigation Project	12770.09 (PL 2012-13 of WRD)	66.7%	December 2021
Shahpurkandi Dam Project	2715.70 [cost of works of Irrigation Component under NP ₹564.632 crore (PL 2018)]	**	June 2022
Teesta barrage Project	2988.61 (PL 2008)	***	***

PL - Price Level.

\* State Government has submitted revised cost estimate of ₹57940.86 crore. Rise in cost is mainly due to escalation in cost of LA and R&R. \*\* Approved for implementation during December 2018.

\*\*\* This Project is standstill since 2014-15 due to LA issues. Irrigation potential of 1.97 LHa. created against target of 5.27 LHa. State Govt, constituted a high level task force in November 2015 to suggest the appropriate course of action for the execution of balance work of Teesta Barrage Project. The State Government has not submitted any proposal in this regard.

### Inter linking of rivers

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

- (a) the progress made under the Inter Linking of Rivers (ILR) programme;
- (b) whether the implementation of the programme has led to any benefits;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has any plans to interlink the rivers in the State of Haryana, specifically Yamuna, Ghaggar and Markanda; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):

(a) to (c) The Government has taken up the implementation of the ILR projects on a consultative manner. The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga

Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR)) in August 1980 for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs).

The implementation of Inter linking of Rivers (ILR) projects involves various steps such as preparation of Pre-feasibility Reports (PFRs)/Feasibility Reports of links, negotiation and consensus among concerned States, agreement with neighbouring countries if link involves area lying in those countries, preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of the projects, clearance from appraisal agencies which includes clearance by Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), techno-economic clearance by Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood control and multipurpose projects of MoWR, RD and GR, investment clearance and the construction time required for the completion of the project as per the DPR.

The implementation of National Perspective Plan envisages to give benefits of 25 million ha of irrigation from surface waters, 10 million ha by increased use of ground waters, raising the ultimate irrigation potential from 140 million ha to 175 million ha and generation of 34 million KW of power, apart from the incidental benefits of flood control, drought mitigation, navigation, water supply, fisheries, salinity and pollution control etc.

The names of Inter Basim Water Transfer Links, names of rivers and the States concerned are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Under NPP four priority links have been identified for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) under the Peninsular Rivers Component *viz*; Ken-Betwa link project (KBLP) Phase -I & II, Damanganga-Pinjal link project, Par-Tapi-Narmada link project and Godavari-Cauvery link project. The preparation of DPR of a project is taken up only after consent of concerned State Governments. Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, DPRs of KBLP Phase-I and Phase-II, Damanganga-Pinjal link project and Par-Tapi-Narmada link project have been completed. The techno-economic clearance and various statutory clearances of the KBLP Phase-I have been accorded except clearance from Central Empowered Committee (CEC) of the Supreme Court. Based on the request of Government of Madhya Pradesh, Lower Orr dam, Bina complex and Kotha barrage projects have been included in KBLP Phase-II. The DPR of these projects have been completed by NWDA/ Government of Madhya Pradesh. The

Environmental Clearance and Forest Land Diversion Clearances for Lower Orr dam have been recommended by Expert Appraisal Committee and Forest Advisory Committee of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) respectively. Clearance for Resettlement and Rehabilitation plan of Project Affected Families has also been accorded by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) subject to certain conditions. Environmental clearance and Stage-I&II clearances for Bina complex projects have been accorded by MoEF&CC. The draft Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for implementation of Ken-Betwa Link Project has been sent to Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for concurrence.

The techno-economic clearance of the Damanganga-Pinjal link project has also been accorded, subject to statutory clearances. The DPR of Par-Tapi-Narmada link project has been completed by NWDA. The combined draft MoA for implementation of Damanganga-Pinjal and Par-Tapi-Narmada Link (including the four intra-state link projects of Maharashtra State) has been sent to, Maharashtra and Gujarat State Governments for concurrence.

(d) and (e) Under the Himalayan Component of NPP, Yamuna-Rajasthan link has been proposed which is an extension of proposed Sarda-Yamuna link canal proposed to originate from Nepal. The PFR of this link project was completed by NWDA. The link is proposed to off-take from proposed barrage across Yamuna river. This link envisages to provide irrigation to drought prone areas of Haryana and Rajasthan besides providing domestic water supply in the enroute.

Linking of Yamuna, Ghaggar and Markanda rivers do not fall under the ILR programme of NPP.

#### **Statement**

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

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status of PFR/FR/DPR
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Peninsular Component</b>				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi & Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chattisgarh	FR Completed

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari & Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chhattisgarh,	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti)- Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisaïlam)- Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)- Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna & Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka,	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila)- Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar & Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai)- Vaigai -Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai & Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Ken & Betwa	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	FR & DPR (Ph-I&II) Completed

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi & Narmada	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Damanganga & Pinjal	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
14.	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti & Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	PFR Completed
15.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Netravati & Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	PFR Completed
16.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil & Vaippar	Kerala & Tamil Nadu,	FR Completed

### Himalayan Component

1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi & Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	PFR completed
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak & Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra & Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda & Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna & Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga & Sone	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone & Badua	Bihar & Jharkhand	PFR completed
10.	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar & Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha & Mahanadi	West Bengal & Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi & Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal	PFR completed Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga & Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista & Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

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

#### **National River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Conservation and Management) Bill, 2018**

780. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the National River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Conservation and Management) Bill, 2018; and

(b) the status of the proposed and underground hydropower projects on the Alaknanda, Dhauliganga, Mandakini, Nandakini and Pindar rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) A Committee was constituted on 21.07.2016 under the Chairmanship of Justice Mr. Girdhar Malviya (retired Judge of a High Court) to prepare a Draft Bill on river Ganga. Accordingly a draft bill namely (the National River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Bill, 2018) was prepared by the Committee and submitted in April 2017. The National River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Bill, 2018 had been circulated for Inter Ministerial Consultation and the comments/views are under examination.

(b) As per Section 8 of Electricity Act, 2003, the generating company intending to setup hydro generating station is required to obtain concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for schemes involving certain capital expenditure which is presently fixed by Central Government at ₹1000 crore and fall under the purview of CEA.

There are 16 Flydroelectric Projects (HEPs) in the pipeline or under construction on the Alaknanda, Dhauliganga, Mandakini, Nandakini and Pindar rivers. Out of these:

- Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for 4 HEPs namely Tapovan Vishnugad, Vishnugad Pipalkoti, Singoli Bhatwan and Lata Tapovan were concurred by CEA and these projects are under construction. Further, DPR of Phata Byung HEP was concurred by State Government and the project is also under construction.
- DPRs of 3 HEPs namely Devsari, Alaknanda and Kotlibhel-IB are concurred by CEA and these projects have not been taken up for construction for want of Environmental and/or Forest clearances from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
- DPR of Nandprayag Lagasu HEP was examined and returned by CEA for tying up of essential inputs.
- DPRs of 2 HEPs namely Bowala Nand Prayag and Jelam Tamak are in CEA for examination.
- DPRs of 5 HEPs namely Chunger - Chal, Urthing Sobla, Sela Urthing, Maleri Jelam and Tamak - Lata are at survey and investigation stage.



**Construction of dam at Garudeshwar, Gujarat**

781. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a weir *viz.* a low dam across the river, is being constructed at Garudeshwar in Gujarat in order to facilitate the creation of a boating lake around the Statue of Unity;

(b) whether Government is aware that six villages near Garudeshwar have already lost land to the weir and that once the weir is complete, land in seven more villages will be submerged; and

(c) steps taken by Government to compensate the affected agriculturist who depend on this land for sustenance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Garudeshwar Weir is a technically essential component of Sardar Sarovar Project - Unit -III Power Component. Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd. (SSNNL) has reported that Garudeshwar weir is being constructed to build up the tail pond to store sufficient quantum of water in downstream of River Bed Power House (RBPH) to facilitate reversible operation of the turbines installed in RBPH.

(b) As per information provided by SSNNL, list of villages where land will be submerged partially due to the weir is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) SSNNL has informed that three packages were declared in the years 2013, 2015 and 2018 to compensate the affected families.

The Compensation package include:

- (i) Equal area of land against their acquired land from the land bank of SSNNL; or if affected farmers are willing to take cash compensation then they will be compensated at ₹ 7.50 lakh/Ha.
- (ii) ₹ 5.0 Lakh to each adult son who completed age of 18 years on decided cut-off date, *i.e.* one year before declaration of Section-4 of the Award.
- (iii) The farmer whose name is included in the award shall be allotted 3.0 Guntha plot (about 3000 sqft) for residence.
- (iv) SSNNL will provide free transportation for shifting of their house, cattle etc.

**Statement**  
Details showing the status of land acquisition for construction of Garudeshwar weir.

Sl. No	Name of Village	Case No.	Survey No	Total land to be acquired (Ha. Are.Sq.m)		Land already acquired (Ha. Are.Sq.m)		Remaining Land to be acquired (Ha. Are.Sq.rar)		Remarks			
				Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>(A) For dam seat and approaches</b>													
1.	Garudeshwar	65/88	3	37-74-70	14-09-86	23-64-84	37-67-50	14-02-66	23-64-84	00-07-20	00-07-20	-	-
		37/90	14										
		69/94	1										
2.	Indravarna	40/91	25	25-58-17	23-07-27	02-50-90	25-58-17	23-07-27	02-50-90	-	-	-	-
			Total-A	63-32-87	37-17-13	26-15-74	63-25-67	37-09-93	26-15-74	00-07-20	00-07-20	-	-
<b>(B) Land coming under submergence at RL 31.75 M.</b>													
1.	Garudeshwar	8/11	7	04-36-27	02-26-91	02-09-36	04-36-27	02-26-91	02-09-36	-	-	-	-
2.	Indravarna	40/91 & 20/06	8	17-23-22	17-23-22	-	17-23-22	17-23-22	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Navagam		39	16-22-79	16-22-79	-	16-22-79	16-22-79	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Mota Pipariya	22/06	5	00-63-40	00-63-40	-	00-63-40	00-63-40	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Nana Pipariya	33/06	12	02-76-62	02-56-63	00-19-99	02-76-62	02-56-63	00-19-99	-	-	-	-
6.	Vasantpura	19/06	1	00-32-09	00-32-09	-	00-32-09	00-32-09	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gota	21/06	9	03-32-33	02-67-58	00-64-75	03-32-33	02-67-58	00-64-75	-	-	-	-
8.	Kevadia		42	23-88-81	18-84-80	04-44-01	05-15-84	00-71-83	04-44-01	18-12-97	18-12-97	-	-
9.	Limdi			07-17-01	07-17-01	-	07-17-01	07-17-01	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Gabhana	1/08	30	06-79-77	05-26-11	01-53-66	01-53-66	-	01-53-66	05-26-11	05-26-11	-	-
				TOTAL-B	82-12-31	73-20-54	08-91-77	58-73-23	49-81-46	08-91-77	23-39-08	23-39-08	-
				TOTAL A+B	145-45-18	110-37-67	35-07-51	121-98-90	86-91-39	35-07-51	23-46-28	23-46-28	-

**Irrigation facilities to farmers in Bihar**

†782. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds proposed to be earmarked for allocation to Bihar Government to provide irrigation facility to the farmers in Bihar; and

(b) by when Bihar will become self-reliant in terms of irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Water resources projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) having various components such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP); Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) and Watershed Development Component (WDC).

An amount of ₹55 Cr and 43.48 Cr have been allocated for Bihar during 2018-19 under PDMC and WDC components of PMKSY respectively. Under PMKSY-AIBP and HKKP, funds are released from time to time on receipt of Central Assistance (CA) proposals from the concerned State Governments meeting the eligibility criteria defined for the scheme.

The details of CA released under various components of PMKSY for the State of Bihar during 2018-19 (so far) are as under:

Sl. No.	PMKSY Component	Release in 2018-19 (so far) Rs in Cr
1	PDMC	27.91
2	WDC	26.08
3	AIBP	37.82
4	HKKP - (a) CADWM	14.42
	(b) SMI	-
	(c) RRR	6.255
	TOTAL	112.485

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

SMI - Surface Minor Irrigation scheme; CADWM- Command Area Development and Water Management; RRR -Repair, Renovation and Restoration of water bodies.

(b) As reported by Government of Bihar, the State has Ultimate Irrigation Potential of 53.53 Lakh ha through Major and Medium Scheme, out of which, 29.95 Lakh ha Irrigation Potential has been created; while present utilization is 23.80 Lakh ha. Further, it has prepared an Agriculture Road Map 2017-22 for creation of Irrigation Potential of 6.623 Lakh ha through 25 Irrigation Schemes and 4.238 Lakh ha through 24 Restoration Schemes. The road map also plans to bring 5 lakh ha area under utilization through CADWM programme.

#### **Allocation of funds for Namami Gange Project**

783. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds involved, commencing date, allocated budget, time line for completion of Namami Gange Project;

(b) whether it is a fact that ₹20,000 crores was allocated for Clean Ganga project, if so, utilisation of the funds since the commencement of this project till date; and

(c) whether the Ministry is pursuing private sector to use its CSR funds for Clean Ganga project, if so, details of the firms approached and the ones which have used their CSR for this project along with the work/action/event/programme that was carried out and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Under Namami Gange Programme, a variety of coordinated activities meant for cleaning of river Ganga including treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, drain bio-remediation, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, river front development, ghats and crematoria, afforestation and biodiversity conservation, public outreach programme etc have been taken up. So far, a total of 254 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹24,672 crore as per details given below:-

Sl. No.	Projects Category	No. of Projects	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Sewerage Infrastructure	131	19742.00
2.	Bioremediation	11	201.23

1	2	3	4
3.	Modular STPs - Decentralized Treatment	1	410.00
4.	Rural Sanitation	1	1426.26
5.	Industrial Pollution Abatement	12	900.13
6.	River Front Development	1	243.27
7.	Ghats and Crematoria (old)	24	204.39
8.	Ghat and Crematoria (New)	35	717.39
9.	Ghat Cleaning	3	43.87
10.	River Surface Cleaning	1	33.53
11.	Biodiversity Conservation	6	33.42
12.	Afforestation	16	236.56
13.	Institutional Development	6	185.00
14.	Project Implementation Support/ Research projects	4	126.56
15.	Composite Ecological Task Force	2	167.70
TOTAL		254	24672.00

Cleaning of the river is a continuous process and efforts are being made to complete the projects by the year 2020.

(b) Yes, Sir. Union Cabinet approved 'Namami Gange' Programme on 13.05.2015 with a total outlay of ₹20,000 crores for the period 2014-2015 to December, 2020.

An amount of ₹6,131.22 crore has been released by Government of India out of which ₹ 4,994.10 crore has been incurred/released by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) till 30 November, 2018.

(c) This Ministry has made appeal to the private sector through web page, road shows and workshops for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding towards Clean Ganga Projects. So far following two projects have been approved under CSR funding.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Funding Agency	Cost of Project (In ₹ Crores)
1.	Ghat and crematoria work at Badrinath and Gangotri in Uttarakhand	Indorama Charitable Trust	26.33
2.	Renovation and beautification of Ganga river bank at Katwa, West Bengal	Shipping Corporation of India	0.34
TOTAL		26.67	

A Clean Ganga Fund has also been set up to enable people including Corporates to contribute for clean Ganga mission. An amount of ₹268.49 crore has been collected so far and projects have been sanctioned for an amount of ₹203.91 crore.

#### **Projects approved under NGP**

784. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Executive Committee (EC) of the National Mission for Clean Ganga has approved any projects under the Namami Gange Programme (NGP) in year 2018;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there are any projects for West Bengal;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) The Executive Committee (EC) of National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) held 11 meetings in the year 2018 so far and has approved 89 projects (both new and revised) at an estimated cost of ₹9540.081 crore under Namami Gange Programme.

These include 13 new projects sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹1459 crore for the state of West Bengal for the towns of Behrampur, Nabadwip, Kamarhati - Baranagar,

Kolkata, Hugli-Chinsurah, Maheshtala, Jangipur, Kancharpara, Katwa, Kalna, Agradwip, Dainhat, Burdwan and Durgapur.

### **Inter linking of rivers**

†785. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rivers which have been included in the project, under the scheme of "Linking of Rivers" in the country; and

(b) the details with regard to implementation of the projects so far and the action plan thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The Government has taken up the implementation of the ILR projects on a consultative manner. The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR)) in August 1980 for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). The names of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, names of rivers and the States concerned are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 779 (Part (a) to (c)).

Under NPP four priority links have been identified for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) under the Peninsular Rivers Component *viz*; Ken-Betwa link project (KBLP) Phase -I & II, Damanganga-Pinjal link project, Par-Tapi-Narmada link project and Godavari-Cauvery link project. The preparation of DPR of a project is taken up only after consent of concerned State Governments. Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, DPRs of KBLP Phase-I and Phase-II, Damanganga-Pinjal link project and Par-Tapi-Narmada link project have been completed. The techno-economic clearance and various statutory clearances of the KBLP Phase-I have been accorded except clearance from Central Empowered Committee (CEC) of the Supreme Court. Based on the request of Government of Madhya Pradesh, Lower Orr dam, Bina complex and Kotha barrage projects have been included in KBLP Phase-II. The DPR of these projects have been completed by NWDA/ Government of Madhya Pradesh. The

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Environmental Clearance and Forest Land Diversion Clearances for Lower Orr dam have been recommended by Expert Appraisal Committee and Forest Advisory Committee of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) respectively. Clearance for Resettlement and Rehabilitation plan of Project Affected Families has also been accorded by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) subject to certain conditions. Environmental clearance and Stage-I&II clearances for Bina complex projects have been accorded by MoEF&CC. The draft Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for implementation of Ken-Betwa Link Project has been sent to Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for concurrence.

The techno-economic clearance of the Damanganga-Pinjal link project has also been accorded, subject to statutory clearances. The DPR of Par-Tapi-Narmada link project has been completed by NWDA. The combined draft MoA for implementation of Damanganga-Pinjal and Par-Tapi-Narmada Link (including the four intra-state link projects of Maharashtra State) has been sent to Maharashtra and Gujarat State Governments for concurrence.

The implementation of Inter linking of Rivers (ILR) projects involves various steps such as preparation of Pre-feasibility Reports(PFRs) /Feasibility Reports of links, negotiation and consensus among concerned States, agreement with neighbouring countries if link involves area lying in those countries, preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPRs) of the projects, clearance from appraisal agencies which includes clearance by Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), techno-economic clearance by Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood control and multipurpose projects of MoWR, RD & GR, investment clearance and the construction time required for the completion of the project as per the DPR.

The ILR programme has been taken up on priority. A "Special Committee on Interlinking of Rivers" has been constituted in September, 2014 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of WR, RD&GR for the implementation of ILR programme. Fifteen meetings of the Special Committee for ILR have been held (last meeting held on 20.08.2018), wherein State Minister and Water Resources Minister along with Secretaries of various States participated. Vigorous efforts have been made for generating consensus with development of alternative plans and also setting out road maps for implementation of mature projects. Further, a Task Force for Interlinking of Rivers has been constituted by MoWR, RD & GR in April, 2015. Ten meetings of the Task Force for interlinking of rivers have been held (last meeting on 05.10.2018).

**Atal Bhujan Yojana**

786. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REFUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched Atal Bhujan Yojana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has earmarked any scheme component for the State of Rajasthan; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):  
(a) to (d) Government has proposed Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY), a ₹ 6000 crore scheme, for sustainable management of ground water. The funding pattern is 50:50 between Government of India and the World Bank. The proposed scheme has two components - investment and incentive. The identified over-exploited and water stressed areas for the implementation of the scheme fall in the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh.

**Report on quality of Polavaram project works**

787. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that quality of Polavaram project works, are not up to the prescribed standards, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government is taking sufficient caution to check the quality of the works of project and details of the existing mechanism in place to check the quality of the works;
- (c) whether any authority has found any discrepancy in the quality of works of Polavaram till date and rectifications suggested therein; and
- (d) the details of works where no progress have been made for want of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) has reported that no lacuna in quality of works of the Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) has been observed so far. The quality control works are being monitored by a team of Water Resources Department, Govt of Andhra Pradesh headed by the Superintending Engineer, Quality Control Circle, Dowlaiswaram. Further, Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) has also engaged Central Soil and Materials Research Station (CSMRS), New Delhi as quality consultant for the project which carries out review of all the Quality Control tests conducted by the project authorities. Also, Water and Power Consultancy Services (WAPCOS) working as Project Management Consultant (PMC) for PPA, checks the quality of works on day to day basis as per the Quality Assurance Plan (QAP).

(d) The balance cost of irrigation component of the project was ₹ 7158.53 cr. when the project was declared as National Project on 1.4.2014 as per the presently approved cost of the project. Thereafter, Central Assistance of ₹6764.16 cr. has been released from time to time as per eligible proposals recommended by PPA and Central Water Commission. As reported by the State, about 62.16% of works have been completed and the project is targeted for completion by Dec, 2019.

#### **Progress of polavaram project works**

788. 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 progress of Polavaram project works were severely hampered due to delay in approval of revised Detailed Project Report (DPR) and release of funds to the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LA, R&R) expenditure on Polavaram increased manifold compared to the earlier estimates to recent estimates;

(d) whether LA, R&R is being considered as part of irrigation component of the Project; and

(e) whether it is a fact that LA, R&R works have made no progress for want of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (e) The Government of India is reimbursing the expenditure incurred by the Govt of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) on the Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP), after declaration of this project as National Project on 01.04.2014. As intimated by the GoAP, the State is providing required funds for the Polavaram Irrigation Project on top priority and is committed to complete the Polavaram project by December,2019. Presently, 62.16% of works have been completed.

The balance cost of irrigation component of the project was ₹ 7158.53 cr. when the project was declared as National Project on 1.4.2014 as per the presently approved cost of the project. Thereafter, Central Assistance of ₹6764.16 cr. has been released from time to time as per eligible proposals recommended by PPA and Central Water Commission.

As informed by the Central Water Commission, State Government had submitted the second revised cost Estimate of Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) amounting to ₹57940.86 crore at 2013-14 pl. Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LA, R&R) are part of irrigation component of the Project. Provision for LA,R&R in revised estimate of the project is based on Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. Actual rise in cost on account of LA and R&R over previously approved cost depends upon finalization of revised cost estimates of the project.

As reported by the State, out of 1.66 Lakh acre of land identified for Land Acquisition, 1.10 lakh Acre of land has been acquired. There are 1,05,601 Project Displaced Families (PDFs) due to PIP and R&R works in respect of 3922 PDFs have been completed so far.

#### **Allegation against BCCI Officials**

†789. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the woman cricketers has made an allegation against some officials of Board of Cricket for Control in India (BCCI) about partial

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

treatment towards her which led to an adverse affect on the performance of woman cricket team of India and discouragement to the players;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry for transparent action on the allegations;  
and

(d) the action being taken by the Ministry to ensure that such incidents do not occur in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) It has been informed by BCCI that they had received an email from one of its women players *i.e.* Mithali Raj, where she has raised certain grievances. The BCCI has looked into the same and initiated steps to appoint a full-time new Head Coach for the Women's Team.

(c) and (d) BCCI is currently administered by Committee of Administrators appointed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India which is directly monitoring its activities.

#### **Workshops for youth to instill constitutional values**

790. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had conducted any training or workshops for the youth to enlighten them with scientific temper and constitutional values like secularism;  
and

(b) whether Government has any programme apart from observing "Sadbhavana Diwas" to enlighten youth against the growing menace of religious fanaticism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) To inculcate the value of Secularism among the youth under National Service Scheme of the Ministry NSS observed the "Constitution Day" on 26th November of every calendar year wherein seminars and lectures on constitutional values are held in all NSS Units, Colleges and Universities throughout the country.

(b) Apart from observing "Sadbhavana Diwas", NSS organizes National Integration Camp (NIC) every year for 7 days in which youth from different States meet

and interact on cultural, social and religious aspects of India with ultimate objective of national integration. In addition, under the scheme National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD), there are programmes like (i) National Integration Camp (NIC) (ii) Inter-State Youth Exchange Programme (ISYEP) (iii) Organisation of multi cultural activities and (iv) National Youth Festival wherein various activities are organized with an aim to inculcate the spirit of National Integration and communal harmony among youth. Similarly, NYKS too organizes National Integration Camps under Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat. Apart from it, there is a programme of youth exchange in collaboration with Ministry of Home Affairs where Jammu and Kashmir youth and tribal youth from Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States are exposed to other parts of the country. Besides, there are input in various programmes mentioned above as also in course of National Youth Festival, where emphasis on peace, tolerance, religious and cultural diversity are covered.

#### **Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth Development**

791. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided financial support and infrastructure facilities for Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) in Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated in the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken any efforts to fill up the key vacant positions in RGNIYD including the Vice-Chairman's post, which is lying vacant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the Government's, stand on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Yes, RGNIYD is getting budgetary support from Government of India in the form of Grants-in-Aid.

(b) The funds allocated to RGNIYD in the last three years are as follows:-

Year	₹ in crore
2015-16	23.00
2016-17	36.00
2017-18	36.00

(c) and (d) The Ministry is looking for appropriate candidate for the posts of Director and Vice Chairman, RGNIYD.

**Multi-agency delegation of sports administrators**

792. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a multi-agency delegation of sports administrators, led by Sports Authority of India officials will travel to the Japanese capital, where they will receive venues and also check the facilities that would be provided to the Indian Athletes in terms of food and stay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the team is expected to note even the minute details that can impact the performance of Indian athletes; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that this is being done to avoid previous mishappenings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) Sir, a delegation of SAI officials visited Tokyo, Japan during 25th July to 1st August, 2018. The delegation had meetings with the Indian Embassy staff and Indian diaspora besides visiting competition venues and prospective training venues to ensure that Indian athletes could get required support and comfortable stay while training and competing in Tokyo, Japan.

**Indian football team in Asian Games**

793. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has relaxed its selection norms for the Indian football team's participation in the Asian Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government will accept late entries by the organisers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) The selection criterion for sportsperson/teams for participation in international events are long standing. The criterion involve performance in the previous edition of the same multi games event or ranking events. This *per se* means performance four years ago and excludes high performing sportspersons of contemporary times. In the light of this, the Ministry asked Indian Olympic Association and the federations of such athletes/sportspersons/teams who have been performing consistently well during recent times hence have strong possibility of either winning a medal or finishing in top four, but did not participate in the events prescribed, years ago.

(c) and (d) Government gives its clearance for participation of the Indian contingent in multidisciplinary event like Asian Games upon receiving the request from Indian Olympic Association.

#### **Development of competitive sports in the country**

†794. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the special measures taken to develop competitive sports, upgradation and selection of talents in various fields of sports in the country;

(b) the special measures taken to implement the action plan for collection of National Sports Development Fund and the details of achievements till date; and

(c) the effective policy and programme to implement "Hum Honge Kamyab" in international competitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) "Sports" is a State Subject and promotion and development of sports in the country including development of competitive sports, upgradation and selection of talents are primarily the responsibility of the State Government and concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs). The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments and NSFs.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing "Khelo India - National Program for Development of Sports" Scheme with a view to achieve the twin national objectives of mass participation and promotion of excellence in sports. The Khelo India program aims at strengthening the entire sports ecosystem to promote the above mentioned objectives through the following twelve verticals:-

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

Under Annual Sports Competitions vertical of Khelo India scheme, competitions for athletes under 17 and under 21 years of age category will be conducted. Out of the talented players identified in priority sports disciplines at various levels through different avenues such as Khelo India Youth Games and National Championships, best talent in those sports disciplines will be provided annual financial support upto ₹ 5.00 lakh per annum for a period of eight years under a Long Term Athlete Development Program (LTAD).

(b) The National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) established in 1998 under Charitable Endowments Act 1890, accepts contributions from statutory bodies, private and public corporate sectors, trusts, societies and individuals, etc. The Government has been making vigorous efforts to invite generous contribution to NSDF from Central

Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)/Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and corporate entities in private sector under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities taken by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYAS).

A Statement giving the details of contributions received by NSDF from Government and various other sources till date is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) MYAS has not initiated any such programme.

**Statement**

*Details of contribution to National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) from various sources and Government of India*

Sl. No.	Year	Amount Donated (from various sources other than Government of India)	Government of India Contribution
1.	1998-99	Nil	₹ 20, 000, 000 (seed money)
2.	1999 to 2013-14	₹ 864, 052, 290.00	₹ 556, 668, 676
3.	2014-15	₹ 100, 000, 000.00	₹ 37, 500, 000
4.	2015-16	₹ 13,082, 654.00	₹ 50, 000, 000
5.	2016-17	₹ 422, 822,016.50	₹ 142, 000, 000
6.	2017-18	₹ 129, 205,001.00	₹ 20,000, 000
7.	2018-19	₹ 26, 500, 000.00	₹ 20, 000, 000
TOTAL		₹ 1, 555, 661,961.50	₹ 846, 168, 676

**Anti-competitive practices by All India Chess Federation**

795. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Competition Commission of India has penalised the All India Chess Federation and directed it to cease and desist from anti-competitive practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the ruling has come on a complaint filed by four chess players; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All India Chess Federation (AICF) has informed that Competition Commission of India (CCI) has imposed a penalty and directed them to cease and desist from indulging into the anti-competitive practices in terms of the Competition Act, 2002. The said order has been stayed by the Hon'ble National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT).

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Four players approached CCI. However, The AICF also filed a writ petition before the High Court Madras, which permitted the CCI to continue its enquiry on the complaint made, recording that the outcome of CCI's enquiry shall be subject to the final outcome of the writ petition in the High Court. The writ petition is still pending and hence the order of the CCI is subject to the outcome of the pending writ petition. The entire matter is therefore presently sub-judice in the High Court, Madras and in the NCLAT, New Delhi.

#### **Development programme for Indian sportspersons**

796. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to initiate any long term development programme for improving the performance of Indian sportspersons, including women competing in various international sporting events; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for improving the performance of Indian sportspersons including setting up of sports science centres in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Preparation of Indian sportspersons/teams for international events is an ongoing process. Under the scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations, identified promising sportspersons/teams

are provided all requisite financial assistance for their preparations including wholesome nutritious diet, food supplements, equipments, state-of-the-art infrastructure, lodging, travelling facilities, services of reputed Indian and foreign coaches/supporting staff, scientific and medical support, sports kit, training abroad and participation in international Competitions in India and abroad through the concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs).

In addition, under the Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme, sportspersons having the best possible prospects are identified and provided with high level customised support. This scheme includes a monthly stipend of ₹ 50,000/- for each athlete. In addition, support is given for personalized coaching by both international and national coaches, support staff, participation in international events and purchase of sports equipment.

The Sports Science/Medicine Centres have been established in the Regional Centres and Academic Institutions under Sports Authority of India (SAI). List of such centres are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Further, the Government provides financial assistance to different institutions for establishment of sports science/medicine department. The list of institutions, who have been selected for financial assistance for the purpose is given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*List of sports science/medicine centres established under  
Sports Authority of India*

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1. SAI, Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala
  2. SAI, Netaji Subhash Engineering College, Kolkata
  3. SAI, Netaji Subhash Southern Centre, Bangalore
  4. SAI, Headquarters, Delhi
  5. SAI, Netaji Subhash Western Centre, Gandhi Nagar
  6. Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Trivandrum
  7. SAI Central Centre, Bhopal
  8. SAI Regional Centre, Lucknow
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9. SAI, Northern Centre, Sonapat
  10. SAI, Netaji Subhash North Eastern Centre, Imphal
  11. SAI, Netaji Subhash North-East Regional Centre, Guwahati
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***Statement-II***

*List of Universities/Institutions selected for funding to support sports  
science/medicine department*

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1. Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar
  2. Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior
  3. National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad
  4. Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu
  5. Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, Rajasthan
  6. University of Calcutta, Kolkata, West Bengal
  7. King George Medical University, Lucknow
  8. Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi
  9. Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana
  10. Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute, Bengaluru, Karnataka
  11. KEM Hospital and Seth G S Medical College, Mumbai
  12. Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal
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**Age fraud in football**

797. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether age fraud is pervasive in the football sport;
- (b) the percentage of professional football players who have been found guilty in the last three years; and
- (c) the steps taken by the All India Football Federation to strengthen the age verification procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) National Sports Federations (NSFs) are responsible for implementation of National Code against Age Fraud in Sports issued by the Government. As informed by the All India Football Federation (AIFF), age fraud has been noticed in some parts of the country but is not pervasive throughout the sport of football.

(b) The AIFF has informed that only one professional footballer has been found guilty of age cheating.

(c) As informed by AIFF, they have taken the following steps to strengthen the age verification procedure:-

- (i) AIFF has implemented an online player registration system called the Central Registration System, for competitions conducted by it. where it is mandatory for all the clubs and State Associations to register their players in the system. Each player is issued with system generated unique player ID number which will stay the same throughout the player's career.
- (ii) For competitions conducted by AIFF, a player's birth certificate which is registered within one year of his birth is accepted otherwise the player has to undergo medical tests to participate in the competition.
- (iii) Recently, the AIFF Sports Medical Committee, headed by eminent age-verification expert - Dr. Vece Paes, along with AIFF, has made a new plan to curb age fraud.
- (iv) New guidelines regarding Bone-Age determination for youth level football has been implemented from 2018-19 season onwards for certain junior and sub-junior youth leagues and all stakeholders have been advised that for such tournaments AIFF shall only permit and recognize those players who satisfy the AIFF adopted scientific method of determining age.

#### **Indoor Stadium in Nellore**

798. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has submitted a proposal to construct an Indoor Stadium in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh with an estimated and sanctioned cost of ₹8 crores but only ₹2 crores have been released;

(b) if so, details of proposal including date of approval and submission of proposal;

(c) whether the State Government has submitted Utilisation Certificates for ₹2.5 crores released so far, but Ministry is yet to release further amounts to take up works;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) details of targeted date for completion of the work and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh (SAAP) had submitted the proposal through Government of Andhra Pradesh for construction of multipurpose indoor sports complex at Mogallapalem in Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh at an estimated amount of ₹8.00 crore. The proposal was received in this Ministry on 21.02.2017 and approval for the project and sanction of 1st installment of ₹2.5 crore was conveyed on 23.03.2017.

(c) to (e) SAAP submitted Utilisation Certificate (UC) on 08.03.2018 of only ₹1.75 crore against the released amount of ₹ 2.50 crore. Further, SAAP *vide* letter dated 22.03.2018 was requested for submission of other related documents such as physical progress report, details of Monitoring Committee constituted, copy of Memorandum of Understanding signed with Sports Authority of India (SAI) etc. SAAP has now submitted UC for entire amount which has been received in this Ministry on 12.12.2018. However, some of the required documents have not been received. In addition, settlement of outstanding UCs in respect of grants-in-aid sanctioned for other projects by this Ministry to SAAP are still pending. Further amount can be released only after submission of required documents and settlement of all outstanding UCs against SAAP.

According to the proposal submitted by SAAP, time required for completion of the project was given as 10 months. However, as per the status report received in the Ministry on 12.12.2018, the physical progress of the project is given as 20% and the target date of completion has been revised to 06.04.2019.

**Action plan to stop stubble burning**

†799. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to burning of stubble by farmers of nearby States of Delhi, air quality around Delhi, deteriorates every year in October-November, despite various agencies making action plans and spending huge amounts on public awareness without any satisfactory result; and

(b) if so, whether Government would advice the concerned Departments and agencies to procure paddy with stubble from farmers and make a policy thereof, so that the income of farmers can increase and environmental pollution due to stubble burning can be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring System (CAAQMS) data has indicated some improvement in air quality of Delhi in 2018 (January-December 11, 2018) compared to 2017 (January - December 11, 2017), such as increase in number of 'Good' to 'Moderate' days to 158 from 151 in 2017, and reduction in number of 'Poor' to 'Severe' days from 194 in 2017 to 187 in 2018.

Stubble burning in Northern States contributes to air pollution in Delhi and NCR in winter season as per the report of Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, Ministry of Earth Sciences. System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting and Research (SAFAR) has analysed the contribution of stubble burning in the total PM<sub>2.5</sub> for the kharif season of this year. This estimated% share of stubble burning in PM<sub>2.5</sub> reached to a high of 36% on 26th October, 2018 and 33% on 5th November, 2018.

(b) Government of India has already introduced a policy to tackle the issue of environmental pollution due to stubble burning. To provide farmers subsidized machinery

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



required for *in-situ* management of Crop Residue, a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for *in-situ* management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 and 2019-20 with an outlay of ₹ 1151.80 crore has been introduced. Under this scheme, there is financial assistance on purchase of eight straw management implements [50% of the cost of the implement for individual farmers; and 80% of the cost of implements for Custom Hiring Centre (CHC) by Co-operative Societies of farmers, groups or SHGs, FPOs and Private Entrepreneurs].

### **Mens World Boxing Championship**

800. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the International Boxing Association is likely to reopen bids for hosting Mens World Boxing Championships in the year 2021;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken up the matter with the Boxing Federation of India; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) International Sports Federations (ISFs) including International Boxing Association are responsible for overall administration and development of the concerned sports globally including organizing the World Championship of a particular sport. National sports Federation (NSF) affiliated by ISFs are responsible for the development and promotion of a sports discipline in the country, which in the case of Boxing is Boxing Federation of India (BFI). Government does not deal directly with the ISFs including International Boxing Association. As per information provided by BFI there is no such proposal.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise in view of the above.
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MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m. today.

*The House then adjourned at ten minutes past eleven of the clock.*

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*The House reassembled at two of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

**CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF  
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Situation arising due to devastaion caused by cyclones  
Gaja and Titli in some States**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Calling attention to the matter of urgent public importance. Dr. V. Maitreyan.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order under Rule 238.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRIANAND SHARMA: Sir, this morning, when the hon. Leader of the Opposition was speaking about the privilege notices that have been given, what could not be heard in the din at that time and I have checked the records, the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs referred to Shri Rahul Gandhi, who is the Congress President but a Member of Lok Sabha, and asking him to apologize. \* *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on the record. Reference to Supreme Court will not go on the record. *...(Interruptions)...* No. no. *...(Interruptions)...* What is the point of order? *...(Interruptions)...* Is it the order?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): वे नहीं चाहते हैं कि सदन चले, इसलिए *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI ANAND SHRAMA: On what basis. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Rahul Gandhi is a Member of the other House. *...(Interruptions)...* The Minister was referring to the proceedings of the other House. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order? *...(Interruptions)...* Please *...(Interruptions)...* Dr. Maitreyan.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the situation arising due to devastation caused by cyclones Gaja and Titli in some States and the action taken by the Government in regard thereto. *...(Interruptions)...*

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\*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is an important issue concerning the people of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and other connected States. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Rakesh Sinhaji, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Anand Sharmaji, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: If you want to discuss it, then discuss it. *...(Interruptions)...*  
यह देखिए सर, he has disturbed the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* I think you people are not interested in discussing public issues. *...(Interruptions)...* Cyclone is a serious issue. *...(Interruptions)...* People have lost their lives. *...(Interruptions)...* Farmers are very much affected not in one State but in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and also Andhra Pradesh and in other States and you people are not interested in discussing it. *...(Interruptions)...* You want to create din in the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Then, let the House be in order. *...(Interruptions)...* Let everybody cooperate with each other. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not going to happen. *...(Interruptions)...* All this, this and this is bad. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing shall go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

*The House then adjourned at three minutes past two  
of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday,  
the 19th December, 2018.*