

vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Measles, Hepatitis B, Meningitis and Pneumonia due to Haemophilus Influenza type B. The Government of India has also launched Mission Indradhanush in April 2015 to reach unreached children. A total of 208.3 lakh children and 55.4 lakh pregnant women have been immunized till June 2016. In addition, vaccination against Japanese Encephalitis is carried out in endemic districts and vaccination against Rotavirus Diarrhoea is provided in four States (Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh).

6. Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
7. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability 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.
8. Some other important interventions are Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, annual deworming on National Deworming Day (NDD), home visits by ASHAs under Home Based Newborn Care to promote community care practices and early referral of sick newborns and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.
9. Various trainings are being conducted under NHM to train doctors, nurses and ANMs for ante-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care, essential newborn care, early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children.

Cheap airfares under new aviation policy

†*252. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that under new aviation policy all passengers will be able to fly just for ₹ 2500/- for a period of one hour;
- (b) if so, the air routes on which this facility would be extended and duration of applicability of such a scheme; and
- (c) if not, by when it is proposed to provide economic air travel to the passengers?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) to (c) Government has recently released National 'Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) 2016 which *inter-alia* envisages Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) with a view to achieve better regional air connectivity. This scheme will target an indicative airfare of ₹ 2500 per passenger approximately, indexed to inflation, for a significant part of the capacity of the aircraft for a distance of about 500 kms. on RCS routes (equivalent to about one hour of flight): Airline operators are free to decide the routes connecting the un-served/underserved regional connectivity airports depending upon their assessment on viability. As per NCAP-2016, the Viability Gap Funding would be available for 3 years for an RCS route.

Revival of dormant airports

*253. SHRI A. K SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has put the onus on States to secure commitments from airlines to start operations before dormant airports can be revived;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the first mover to bring a proposal for revival of airports will have advantage as they will have Priority in the limited Central funds under the Regional Connectivity Scheme;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has decided to provide subsidy to airlines to set airfares on regional routes at ₹ 2,500 for an hour, 80 per cent of which will be shared by Centre and 20 per cent by the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) to (d) The Government has approved National Civil Aviation Policy 2016 which *inter-alia* envisages Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) for providing air connectivity to un-served and under-served airports/air strips. However, revival of the un-served and under-served air strips and airports will be "demand driven", depending on firm demand from airline operators, as No-Frills Airports will be done at an indicative cost of ₹ 50 crore to ₹ 100 crore, without insisting on its financial viability.

The scheme has provision for Viability Gap Funding (VGF) indexed to ATF prices and inflation for a particular route, on a competitive bidding basis. VGF will be shared between MoCA and the State Government in the ratio of 80:20. For the North Eastern States, the ratio will be 90:10.