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15 December, 2014  
24 Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 1-17)

Reports of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on  
Labour (page 17)

Matters raised with permission —

Release of fishermen and fishing trawlers seized in Bay of Bengal by  
Bangladesh (pages 17-21)

Regarding Suspension of rules and discussion on alleged conversion  
(pages 21-25)

Message from Lok Sabha — *Reported*

Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2014 — *Laid on the Table*  
(pages 25-26)

Oral Answer to Question (pages 26-31)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 31-72)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 72-306)

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance (pages 306-317)

Statement by Ministers —

"Adoption of June 21 as the International Day of Yoga by 69<sup>th</sup> Session of  
United Nations General Assembly" (pages 317-319)

Arrest of a youth running Twitter handle on behalf of ISIS (pages 319-322)

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Manday, the 15th December, 2014/24th Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### I. Notifications of the Ministry of Rural Development

### II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of various Institutes of Rural Management and related papers

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Sir, there is an important issue regarding a 'question' on Madam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table :—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development), under sub-section (2) of Section 29 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 :—

- (i) S.O. 1888 (E), dated the 23rd July, 2014, amending Schedule I of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, to substitute/insert certain entries in the said Schedule.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1367/16/14]

- (ii) S.O. 1987 (E), dated the 4th August, 2014, publishing corrigendum to the Hindi version of Notification No. S.O. 19 (E), dated the 3rd January, 2014

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1368/16/14]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA), for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1166/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1165/16/14]

## **I. Notification of Ministry of Human Resource Development**

## **II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of State Education Mission Authority of Meghalaya and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I lay on the Table :—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. G.S.R. 173, dated the August 10 – August 16, 2014 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Council of Architecture (Amendment) Rules, 2014, under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Architects Act, 1972.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1081/16/14]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Education Mission Authority of Meghalaya implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1078/16/14]

## **I. Notifications of the Ministry of Power**

## **II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of CERC, New Delhi and related papers**

## **III. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various PSUs and related papers**

## **IV. MOUs between Government of India and various PSUs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I lay on the Table :—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003 :—

- (1) No. L-1/(93)/2009-CERC, dated the 21st August, 2014, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Grant of Connectivity, Long-term Access and Medium term Open Access in Inter-State Transmission and Related Matters) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
- (2) No. L-7/1/0S44(59)-CERC, dated the 7th October, 2014, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Appointment of Consultants) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1185/16/14]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 100 and sub-section (2) of Section 101 of the Electricity Act, 2003 :—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 958/16/14]

III. 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) Annual Report and Accounts of the Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL), New Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, 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. 1778/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corporation Limited (NHDC), Bhopal, for the year 2013-14 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. 1779/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC), Faridabad, Haryana, for the year 2013-14, 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. 1780/16/14]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts (Volume I and Volume II Part 1 and 2) of the Coal India Limited (CIL), Kolkata, and its subsidiary companies, for the year 2013-14, 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 and its subsidiaries. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1378/16/14]
- (v) (a) Third Annual Report and Accounts of the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1379/16/14]
- (vi) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, (NLC), Chennai, and its subsidiary companies-NLC-Tamil Nadu Power Ltd. (NTPL), and Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Ltd. (NUPPL), for the year 2013-14, 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. 1377/16/14]
- (vii) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), Shillong, Meghalaya, for the year 2013-14, 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. 1183/16/14]
- (viii) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the THDC India Limited (THDCIL), Rishikesh, Uttarakhand, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and 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. 1182/16/14]
- (ix) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA), New Delhi, for the

year 2013-14, 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 Agency.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1180/16/14]

(x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, 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. 1179/16/14]

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

(a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Coal) and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC), for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1176/16/14]

(b) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the SJVN Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1177/16/14]

#### **Report and Accounts (2013-14) of NPCC, New Delhi and related papers**

**जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सांवर लाल जाट):** महोदय, मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप धारा (1) (ख) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में), सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

(a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1382/16/14]

#### **Report and Accounts (2012-13), (2013-14) of various Sarva Shiksha Abhiyans, Mahila Samakhya, Karnataka and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Primary Education Development Society of Kerala, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Programme, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1149/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission (RGSM), implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission (SSA), Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1331/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mizoram Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission (SSA), Aizawl, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1330/16/14]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahila Samakhya Karnataka, Bangalore, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1332/16/14]

## **I. Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and the Ministry of Shipping**

## **II. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various PSUs and related papers**

## **III. Administrative Report and Accounts (2013-14) of Ex-BDLB, Mumbai and related papers**

## **IV. Administration Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various port trusts and Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP), Mumbai and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; 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 Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the



National Highways Act, 1956 :—

- (1) S.O. 1715 (E), dated the 17th June, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 425.698 to K.M. 450.800 (Rohtak - Bawal Section) on National Highway No. 71 in Rewari District in the State of Haryana.
- (2) S.O. 1725 (E), dated the 17th June, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 80.000 to K.M. 134.500 (Kiratpur - Bilaspur Section) on National Highway No. 21 in Bilaspur District in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (3) S.O. 1933 (E), dated the 1st July, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.0 to K.M. 136.0 (Birpur – Bihpur Section) on National Highway No. 106 in Supaul District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.
- (4) S.O. 2595 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.00 to K.M. 52.00 (Patna – Mahabalipur – Arwal – Aurangabad – Hariharganj Section) on National Highway No. 98 in Patna District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.
- (5) S.O. 2596 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.00 to K.M. 52.00 (Patna – Mahabalipur – Arwal – Aurangabad – Hariharganj Section) on National Highway No. 98 in Patna District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.
- (6) S.O. 2618 (E), dated the 29th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 52.00 to K.M. 88.00 (Patna – Mahabalipur – Arwal – Aurangabad – Hariharganj Section) on National Highway No. 98 in Arwal District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.
- (7) S.O. 2619 (E), dated the 29th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 88.00 to K.M. 149.00 (Patna – Mahabalipur – Arwal – Aurangabad – Hariharganj Section) on National Highway No. 98 in Aurangabad District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.
- (8) S.O. 2620 (E), dated the 29th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 52.00 to K.M. 88.00 (Patna – Mahabalipur – Arwal – Aurangabad – Hariharganj Section) on National Highway No. 98 in Arwal District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.

- (9) S.O. 2621 (E), dated the 29th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 80.000 to K.M. 87.415 (Pratapgarh – Padi Section) on National Highway No. 113 in Pratapgarh District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- (10) S.O. 2622 (E), dated the 29th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 87.415 to K.M. 118.520 (Pratapgarh – Padi Section) on National Highway No. 113 in Pratapgarh District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- (11) S.O. 2623 (E), dated the 29th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 118.520 to K.M. 151.530 (Pratapgarh – Padi Section) on National Highway No. 113 in Banswara District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- (12) S.O. 2624 (E), dated the 29th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 151.530 to K.M. 180.000 (Pratapgarh – Padi Section) on National Highway No. 113 in Banswara District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- (13) S.O. 2992 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 25.000 to K.M. 59.000 (Nabarangpur – Kokasara Section) on National Highway No. 201 in Nabarangpur District in the State of Odisha, along with delay statement.
- (14) S.O. 3289 (E), dated the 31st October, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 168.00 to K.M. 192.00 (Design Chainage) on National Highway No. 200 in Deogarh District in the State of Odisha, along with delay statement.
- (15) S.O. 3290 (E), dated the 31st October, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 131.00 to K.M. 147.00 (Design Chainage) on National Highway No. 200 in Sambalpur District in the State of Odisha, along with delay statement.
- (16) S.O. 3291 (E), dated the 31st October, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 2619 (E), dated the 30th October, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.
- (17) S.O. 3295 (E), dated the 31st October, 2013, regarding acquisition

- of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 69.000 (Fatuha - Harnaut - Barh Section) on National Highway No. 30A in Patna District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.
- (18) S.O. 3504 (E), dated the 27th November, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 6.500 (Bhopal-Sanchi Section) on National Highway No. 86 Ext. in Bhopal District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (19) S.O. 3674 (E), dated the 17th December, 2013 regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 402.000 to K.M. 435.000 (Rewa-Katni-Jabalpur Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Jabalpur District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (20) S.O. 3704 (E), dated the 18th December, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 516.315 to K.M. 532.420 (Shivpuri-Dewas Section) on National Highway No. 3 in Ujjain District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (21) S.O. 3755 (E), dated the 20th December, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 516.315 to K.M. 532.420 (Shivpuri-Dewas Section) on National Highway No. 3 in Ujjain District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (22) S.O. 3813 (E), dated the 26th December, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 213.400 to K.M. 257.400 (Betul-Pandhurna Section) on National Highway No. 69 in Chhindwara District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (23) S.O. 79 (E), dated the 13th January, 2014, authorizing Sub-Divisional Magistrate (Revenue), Raisen and Sub-Divisional Magistrate (Revenue), Vidisha as competent authority regarding acquisition of land, for construction of Vidisha Bye pass Road on N.H. 86 Ext. (New No. -146) in Raisen and Vidisha districts in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (24) S.O. 124 (E), dated the 17th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 24.200 to K.M. 64.000 (Ambala - Kaithal Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Kurukshetra District in the State of Haryana.
- (25) S.O. 330 (E), dated the 5th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 54.000 to K.M. 76.800 (Yadgiri - Warangal Section) on National Highway No. 202 (New National Highway No. 163) in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (26) S.O. 808 (E), dated the 15th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 224.360 to K.M. 350.450 on National Highway No. 18 and K.M. 350.450 to joining of National Highway No. 7 at K.M. 216.650 (Kadapa - Kurnool Section) in Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (27) S.O. 1118 (E), dated the 22nd April, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, authorizing Tahasildar, Bolangir, as the competent authority, for construction of Bye pass of N.H 26 and N.H. 57 in Bolangir District in the State of Odisha.
- (28) S.O. 1374 (E), dated the 27th May, 2014, authorizing the Land Acquisition Officer and Competent Authority, NH, Ganjam, Chatrapur, as the competent authority regarding acquisition of land, for construction of Bye pass Road of N.H. 217 (New N.H. -59) near Berhampur in Ganjam District in the State of Odisha.
- (29) S.O. 2119 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2429 (E), dated the 2nd August, 2013.
- (30) S.O. 2413 (E), dated the 17th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 76.800 to K.M. 150.000 (Yadgiri - Warangal Section) on National Highway No. 202 (New National Highway No. 163) in Warangal District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (31) S.O. 2317 (E), dated the 12th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 682.980 to K.M. 741.202 (Kolkata - Chennai Corridor) on National Highway No. 5 (New National Highway No. 16) in Vishakhapatnam District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (32) S.O. 2405 (E), dated the 17th September, 2014, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 447.000 to K.M. 464.000 on National Highway No. 44 in Medak and Ranga Reddy Districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (33) S.O. 2848 (E), dated the 10th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 167.750 to K.M. 224.360 (Kadapa - Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Kadapa District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 37 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988 :—

(1) G.S.R. 604 (E), dated the 21st August, 2014, publishing the National Highways Authority of India (the term of office and other conditions of service of Members) Amendment Rules, 2014.

(2) G.S.R. 665 (E), dated the 17th September, 2014, publishing the National Highways Authority of India (the term of office and other conditions of service of Members) Second Amendment Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1193/16/14]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 :—

(1) G.S.R. 351 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2014, publishing the Merchant Shipping (Management for the Safe Operation of Ships) Amendment Rules, 2014, along with delay statement.

(2) G.S.R. 546 (E), dated the 31st July, 2014, publishing the Merchant Shipping (Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-keeping for Seafarers) Rules, 2014, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1398/16/14]

(3) G.S.R. 594 (E), dated the 20th August, 2014, delegating powers to the respective State Governments/Union Territories for registration, survey and certification of Indian fishing boats.

(4) G.S.R. 595 (E), dated the 20th August, 2014, delegating powers to the respective State Governments/Union Territories for registration, survey and certification of Indian fishing boats.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1190/16/14]

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) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited (HDPEL), Kolkata, for the year 2013-14, 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. 1188/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited (DCI), Vishakhapatnam, for the year 2013-14, 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. 1385/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Sixty-fourth Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited (SCI), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Annexure to the Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited (SCI), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1384/16/14]

- (iv) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL), Kochi, for the year 2013-14, 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. 1189/16/14]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 5 (E) of the Dock Workers' (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 :—

- (a) Sixty-third Administration Report and Annual Accounts of the Erstwhile Bombay Dock Labour Board (Ex-BDLB), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1391/16/14]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 103 and Section 106 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 :—

- (i) (a) Administration Report of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2013-14.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2013-14, and Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.

- (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1388/16/14]
- (ii) (a) Administrative Report of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2013-14.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
  - (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1394/16/14]
- (iii) (a) Administration Report of the Kandla Port Trust, Kandla, for the year 2013-14.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust, Kandla, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
  - (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1195/16/14]
- (iv) (a) Administration Report of the New Mangalore Port Trust, Mangalore, for the year, 2013-14.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust, Mangalore, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
  - (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1396/16/14]
- (v) (a) Administration Report and Annual Accounts of the Mumbai Port Trust-Pension Fund Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 963/16/14]
- (vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 :—
  - (a) Annual Accounts of the Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Authority. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1395/16/14]

(vii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 106 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 :—

(1) (a) Administration Report of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1390/16/14]

(2) (a) Administration Report of the Paradip Port Trust (PPT), Paradip, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1389/16/14]

### **I. Notification of the Ministry of Human Resource Development**

### **II. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various Universities, Educational Institutes, EFLU, Hyderabad, NIT, Silchar, Auroville Foundation, Auroville, Tamil Nadu IIT, Allahabad, NITTTR, Chennai, NUEPA, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I lay on the Table :—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development Notification No. IG/Admn(G)/St.6A./2013/3313, dated the 9th-15th August, 2014, (Weekly Gazette) amending clause (I) (v) of Statute 6A of the IGNOU Act concerning the nomination of Secretary Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development and Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as Ex-officio Member in the Board of Management, under sub-section (2) of Section 40 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1153/16/14]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of the Section 30 and sub-section (4) of the Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009 :—

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1348/16/14]



- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, for the year 2013-14.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, for the year 2013-14, and Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1346/16/14]
- (iii) (a) Sixteenth Annual Report of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU), Hyderabad, for the year 2013-14.
  - (b) Seventeenth Annual Accounts of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU), Hyderabad, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1351/16/14]
- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of the Section 30 of the Central Universities Act, 2009 :—
  - (a) Fifth Annual Report of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2013-14.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1347/16/14]
- (v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 32 and sub-section (4) of Section 33 of the English and Foreign Languages University Act, 2006 :—
  - (a) Annual Report of the English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad, for the year 2013-14.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1349/16/14]
- (vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 33 and sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Rajiv Gandhi University Act, 2006 :—
  - (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report of Rajiv Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2013-14.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by the Government on the working of the above University.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1350/16/14]
- (vii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007 :—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Silchar, Assam, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Chronological Statement showing the sequence of events of processing of the Annual Accounts of the above said Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1152/16/14]
- (viii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 and sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the Auroville Foundation Act, 1988 :—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1343/16/14]
- (ix) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :—
  - (1) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad, for the year 2012-13.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1344/16/14]
  - (2) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR), Chennai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1345/16/14]

- (3) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1151/16/14]

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## **REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (2014-15) :—

- (i) First Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Labour and Employment; and
- (ii) Second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Textiles.

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## **MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**

### **Release of fishermen and fishing trawlers seized in Bay of Bengal by Bangladesh**

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, during the last one-and-a half-month, Bangladesh authorities have been seizing and confiscating several registered Indian fishing trawlers in Bay of Bengal on the pretext of violating International Maritime Border Line. ...(Interruptions)... As of date, ten fishing trawlers with 130 fishermen have been arrested and detained in Bagerhat district, Bangladesh. ...(Interruptions)... The State Government has been requesting the Ministry of External Affairs for suitable intervention for early release of both the trawlers and the fishermen. ...(Interruptions)... This is the first time in the history of West Bengal where so many trawlers and fishermen have been detained by Bangladesh. ...(Interruptions)... It is understood that on 8th July, 2014, the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague, Netherlands, had given an Award to resolve a maritime boundary dispute between India and Bangladesh. ...(Interruptions)... As a result of this Award, some changes have taken place in the maritime boundary of the two countries. However, the State is not aware if Notification, based on the Award, was issued enabling the State to inform the sea-going fishermen regarding change in the

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

International Maritime Boundary. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, I request the Government to inform the State Government regarding the position of the Notification issued, if any, based on the Tribunal Award so that the fishermen can be intimated about the current maritime boundary. ...*(Interruptions)*... The arrested fishermen should be released by Bangladesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... There should not be recurrence of such incidents with neighbouring countries against the fishermen who are fishing in the Bay of Bengal, particularly on the West Bengal side of Bay of Bengal ...*(Interruptions)*... I demand immediate steps from the Government of India to have a dialogue with the Bangladesh Government for the release of fishermen and trawlers without further loss of time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you are shouting at a time. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not able to understand what you are shouting for. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you go to your seats and one of you stand up and raise your point, then, ...*(Interruptions)*... I am ready ...*(Interruptions)*... You go to your seats and one of you raise your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am ready to listen to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you also. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I will allow Mr. Navaneethakrishnan first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, हमारा मुद्दा यह है कि सीबीआई को आज़ाद किया जाए । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek O'Brien, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you, Mr. Derek. ...*(Interruptions)*... First I will call Mr. Navaneethakrishnan. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow, Mr. Derek. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you a chance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, you do not need their protection. I am here to protect you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please go to your seats. Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will listen to you also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, if you are allowing that, we also have an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you ...*(Interruptions)*... Why should I object to that? ...*(Interruptions)*... I only object to your coming to the Well and shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is yours. I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you do not want Zero Hour, I do not have any objection. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can discuss. Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek O' Brien, I have allowed Mr. Navaneethakrishnan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No; no. We do not want to listen to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. O'Brien, ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. O'Brien, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you not allow him? ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree to listen to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree to listen to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you keep quiet, I will ask Mr. Derek O'Brien to keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan will speak and Mr. Derek O'Brien will keep quiet for some time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, what is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in a recently concluded Railway Recruitment Board Examination, conducted by the Southern Railway, a highly objectionable question, question No. 43, was given. It was highly mischievous and misleading. It was regarding removal of a leader from the public office due to purported charges, based on certain allegations. It is highly improper to have included the name of our esteemed leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, in one of the objective type questions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. If you want, you can give a proper notice for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. O'Brien. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give a proper notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek O'Brien. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You asked us to sit down, we sat down. ...*(Interruptions)*... We listened to them, now ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You had your say; you cannot shout now. ...*(Interruptions)*... AIADMK Member, you had your say. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House has listened to your point. You cannot shout now. ...*(Interruptions)*... You had your say. Now, you should not ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek O' Brien, what is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Thank you, Sir. The point is very simple. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are so many issues. There is an issue of conversion. There is an issue of petrol prices, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you agitating? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am agitating because \* is writing the script for the CBI. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is making ...*(Interruptions)*...

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot do that. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot make an allegation against a person who cannot come here and defend himself. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have given notice. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are making an allegation against a person who cannot come and defend here. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, there is proof. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot make an allegation *...(Interruptions)...* You can make *...(Interruptions)...* an allegation against Members who can come and defend here. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the CBI is being used for political vendetta. *...(Interruptions)...* The CBI is being used for political vendetta. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice for that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I have given the notice. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice. *...(Interruptions)...* You give notice. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Leader of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, the Leader of the House would like to react. *...(Interruptions)...* Please listen. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, there are ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Listen, please. The Leader of the House is going to react. Please listen.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, my friends from the AIADMK have raised an issue. I will certainly bring it to the notice of the Railway Minister. He will examine the propriety or the impropriety of what has happened and have the matter fairly looked into.

As far as my friend, Shri Derek O'Brien, is concerned, there is no question of Government or any political leader being involved in what the CBI is doing. The case he is referring to is a case which is being monitored by the Supreme Court of India, and the CBI in this case acts independently and reports the matter only to the Supreme Court of India. The Government has nothing to do with this matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now we will have the Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no, that is clear. *...(Interruptions)...*

Shri Navaneethakrishnan, the Leader of the House has ...(Interruptions)... That's okay. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan) : Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

**Regarding suspension of rules and discussion on alleged conversion**

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने रूल 267 के अंतर्गत नोटिस दिया है for the suspension of all the rules and the Question Hour. हमने सस्पेंशन ऑफ बिजनेस की मांग इसलिए की है...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice?

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा**: येसा आज देश के अंदर एक गम्भीर परिस्थिति है। यह बड़े सुनियोजित तरीके से हमारे समाज के अंदर विघटन, ध्रुवीकरण, तनाव और टकराव का एक षड्यंत्र है, जिसमें एक प्रभावी संगठन, जो अपने आप पर एक सांस्कृतिक संगठन और एक सामाजिक संगठन का नकाब डालकर, मुखौटा लगाकर घूमता है, उसने देश के अंदर बड़े प्रान्तों में धर्म परिवर्तन का, घर-वापसी का एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम बनाया है, जिससे इस देश और हमारे समाज में विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी)**: सर, इन्होंने नोटिस दिया है या ये चर्चा कर रहे हैं ? ...(व्यवधान)... सर, माननीय सदस्य ने नोटिस दिया है या इन्होंने नोटिस पर चर्चा शुरू कर दी है? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा**: उपसभापति महोदय, यह हमारे संविधान का ...(व्यवधान)... हमारा देश एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष देश है, यह बहुधर्मी देश है, यह एक बहुभाषी देश है ...(व्यवधान)... यहां हर संस्कृति के लोग हैं, इसलिए सदन का यह कर्तव्य है ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर चर्चा होगी और सरकार इस पर जवाब देगी ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी**: सर, 17 दिसम्बर को माननीय सदस्य के नोटिस पर ...(व्यवधान)... चर्चा होने वाली है ...(व्यवधान)... ये जिस विषय पर चर्चा करना चाहें, हम तैयार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर चर्चा होगी ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** : आप बीच में मत बोलिए ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी**: आपने नोटिस दिया है या आप नोटिस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं ? ...(व्यवधान)... सर, क्या नोटिस ऐडमिट की गई है? ...(व्यवधान)... The notice is not admitted. How can ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Anand Sharma, yes, you have given notice. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** : सर, आप हमारी बात सुन लें । ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, यह केवल मेरे दल की तरफ से नहीं है, बल्कि इस पर पूरा विपक्ष चिंतित है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am giving a ruling on that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** : इससे देश के अंदर और समाज के अंदर जो परिस्थिति उत्पन्न होगी, उससे हिन्दुस्तान, हिन्दुस्तान नहीं रहेगा । ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर इनके मंसूबे कायम हो गए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am giving a ruling on that. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am giving a ruling on that. Now you listen to that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** : इसके बाद देश में कुछ नहीं है । हम इनके मंसूबों को कामयाब नहीं होने देना चाहते । ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हम महत्वपूर्ण राजनीतिक दलों का कर्तव्य बनता है कि इस देश और समाज को तोड़ने और बाँटने का जो यह काम है, जो यह साजिश है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now you listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, it is correct that Shri Anand Sharma ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am giving a ruling on that. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have to give a ruling on that. ...**(Interruptions)**... No. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is correct that ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, you please listen to us also and then give your ruling. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice on suspension? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, on the same issue, all of us have given notice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what we are saying is that the business of the House will have to be suspended and let there be a proper discussion on this entire issue that is taking place in the country; and before that, there is no further business which, according to us, is more important. ...**(Interruptions)**... सर, हमने आज अखबारों में यह पढ़ा है कि क्रिसमस के दिन, इस दिन के साथ आपका भी जुड़ाव है, जिसमें यह कहा गया कि एक कम्पटीशन लगा रहे हैं गुड गवर्नैस पर और पूरे स्कूलों को खुला रहने का आज नोटिस आया है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Mr. Yechury, are you authenticating as true the report appearing in the newspapers? ...**(Interruptions)**... Since you are holding up the House, are you authenticating the report to be true? ...**(Interruptions)**...



SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes; I am saying...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: No, no; the report is factually false. ...(Interruptions)...  
The report is factually false. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let the Government tell ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The report is factually false. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That report is wrong; the Government is saying that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the orders of the Government that have been quoted ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. You go by the assurance given by the Government. The Government is...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I may clarify; the HRD Minister just told me that there is no instruction. No school is functioning on Christmas day. There is only an online Essay Competition which is on. That is all. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my objection is to the following. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, my objection is to the following: On Gandhi Jayanti, you had a programme called *Swachh Bharat*; on Christmas Day, you want a programme on Good Governance. Then, there is this entire campaign on religious conversions that is going on. ...(Interruptions)... All this is a whole package that we think is very dangerous to the very Constitutional guarantees that have been given. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, the BJP in Goa has cancelled ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Notice under Rule 267...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the issue that the Leader of the Opposition has raised is all part of the whole package, which we think is an assault on our secular, democratic Constitution. ...(Interruptions)... There is nothing more important to discuss in this House than that. So, Sir, suspend all the business and let us discuss these issues. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, let me give a ruling. After that I would ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, Shri Anand Sharma and others have given notice for the suspension of Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)... It is true that a notice has been given, but that can be moved only with the consent of the Chairman, and

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

hon. Chairman has not given consent to the motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Consent has not been given. ...*(Interruptions)*... On the motion for Rule 267, no consent has been given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir ...*(Interruptions)*... are you doing it with the consent of the Chair? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Ram Gopalji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have a point of order on the proceedings of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please give me a chance to explain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि धर्म परिवर्तन के नाम पर एक राजनीतिक दल और उसके सहयोगी संगठन पूरे देश में अशांति पैदा करना चाहते हैं, धार्मिक उन्माद पैदा करना चाहते हैं और आतंक फैलाना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... और यह हो रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; you raised the issue. Let us go to Zero Hour now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let us go to Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, no Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Suspension is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Suspension motion is ruled out. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, let us go to Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there should be a proper discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Pramod Tiwari. ...*(Interruptions)*... Suspension motion is ruled out.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Is it overruled?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is overruled. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Because it has to be moved only with the consent of the Chairman and no consent has been given. ...*(Interruptions)*... It should have consent of the Chair. No consent has been given; so, it is ruled out. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I am going to Zero Hour now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव :** यह आगरा में ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, if we do not have the permission for the suspension of the business and to discuss this matter, I am afraid, we owe it to the people of India to force a discussion. We will not, therefore, allow any business until this issue is settled. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, he is challenging the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Naqvi. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Naqvi. ...(Interruptions)... I will have to adjourn the House. That is the only way. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** सर, यह जो विपक्ष है ...(व्यवधान)... आपके द्वारा जो रूलिंग दी गई है, यह उसको चैलेंज कर रहा है । ...(व्यवधान)... He is challenging the ruling. What is going on? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, if the Chair is being threatened, it is unprecedented. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 1200 hours. ...(Interruptions)...

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

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*The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### **MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**

#### **The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2014**

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I have to.. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. There is a Message from Lok Sabha.

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 Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 2014."

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 276. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the problem?  
..*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, Question 276. ..*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, in the morning, during the Zero Hour, the Deputy Chairman sitting in the Chair had allowed me to raise an issue which I raised and the hon. Leader of the House asked: "Do I authenticate what I am saying?" I had said that the issue of conversions that was raised is a part of a larger package of trying to undermine the secular democratic foundation of the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the substantive point?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please, Sir. One minute. And this is along with the Notification saying that on the day of Christmas, 25th December, there will be a nation-wide campaign...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want to be done?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please, Sir. There will be a nation-wide campaign on the issue of good governance. That it will not be a holiday. And, he said, "Do you authenticate it?" I hereby authenticate that Navodaya Schools have been asked—this is the media report—to be closed down on the Christmas Day. I am handing it over to the Secretariat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fine. You can authenticate the document and leave it with the Secretariat. Okay. Then, we take up Question 276. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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## ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

### **Penalty for using coal and carbon rich fuels for power generation**

\*276. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is paying penalty or fees to any international agency for generating power by utilizing coal and carbon rich fuels thereby releasing huge carbon contents to pollute global environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount paid by Government or power plants to any such international agency during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) the manner in which the amount is calculated; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to gradually reduce and restrict generation of power by utilizing coal and other carbon rich fuels and to develop alternate methods to replace such power projects by 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### *Statement*

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) India has abundant domestic coal reserves. In order to ensure energy security of the country, coal based power generation in India will continue in the near future.

However, the following initiatives have been taken by the Government to improve the efficiency of coal based power generation and to reduce carbon footprint of the power sector:

(i) Increasing the share of renewable energy in the total energy basket.

(ii) Promoting coal based power units based on supercritical technology.

(iii) Doubling the coal cess from ₹50 per tonne to ₹100 per tonne for funding projects under National Clean Energy Fund.

(iv) Accelerating energy efficiency measures including deployment of super-efficient appliances.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, Question 276. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, a statement is laid on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everybody can't speak at the same time. ...*(Interruptions)*... शरद जी, आप क्या कह रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** : सर, मैंने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है और समूचा विपक्ष एकमत है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the Chair has already said that your Notice has not been accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** : सर, यह एक बड़ा गंभीर विषय है । ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह गंभीर विषय है । यह देश के संविधान से जुड़ी बात है, समाज की एकता की बात है । भारत इसको स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता । देश के प्रति, देश की जनता के प्रति हमारा अपना कर्तव्य है । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, हम अपने कर्तव्य से बाध्य हैं । जब तक यह विषय सुलझ नहीं जाता, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, यह पूरे देश में आग लगाने की साजिश है । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, on the issue of Question Hour... ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I have a point to make. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why is everybody shouting at the same time? ...*(Interruptions)*..  
The House is adjourned for 10 minutes.

*The House then adjourned at two minutes past twelve of the clock.*

*The House re-assembled at twelve minutes past twelve of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 276 ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, question 276 ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please allow just one sentence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; Question Hour, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Not during Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, in the morning, when the question of CBI's involvement against our Government was raised by Mr. Derek O'Brien, the hon. Leader of the House made certain remarks. He is not here to clarify.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point in raising it. He is not in the House.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: But, I would like to mention that the hon. Leader of the House did not mention that the CBI is reporting to the PMO, and in February this year, a complaint has been made with the CBI with regard to one Delhi-based company, which has....

MR. CHAIRMAN: What has that to do with the Question Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It has cheated ₹47,000 crores from the people, and not a single arrest has been made. Not a single person has been arrested. What is this discrimination? I want to know from the Government as to why this discrimination. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us start with the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Thank you very much. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Why is this discrimination against our Ministers ...(Interruptions)... The party functionaries ...(Interruptions)... telling in public meetings ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Next time, this gentleman will be arrested. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Is the CBI following the directions of the party functionaries of BJP? ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सभापति :** शरद जी, आप बताइए, क्या कह रहे हैं?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I want to know the propriety of the Government with regard to the CBI investigation ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सभापति :** शरद जी, आप कुछ कह रहे हैं । Please, one minute. ...(Interruptions)... Let me hear. ...(Interruptions)... That's all right. Thank you. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY:\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, this is not going on record. शरद जी, आप क्या कह रहे हैं, before we take up the Question Hour.

**श्री शरद यादव :** सभापति जी, मैं बहुत विनती के साथ आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश आज जिस हाल से गुजर रहा है, इसमें क्वेश्चन ऑवर इतना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है । मैंबर्स ने रूल्स का सस्पेंशन करने के लिए कहा है । यह एक ऐसी स्थिति है जो देश में anarchy पैदा कर सकती है । इस पर यदि पार्लियामेंट में बहस नहीं होगी, तो उसके इतने अधिक दुष्परिणाम आगे बाहर आने वाले हैं जिनका कोई वर्णन नहीं हो सकता । सारे मैंबर्स आशंका से भरे हुए हैं, सारा देश चिंतित है । मेरी विनती है कि अगर इस पर बहस हो जाएगी तो कोई ऐसी बात नहीं होगी, क्योंकि ऐसे मामले इस देश को कहां ले जाएंगे? हम हिन्दुस्तान के कांस्टीट्यूशन का जो preamble है, उसके खिलाफ जा रहे हैं ।

**श्री सभापति :** आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं ? ...(व्यवधान)... One minute. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत ही गंभीर मसला है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति :** एक मिनट, आप बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... सत्यव्रत जी, आप जरा बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शरद यादव :** धर्म और जात के मसले, कठिन मसले हैं और यह सदियों पुरानी बीमारी है । आज इस पर हमारे और सरकार के बीच में एक सहमति बननी चाहिए । अगर सहमति नहीं बनेगी तो आगे काफी खतरा आने वाला है । आप खुद महसूस करेंगे । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति :** ठीक है, आप बताइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शरद यादव :** जो माननीय सदस्यों ने सर्पेंशन ऑफ क्वेश्चन ऑवर का नोटिस दिया है, आप पहले इस पर चर्चा कराइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा:** सभापति महोदय, इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** एक मिनट । ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बार-बार क्यों खड़े हो जाते हैं, आप उनकी बात सुन लीजिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** सभापति महोदय, आदरणीय शरद जी, जो बात कह रहे हैं, उस पर हमें भी उतनी ही चिंता है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति :** आप बैठ जाइए । आप बार-बार खड़े मत होइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** देश का सौहार्द बना रहे । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आप उनकी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no; don't interfere without turn. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** हमारी सरकार देश का सौहार्द और देश की शांति कायम रहे, उसके लिए प्रतिबद्ध है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no; please don't do this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** कोई भी ताकत देश की शांति और देश के सौहार्द को नहीं बिगाड़ पाएगी, यह हमारी प्रतिबद्धता है, यह हमारा संकल्प है । जहां तक चर्चा का सवाल है, इस पर 17 तारीख को चर्चा तय है । ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर चेयर चाहती है, तो हम कभी भी, किसी भी समय चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं । ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप जब चाहें चर्चा करा लें, हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... One minute. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** संकल्प का क्या मतलब है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...



MR. CHAIRMAN: Let a notice be given for a discussion, not for suspension. We will look at it. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी** : सभापति महोदय, हम सब की तरफ से, हमारे अपोजिशन के डिप्टी लीडर ने आपको एक नोटिस सस्पेंशन ऑफ क्वेश्चन ऑवर का दिया है। सुबह के टाइम पर ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, the point is, on this issue of religious conversion, it is important that we come to a certain conclusion in the House. ...(Interruptions)... If we do not do that ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If we do not do that ...(Interruptions)... Sir, this is very urgent and important. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : सर, सरकार इस देश को आश्वस्त करे कि वह उन लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

*The House then adjourned at seventeen minutes past twelve of the clock.*

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*The House re-assembled at two of the clock,*

MR. Deputy CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Targetting latrine use

\*277. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to many experts Government must target latrine use and not latrine coverage;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many experts had opined that the sanitation programme should be combined with other environmental health schemes, including safe drinking water and hand washing that would limit other forms of exposure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The Government is aware that it must target latrine use for which latrine coverage is also essential.

(b) and (c) The Government is aware of the relationship between quality of drinking water supply, safe sanitation and hygiene and accordingly, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] aims *inter-alia*, at attaining an Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019, by providing assistance for access and use of toilet facilities with additional provision for water for handwashing and toilet use to all rural households and initiating Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities in Gram Panchayats.

### **Proposed thermal power plants**

†\*278. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA :Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thermal power plants (TPPs) proposed to be established, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) whether those TPPs could not be established due to non-allotment of land by the States;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in establishing those TPPs; and

(d) by when the approved/proposed TPPs would be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) A State-wise and sector-wise list of thermal power projects which are under implementation and due for commissioning in Twelfth Plan or beyond and facing certain difficulties including land acquisition issues, along with their anticipated commissioning schedule is given in Statement (*See below*).

The target for thermal capacity addition in Twelfth Plan covering coal, lignite and gas based plants is 72,340 MW. Against this, 47,163 MW has already been commissioned up to November, 2014. The total thermal capacity addition in Twelfth Plan is expected to exceed the target.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of Thermal Power Projects under implementation and due for commissioning in Twelfth Plan and beyond

State	Project Name	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Anticipated Commissioning Schedule	Issues
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Sector					
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	U-1	250	Jun-15	Frequent bandhs, Heavy monsoon and slow civil works. Delay in supply of material by BHEL. Work came to halt due to violence and mass exodus of labour from site in 2011-12. Civil works got affected due to poor performance by civil contractors resulting in to their contract cancellation. Acquisition of balance land for Railway siding.
		U-2	250	16-17	
		U-3	250	16-17	
State Sector					
	Namrup CCGT	GT	70	Sep-15	Delay in start and slow progress of civil works, Termination of civil contractor. Poor soil conditions and heavy monsoon. Delay in supply of material by BHEL and shortage of skilled manpower. Termination of NBPL order. Delay in re-award of civil and Mechanical Electrical and Instrumentation agency.
		ST	30	Dec-15	
	SUB TOTAL		850		

1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	<b>State Sector</b>				
	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	U-2	800	Jan-15	Due to delay in start of civil works and delay in supplies. Delay in readiness of external CHP, RWPB and C.T. Delay in readiness of transmission line. Work for transmission line from plant to LILO point is held up due to ROW problem.
	Rayalseema TPP St-III	U-6	600	Dec-16	Delay in start and completion of civil works and land acquisition.
	<b>Private Sector</b>				
	Bhavanapadu TPP Ph-I	U-1	660	Mar-17	Work remained under suspension due to MoE&F order for a long time. After restart works hampered due to two cyclones . Agitation against State bifurcation.
	NCC TPP	U-2	660	Oct-17	
		U-1	660	Apr-16	Delay in start and slow progress of civil works. Delay in supply and erection of material due to financial problem.
	Painampuram TPP	U-2	660	Aug-16	
		U-1	660	Dec-14	Delay in start of TG civil work. Delay because of change in foundation design due to soil issue.
		U-2	660	Mar-15	
	Simhapuri Energy Pvt. Ltd Ph-II	U-4	150	Jan-15	Delay in commissioning of phase-I of the project and delay in supply of TG, CHP, refractory material and MS diffuser.
	Thamminapatnam TPP stage -II	U-3	350	Aug-16	Slow progress of Civil works. Due to financial problem, work at site remained closed for a long time.

Vizag TPP	U-4	350	Nov-16	Delay in readiness of transmission line for start up power. Slow progress of civil works, sea water intake and outfall system, CHP etc.. Delay in readiness of railway line. Delay due to damage because of cyclone. Acquisition of balance land for railway line.
	U-1	525	Mar-15	
UMPP	U-2	525	Aug-15	APSPDCL vide letter dated 15.3.2012 has issued termination notice to CAPL stating that in view of the defaults and anticipatory breach having no alternative, the procurers together decided and elect to terminate the agreement and same shall come into effect from 7th day of receipt of this notice. CAPL approached the High Court of Delhi. APSPDCL vide letter dated 20.4.2012 informed that procurers filed counter affidavit on 16.4.2012. The Delhi High Court has dismissed the petition of CAPL on 2.7.2012. CAPL has approached Division Bench, Delhi High Court as well as Indian Arbitrator Council for Arbitration. Developer has also filed petition before CERC. Matter has been kept in abeyance by ICA till disposal of HC petition CERC on 06.06.2013 directed the matter to be listed after hearing in the Delhi High Court.
	U- 1 to 6	3960	13th plan	
Krishnapatnam UMPP (Coastal Andhra Power Limited-CAPL)				
SUB TOTAL			11220	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	<b>Central Sector</b>				
	Barh STPP- I	U-1	660	17-18	Delay due to dispute of NTPC with Power Machine and Technopromexport, Russia. *Orig. Sch. was in 2009-10 and 2010-11.
					Delay in supply of boiler material and ordering of Bought Out Items (BOIs) by M/s TPE due to financial constraint. Slow progress of works at site by M/s TPE and M/s Powermachines, Russia.
		U-2	660	17-18	
		U-3	660	18-19	
	Barh STPP-II	U-5	660	Mar-15	Delay in Supplies by BHEL. Delay in readiness of CHP and Completion of T-23 welding joints.
	Muzaffarpur TPS Exp	U-3	195	Mar-15	Delay in award of main plant civil works. Delay in completion of civil works. Delay in land acquisition and availability of Right of Approach.(RoA) for Raw Water Line. Delay in readiness of CHP, AHP and switch yard. Land acquisition for raw water pipeline and availability of Right of Approach (RoA).
		U-4	195	Sep-15	
	Nabi Nagar	U-1	250	Sep-15	Delay in acquisition of Land. Slow progress of works by main plant civil agency M/s ERA resulting in delay in handing over civil fronts to erection agencies. Supply of equipment by BHEL.

Agitation by villagers. Patches of land could not be acquired because of unwillingness of people to accept compensation. Financial crunch faced by CHP vendor (Techpro).				
	U-2	250	Mar-16	
	U-3	250	Sep-16	
	U-4	250	Apr-17	
New Nabi Nagar TPP	U-1	660	Jun-17	Acquisition of balance land and relocation of homestead owners still living inside the project area.
	U-2	660	Sep-17	
	U-3	660	Jan-18	
<b>State Sector</b>				
Barauni TPS Extn.	U-1	250	Oct-15	Delay in readiness of CT, CW system etc. Delay in acquisition of land for ash dyke and raw water system.
	U-2	250	Dec-15	
<b>Private Sector</b>				
Jas Infra. TPS	U-1	660	13th plan	No work is going on at site.
	U-2	660	13th plan	
	U-3	660	13th plan	
	U-4	660	13th plan	
SUB TOTAL		9150		

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhattisgarh	<b>State Sector</b>				
	Marwa TPP	U-2	500	Mar-15	Initial delay is due to change of award of chimney. Delay in readiness of BOPs (CHP, AHP and 400 KV Switchyard etc.) and Law and Order Problems, pilferage of material etc. Shortage of man power.
	<b>Private Sector</b>				
	Akaltara TPP (Naiyara)	U-3	600	Nov-15	Shortage of manpower, agitation by villagers, supply of material due to shortage of fund.
		U-4	600	Jul-16	
		U-5	600	Dec-16	
		U-6	600	Apr-17	
	Baradarha TPP	U-2	600	Mar-15	Delay in Readiness of CHP & AHP, mills. Delay due to problem faced in Generator Stator. Delay in supply of cannibalized/missing items.
	Balco TPP	U-1	300	Apr-15	Collapse of chimney. Delay in issuing consent to operate by the State Government.
		U-2	300	Jun-15	
	Bandakhar TPP	U-1	300	Feb-15	Delay in start of civil works. Work suffered due to financial problems. Delay in readiness of CHP/AHP and problem in generator stator.



Binjkote TPP	U-1	300	Jun-15	Delay in start of civil works. Delay in supply of the Boiler Drum. Delay due to stoppage of erection work for boiler and TG because of change of STG erection agencies. Balance Land acquisition for ash dyke.
	U-2	300	Sep-15	Delay in start of civil works. Slow progress of pressure parts erection. Balance Land acquisition for ash dyke.
	U-3	300	17-18	Work yet to start.
	U-4	300	17-18	Work yet to start.
Lanco Amarkantak TPP-II	U-3	660	17-18	Delay in acquisition of land for water system. Presently No work is going at site due to financial problems.
	U-4	660	17-18	
Raikheda TPP	U-1	685	Jan-15	Delay in start of civil works. Progress of various activities suffered some time due to financial problems.
	U-2	685	Jul-15	
Singhitarai TPP	U-1	600	Dec-15	Delay in land acquisition. Slow progress of Boiler and TG erection. Delay due to financial problems.
	U-2	600	Jun-16	
Swastic TPP	U-1	25	Mar-15	Delay in readiness of BoPs. Delay due to commercial dispute with CHP vendors and refractory work and defect in super heater coil. Delay in getting Start up power due to transfer of the land of 132 Kv pooling sub station from CSIDC to CSPTCL.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	TRN Energy TPP	U-1	300	Jul-15	Delay in start of civil works. Slow progress in erection works of boiler and T.G. Manpower shortage.
		U-2	300	Dec-15	
	Uchpinda TPP	U-1	360	Apr-15	Work suffered due to agitation by villagers. Slow progress of work at site. Delay in readiness of BOPs. Delay in readiness of start up power. Delay due to financial problem. Balance land acquisition for ash pond and railway siding
		U-2	360	Jun-15	
		U-3	360	Sep-15	
		U-4	360	Mar-16	
	Salora TPP	U-2	135	Mar-15	Delay in commissioning of unit-1. Agitation by villagers at site. Delay in supply of BTG and CHP material. Non-cooperation of BTG supplier in commissioning activities.
	Visa TPP	U-1	600	17-18	Order for AHP, Fire protection system, AC and Ventilation system, LT/HT Switchgear, Cables, Air Compressor, LT transformer, Station transformer, GT and Unit transformer not yet placed. Acquiring of land for Railway siding is pending. Lease deed for 67 acres land. Work is on hold due to financial crunch.
	SUB TOTAL		12290		

Gujarat	<b>State Sector</b>					
	Sikka TPP Extn.	U-3	250	Mar-15	Delay in readiness of civil fronts and placement of BOPs orders. Slow progress of erection of boiler and TG. Slow progress in BOPs. Change of BTG erection agency. Delay in supply of material by BHEL. Shortage of HP welders.	
		U-4	250	Jun-15		
	Bhavnagar	U-1	250	Mar-15	Delay in civil works and non-sequential supply. Slow progress of BOPs. Delay in readiness of AHP and Lignite handling plant.	
	CFBC TPP	U-2	250	Jun-15		
	SUB TOTAL		1000			
Jharkhand	<b>Central Sector</b>					
	Bokaro TPS "A" Exp.	U-1	500	Sep-15	Delay in supply of material by BHEL Delay in handing over of fronts to BHEL because of delay in shifting of switch yard and removal of under ground facilities. Delay in resolution of price variation issues. Readiness of CHP.	
	<b>Private Sector</b>					
	Matrishri Usha TPP	U-1	270	17-18	Law and order problem. Delay in supply of BTG equipment. Delay in readiness of transmission line due to forest clearance. Work held up due to financial problems since Nov, 12.	
	Ph-I					
		U-2	270	17-18		

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Matrishri Usha TPP Ph-II	U-3	270	18-19	Law and order problem and delay in supply of BTG material. Work is held up due to financial problems at site. May slip to 13th plan.
		U-4	270	18-19	
	Tori TPP	U-1	600	Apr-17	Law and order problem. Delay in start of civil work and slow progress of works. Delay in MOEF clearance for Unit-2.
	UMPP	U-2	600	Oct-17	
	Tilaiya UMPP	U-1 to 6	3960	13th plan	Land acquisition and preliminary works under process.
	SUB TOTAL		6740		
Karnataka	Central Sector				
	Kudgi STPP	Ph-I U-1	800	May-16	Delay in award of SG civil works. Delay in TG erection start. Stoppage of work on account of NGT order in 03/14. Unrest and violent agitation in 07/14 with exodus of manpower.
		U-2	800	Aug-16	
		U-3	800	Dec-16	
	State Sector				
	Bellary TPS	U-3	700	Nov-15	Delay in awarding civil contract for main plant and BOPs.

Yermarus TPP	U-1	800	Jul-15	Delay in awarding of CHP & AHP. Dispute between AHP vendor and BHEL. Delay in supply of L.P. Rotor.
				Repeated soil investigations due to change in plot plan and additional soil investigation at specific areas and Illrd party vetting.
	U-2	800	Nov-15	
SUB TOTAL		4700		
Maharashtra State Sector				
Chandrapur TPS	U-8	500	Mar-15	Delay in placement of BOPs order and delay in main plant equipment supply. Delay in readiness of BOPs and Heavy monsoon.
	U-9	500	Jul-15	
Koradi TPP Expn.	U-8	660	Mar-15	Delay in civil works. Delays in work progress due to heavy rain. Delay in readiness of BOPs (Cooling tower, AHP, CHP etc.) by M/s Lanco Infratech due to financial crunch.
	U-9	660	Jul-15	
	U-10	660	Feb-16	
Parli TPP Expn.	U-8	250	Mar-15	Delay in BTG supply. Delay in approval of drawings. Slow erection work. Slow progress in BOPs. Commercial dispute with M/s Sunil Hitech.

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Private Sector</b>					
Amravati	TPP Ph-I	U-3	270	Feb-15	Non-sequential supply of BTG material. Delay in readiness of civil fronts. Payment issue with BHEL. Delay in insulation application. Delay in readiness of HFO, CHP & AHP. Re-awarding of boiler erection agency. Readiness of railway siding.
		U-4	270	Jun-15	
		U-5	270	Sep-15	
Amravati	TPP Ph-II	U-1	270	13th plan	No work is going on at site due to financial problems.
		U-2	270	13th plan	
		U-3	270	13th plan	
		U-4	270	13th plan	
		U-5	270	13th plan	
Lanco	Vidarbha TPP	U-1	660	18-19	No work is going at site due to financial problems.
		U-2	660	18-19	
Nasik	TPP Ph-I	U-2	270	Jan-15	Delay in readiness of Railway siding .Non-sequential supply of BTG material and Civil fronts readiness. Payment issue with BHEL. Readiness of Mills, HFO, CHP & AHP, ducting insulation etc.
		U-3	270	Jun-16	Non-Acceptance of BTG material by Project Authorities. No work is going at site due to financial problems.

		U-4	270	Sep-16	
		U-5	270	Mar-17	
Nasik	TPP	U-1	270	13th plan	No Work is going on at site due to financial problems. May slip to 13th plan.
Ph-II		U-2	270	13th plan	
		U-3	270	13th plan	
		U-4	270	13th plan	
		U-5	270	13th plan	
	SUB TOTAL		9140		
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector				
	Vindhyachal TPP	U-13	500	Oct-15	Delay in placement of BOPs order. Delay in erection of boiler material.
	Ph-V				
	Gadarwara STPP	U-1	800	Jun-17	Delay in balance land acquisition and ordering of balance BOPs
		U-2	800	Nov-17	
	Private Sector				
	Anuppur TPP Ph-I	U-1	600	Jan-15	Delay in start and slow progress of civil works. Delay in supply of Drum. Readiness of insulation of boiler and ESP.
		U-2	600	Jul-15	
	Mahan TPP	U-2	600	Jun-15	Delay in development of Coal Block

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Nigri TPP	U-2	660	Feb-15	Delay in start of civil works. Delay in preparation of ACW system. Delay in readiness of Transmission line.
	Gorgi TPP	U-1	660	18-19	Order for main plant equipment has not been placed so far.
	Seoni TPP Ph-I	U-1	600	Apr-15	Delay in readiness of civil fronts. Chimney readiness. Delay in supply of boiler and TG material due to financial problem.
	SUB TOTAL		5820		
Odisha	<b>Private Sector</b>				
	Derang TPP	U-2	600	Jan-15	Delay in commissioning of unit-1. Law and order problem. Delay in land acquisition. Agitation by villagers.
	Ind Bharat TPP (Odisha)	U-1	350	Mar-15	Delay due to heavy rains. Delay in readiness of transmission line for start up power. Acquisition of Balance land of 3 KM which falls in mining area for railway line.
	KVK Nilanchal TPP	U-2	350	Jun-15	Initially delayed due to chimney clearance and law & order problem. Work was held up due to stay by Hon'ble High Court of Orissa. Hon'ble High Court has given order dated : 20.05.14 to start the work. Delay in restart of work.
		U-1	350	Jun-16	
		U-2	350	17-18	
		U-3	350	17-18	
	Lanco Babandh TPP	U-1	660	17-18	Delay in land acquisition. No work is going on at site due to financial problem



Malibrahmani TPP	U-2	660	17-18	Delay in land acquisition and delay in supply of TG hall structures. Slow progress due to financial problem.		
	U-1	525	May-15			
	U-2	525	Dec-15			
	SUB TOTAL		4720			
Punjab	Private Sector					
	Goindwal Sahib	U-1	270	Jun-15	Delay in readiness of CHP & AHP. Delay in readiness of Railway line. No progress of work at site due to financial problem.	
		U-2	270	Sep-15		
	Talwandi	U-2	660	Mar-15	Delay in readiness of Civil fronts. Delay in readiness of AHP, Chimney, Mills, Cooling tower due to shortage of man power.	
	Sabo TPP				Boiler insulation work delayed due to heavy rains.	
		U-3	660	Jun-15		
SUB TOTAL		1860				
Rajasthan	State Sector					
	Kalisindh	TPS	U-2	600	Jan-15	Delay in erection of bunkers and coal mills and supply of balance material by M/s, BGR.
	Chhabra STPP		U-5	660	Apr-17	Slow progress of boiler erection.
	Suratgarh STPP		U-7	660	Apr-17	Slow progress of boiler erection.
			U-8	660	Jul-17	Slow progress of boiler erection.
Sub Total		2580				

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Tamil Nadu Central Sector</b>					
	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	U-2	250	Aug-15	Delay in COD declaration of Unit -1 due to major modifications done in U-1 Boiler. The same modifications has been done in U-2 as per U-1. And U-2 synchronized on 23.11.2014. Presently the unit is under shut down to attend bearing problems.
	Tuticorin JV	U-1	500	Feb-15	Change in design of foundations of main plant equipments. Slow progress of civil works. Shortage of manpower. Delay in availability of soft water and start of power. Delay in achievement of statutory clearances (wild life, forest clearance etc.). Acquisition of balance land for ash dyke.
	<b>Private Sector</b>				
	Melamaruthur TPP	U-2	600	Jun-15	Delay in supply of main plant Equipment. Delay due to manpower shortage and readiness of switchyard and DM Plant. Change in policy for supply of sand and use of ground water. Delay in disbursement of additional loan by bankers.
	Tuticorin TPP (Ind-Barath)	U-1	660	Sep-17	Late start and slow progress of civil works and delay in supply of boiler structural material at site.
	SUB TOTAL		2510		

Telangana	<b>State Sector</b>					
	Kakatiya TPP Extn	U-1	600	Dec-15	Delay in placement of BOP order, handing over of foundation of Boiler and ESP and awards of boiler erection agency. Delay due to change of BOP consortium leader.	
	Singareni TPP	U-1	600	Nov-15	Delay in placement of order for BOPs.	
		U-2	600	Mar-16		
	SUB TOTAL		1800			
Tripura	<b>Central Sector</b>					
	Monarchak CCPP	GT	61.3	Apr-15	Delay in award of civil work contract and supply of material by BHEL. Heavy monsoon. Delay in readiness of Gas pipeline and gas gathering station.	
		ST	39.7	Jun-15		
	SUB TOTAL		101			
Uttar Pradesh	<b>Central Sector</b>					
	Unchahar St- IV	U-6	500	Jun-17	Delay in award of main plant civil work packages and BOPs.	
	Meja STPP	U-1	660	Jun-16	Delay in supply of boiler material by M/s BGR. Slow progress of main plant civil works.	
		U-2	660	Jun-17		

1	2	3	4	5	6
State Sector					
Anpara-D	U- 6	500	Mar-15	Delay in placement of order for BOPs. Very slow progress of fire fighting work. Inadequate manpower deployment by BHEL. Slow progress of work in AHP, CW system and FO system.	
Private Sector					
Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	U-1	660	Jul-15	Delay in BTG supply, Raw water pipeline readiness and transmission line readiness for start up power. Progress of work at site delayed due to financial problems. Land for railway siding is yet to be handed over to the project by the concerned authorities.	
Lalitpur TPP	U-1	660	Mar-15	Delay due to heavy rains, delay in TG erection start, boiler insulation and fuel oil system readiness etc. Financial problems.	
SUB TOTAL			6780		

West Bengal	Central Sector					
	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	U-2	600	Jun-15	Delay in commissioning of Unit-1. Delay in Land acquisition for water and Rail corridor. Delay in erection of main plant equipments by RIL Law and Order Problem. Frequent stoppage of work by local people. Replacement of bottom ring header. Delay due to damage of boiler insulation.	
	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-II	U-3	660	Oct-18	Delay in start of main plant civil works.	
		U-4	660	Mar-19		
	State Sector					
	Sagardighi TPP-II	U-3	500	Jun-15	Slow progress in erection and supply of BTG material. Delay in placement of order for electrical erection work. Slow progress of AHP. Balance land acquisition for raw water line and Railway siding.	
		U-4	500	Sep-15		
	Private Sector					
	Haldia TPP	U-1	300	Dec-14	Delay in readiness of power evacuation system.	
		U-2	300	Mar-15		
SUB TOTAL			3520			
TOTAL			84781			

Gas Based Power Projects ready for commissioning					
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Private Sector				Projects are ready for commissioning but could not be done due to non-availability of gas.
	GMR Vemagiri Exp	--	768	--	
	Kondapalli Exp St-III	--	742	--	
	Samalkot Exp	--	2400	--	
	CCGT By Panduranga	--	116	--	
	Gas Engine by Astha	--	35	--	
	SUB TOTAL		4061		

Uttara-khand	Private Sector				
	Kashipur Saravanthi St-I and II	--	450	--	
	Beta Infratech CCGT	--	225	--	

Gama Infraprop CCGT	--	225	--
SUB TOTAL		900	
Maharashtra Private Sector			
CCGT By Pioneer Gas Power Ltd	--	388	--
SUB TOTAL		388	
TOTAL		5349	

**State Irrigation Ministers' meeting on inter-linking of rivers**

\*279. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the State Irrigation Ministers was held recently to discuss various issues relating to the project on the inter-linking of rivers;

(b) if so, the details of outcome of the meeting;

(c) whether it is also a fact that on the basis of the outcome of the above meeting, it is proposed to conduct a Jal Manthan to thrash out various issues, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how much time it would take to link all the rivers in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The first meeting of the Special Committee for Inter-linking of Rivers (ILR), constituted as per the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its judgement dated 27th February 2012, chaired by Hon'ble Union Minister of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation was held on 17.10.14 at New Delhi. State Irrigation/Water Resources Ministers of various States along with Secretaries of various States attended the meeting. Issues pertaining to background of Inter-linking of Rivers and directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court for functioning of the Committee were discussed. It was decided to constitute sub-committees to expedite the objectives of the program of inter-linking of river as per terms of reference of the Committee.

(c) The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has organized a three day conference "Jal Manthan" from 20-22 November, 2014 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi to take up wide ranging consultations with the States/ Union Territories, Irrigation/Water Resources Ministers, Secretaries, Non-Government Organizations and a range of other stakeholders, to dwell on issues crucial for optimal use of water resources. The focus was on refining policies and schemes of the Ministry to make them more people friendly and responsive to the needs of the States/Union Territories. The second day of the Conference was devoted to deliberate on various aspects of "Inter-linking of Rivers (ILR)" Programme wherein views of various State Governments and stakeholders were obtained.

(d) The Government is pursuing the Inter-linking of River program in a consultative manner. Its implementation is dependent upon the consensus and co-



operation of the concerned States and upon obtaining various mandatory clearances from Ministry/Departments of Central and State Governments including statutory clearances. The time-limit for the completion of individual link projects can be identified only after Detailed Project Reports are techno-economically approved. However, the Government has constituted a Consensus Group headed by the Chairman, Central Water Commission and Secretaries of Irrigation/Water Resource Departments of the concerned States for arriving at a consensus on various proposed links for sharing of the surplus water and preparation of DPR by NWDA. In addition, the issues on the inter-State links are also regularly discussed during the meeting of Governing Body and Society of the NWDA. The Special Committee for Inter-linking of Rivers (ILR), chaired by Hon'ble Union Minister of Water resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is also reviewing the progress of river link proposals in consultation with the stakeholders for expediting these projects.

### **Popularising Thirukkural's messages**

\*280. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the message of Thiruvalluvar have shaped Indian minds for the last many centuries but still his teachings through the great work of Thirukkural do not find any presence in the North India; and

(b) Government's view to popularise Thirukkural's messages in North India for greater cultural integration of the country benefitting the society?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government is aware that the messages of Shri Thiruvalluvar have shaped Indian mind for the last many centuries. The Sahitya Akademi under the Ministry of Culture has published an important monograph in 1979 on Shri Thiruvalluvar respecting him as one of the makers of Indian Literature. The book contains times and teaching of Shri Thiruvalluvar, and is a blueprint of evolution of universal man. This monograph was translated by Sahitya Akademi in many Indian languages like Hindi, Sindhi, English, Malayalam, Kannada and Telugu. A scholarly treatise on Thirukkural was given the Sahitya Akademi award in 1988, named as Vazhum Valluvam (Immortal Kural), thereafter it was translated in English for the benefit of non-Tamil readers. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has incorporated messages of Shri Thiruvalluvar in the textbook of Communicative Sanskrit for Class X, published by them. A complete chapter is devoted to the teachings of Saint Thiruvalluvar from his great work Thirukkural and it is prescribed in all the schools offering Sanskrit across the country including

north India. In order to popularize Shri Thiruvalluvar's message for greater cultural integration of India, benefiting the society, the work of translation of Thirukkural, an ancient Tamil literature has been given importance by the Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT), Chennai an autonomous organization under this Ministry. A compendium of English translations by 18 different authors has also been compiled and published. Thirukkural has also been translated and published in Telugu, Kannada, Punjabi and Manipuri languages. It has also been translated to Gujarati. CICT has brought out Thirukkural in mobile applications in English. From January, 2015 essay competitions, seminars, debates, etc. based on the life and works of Shri Thiruvalluvar are proposed to be conducted in the educational institutions throughout the country by Department of School Education and Higher Education.

### **Wages under MGNREGA**

\*281. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel constituted by the Central Government has recommended that the wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) should be equal to or higher than the minimum wages in the States and the wages should be revised every year on the basis of Consumer Price Index (Rural); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government appointed an expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. Mahendra Dev to suggest the methodology for resetting the base rate and for suggesting a proper index for revising MGNREGA wage rates yearly. The Committee has recommended to adopt the existing MGNREGA wage rate as in 2014 or the Minimum Wage prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act whichever is higher – as the base rate for 2014. The Committee has also recommended adopting Consumer Price Index (Rural) for indexation of the wages instead of the Consumer Price Index (Agricultural Labour). The recommendations of the Committee are under examination at the Government level.

### **Budget for salary of teachers under SSA**

†\*282. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that salary of 36,025 teachers working under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in Chhattisgarh has been cut from the budget;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether an outstanding amount of ₹533.41 crore due to the State Government for the salary of 30,409 panchayat teachers would be released soon by the Central Government; and

(c) by when the payment of ₹230.61 crore would be made by the Central Government to the State Government for the completed construction work of compounds in schools under SSA ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) supports States/UTs by providing funds for specific interventions in order to upgrade the standards of elementary education, in order to fulfil the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provisions. The SSA funds are targeted for additionality to the elementary education sector and not to substitute any States/UTs own investment in this sector.

During the Project Approval Board (PAB) meeting for consideration of Annual Work Plan and Budget of SSA, Chhattisgarh for the year 2014-15, it transpired that 36,025 teacher posts were lying vacant under State sector, whereas the number of teacher posts vacant under SSA was only 3023. The PAB observed that the teacher posts created under SSA were filled up by the State while the State sector teacher posts were lying vacant. Hence, it was suggested to the State Government that they examine the matter so that there is no substitution of teachers on State rolls to funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of SSA. The State Government has since reported that 5616 teacher posts have been accommodated with a provision of ₹140.09 crore, on the State budget.

(c) No approval has been given for construction work of compound walls in schools under SSA during the year 2014-15, as priority is to provide schools, additional classrooms, toilets and drinking water facilities in schools.

### **Construction of roads under PMGSY**

\*283. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate progress has been made in the construction of roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) received from various State Governments for approval under PMGSY-II, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the projects sanctioned indicating the length of roads including the funds allocated, State/Union Territory-wise;

(d) whether allocation under PMGSY has been reduced drastically this year; and

(e) the details of projects pending from Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, The details of Physical and Financial progress made under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), during the last three years and during the current year are as under:

Year(s)	Nos. of eligible habitations connected	Length of roads completed (in km)	Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)
2011-12	6,537	30,995	10,946
2012-13	6,864	24,161	8,387
2013-14	6,560	25,316	13,095
2014-15 (Up to Oct. 14)	5,976	16,771	9,032

(b) The details of the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for the project proposals received from various State Government for approval under PMGSY-II and their status are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The State-wise details of road length sanctioned, since inception of the scheme, along with estimated cost is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Allocation of Central fund for PMGSY during year 2013-14 was ₹21,700 crore at BE stage which was substantially reduced to ₹9,806 crore at RE stage. Annual Allocation of Central funds during year 2014-15 at BE stage is ₹14,391 crore for PMGSY.

(e) A project proposal for 234 nos. of roads (1,204.54 km length) and 58 bridges with an estimated cost of ₹678.95 crore has been received in the Ministry from the State of Chhattisgarh and is under consideration.

**Statement-I**  
**Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**  
*Details of the Project Reports (DPRs) received/sanctioned/pending from various States under PMGSY-II*

Name of the State	Details of the DPRs received from various States under PMGSY-II				Details of works sanctioned				Proposals under consideration (Length in kms. ₹ in crore)			
	Value of Proposal	No. of Roads	No. of Bridges	Length of Roads	Value of Proposal	No. of Roads	No. of Bridges	Length of Roads	Value of Proposal	No. of Roads	No. of Bridges	Length of Roads
Gujarat	726.31	112	9	1,210.75	677.01	109	9	1,180.30				
Karnataka	1,217.77	360	12	2,550.05	1,044.59	315	12	2,246.23				
Maharashtra (Batch-I)	488.27	118		829.34	353.00	98		636.71				
Maharashtra (Batch-II)	924.90	231	61	155.66	860.48	211	55	1,451.44				
Maharashtra (Batch-III)	359.14	76	53	530.75	359.10	76	53	530.75				
Andhra Pradesh	1,445.54	333	20	2,578.05	1,262.95	292	19	2,285.95				
Uttar Pradesh*	2,001.33	421		3,240.67	1,134.54	252		1,913.33	666.11	134		1,108.28
Haryana*	1,109.58	96	21	1,143.50	917.45	83	18	989.97				
Punjab*	952.92	147	2	1,459.50					952.92	147	2	1,459.50
TOTAL	9,225.76	1894	178	13,698.27	6,609.12	1436	166	11,234.68	1,619.03	281	2	2,567.78

*Note:* The balance no. of proposals received but not sanctioned and not listed under pending proposals, are not recommended by EC and are returned to the States.

\*The compliance of the minutes of the Empowered committee Meeting awaited from the State.

\*\*The compliance of the minutes of the Pre-Empowered Committee meeting awaited from the State.

***Statement-II***

*Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)*

*Details of projects sanctioned to the States since inception*

Sl.No.	States UTs	Total value of projects cleared (₹ in crore)	Length of road works cleared (in km)
1	2	3	4
<b>States</b>			
1.	Andhra pradesh	6,802	25,416
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,768	6,420
3.	Assam	10,204	17,597
4.	Bihar	25,978	50,036
5.	Chhattisgarh	8,486	29,537
6.	Goa	10	178
7.	Gujarat	3,483	12,655
8.	Haryana	2,430	5,561
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3,001	13,695
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,273	10,155
11.	Jharkhand	6,871	19,666
12.	Karnataka	4,385	18,632
13.	Kerala	1,517	3,358
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18,695	67,878
15.	Maharashtra	8,299	27,067
16.	Manipur	2,345	6,720
17.	Meghalaya	1,115	2,203
18.	Mizoram	973	2,852
19.	Nagaland	733	3,630
20.	Odisha	17,820	45,189
21.	Punjab	2,697	6,766
22.	Rajasthan	12,125	62,282
23.	Sikkim	1,220	3,560
24.	Tamil Nadu	3,510	14,036
25.	Tripura	3,010	4,793
26.	Uttar Pradesh	14,876	52,605

1	2	3	4
27.	Uttarakhand	3,007	8,612
28.	West Bengal	10,741	24,757
TOTAL		1,83,374	5,45,855
<b>Union Territories</b>			
29.	A & N Islands	32	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37	182
31.	Daman and Diu	10	0
32.	Delhi	5	0
33.	Lakshadweep	5	0
34.	Puducherry	12	88
TOTAL		101	270
GRAND TOTAL		1,83,474	5,46,125

### Fuel supply agreements

\*284. SHRI S. THANGAVELU :Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited (CIL) has agreed to a staggered level of penalty ranging from 1.5 per cent to 40 per cent for failure to meet supply commitments to power companies in its recent board meeting;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that CIL has also concurred to amend the “April 16 model” for fuel supply agreements; and

(d) whether CIL has consented for importing coal for attaining a trigger level of 80 per cent of the contracted quantity, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Model Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) with the new power plants commissioned/being commissioned after 31.3.2009 to 31.3.2015 was initially modified by CIL Board in its 282nd meeting held on 16.04.2012 pursuant to a Presidential Directive issued on 04.04.2012, which was further modified by the CIL Board in its 286th meeting held on 07.08.2012. Amongst other modifications, the Board also considered to revise the penalty for supply of coal below the minimum assured supply commitment under the FSA *i.e.* trigger level 80% of the Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) in a staggered manner on linear basis. The table

of penalty as finally approved by CIL Board, pursuant to the second Presidential Directives dated 17.07.2013, in its 300th Meeting held on 03.08.2013 is given in Statement (*See below*).

Apart from above, minor modifications in the provisions of the FSA were also carried out from time to time, as and when references were received from the stakeholders.

(d) The Presidential Directive dated 17.07.2013 stipulated that taking into account the overall domestic availability and the likely actual requirements of the identified power plants getting commissioned between 1.4.2009 and 31.3.2015 and having an aggregate capacity of 78000 MW, FSAs be signed for domestic coal quantity of 65%, 65%, 67% and 75% of ACQ for the years 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-2016 and 2016-17, respectively. Further, the directive also stated that to meet its balance FSA obligations (*i.e.* the gap between trigger level quantity and the respective years' domestic commitment level), CIL may import coal and supply the same to the willing power plants on cost plus basis. Power plants could also directly import coal themselves, if they so opted. Accordingly, CIL under the FSA provided a scope to the Power plants to opt for supply of imported coal through CIL to meet the trigger level committment.

**Statement**

*The table of penalty as finally approved by CIL Board*

Source	Level of Delivery/Lifting of coal in a year	Percentage of penalty for the failed quantity (at the rate of weighted average of Base Prices of Grades of coal supplied)		
		2012-13 2013-14 & 2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 onwards
1	2	3	4	5
Imported + Domestic Quantity	Below 100% but up to 80% of ACQ	NIL	NIL	NIL
Applicable for Imported Coal only	Below 80% but up to 75% of ACQ	0 - 1.5	0 - 1.5	0 - 1.5
	Below 75% but up to 67% of ACQ	—	—	—



1	2	3	4	5
	Below 67% but up to 65% of ACQ	—	—	—
Applicable for Domestic Coal	Below 75% but up to 70% of ACQ	—	—	0 - 5
	Below 70% but up to 67% of ACQ	—	—	5 - 10
	Below 67% but up to 65% of ACQ	—	0-2	
	Below 65% but up to 60% of ACQ	0 - 5	2-7	10 - 20
	Below 60% but up to 55% of ACQ	5 - 10	7 - 20	} 20 - 40
	Below 55% but up to 50% of ACQ	10 - 20	20 - 40	
	Below 50% of ACQ	20 - 40		

*Note:* Penalty slabs were framed for the respective years keeping in view the Presidential Directive to assure domestic supply at 65% of ACQ for the year 2012-13 to 2014-15, 67% in the year 2015-16 and 75% in the year 2016-17 onwards.

**Introduction of pre-primary sections in schools**

\*285. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to introduce pre-primary sections in all primary schools in the country;
- (b) whether Government is going to include the education of age group 4-6 years within the purview of the right of children to free and compulsory Education (RTE) Act, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Pre-primary education is a part of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) provided by the Government through the Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD). Both, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) through the Department of School Education and Literacy (DSE&L) and the Ministry of WCD, work in tandem to locate the anganwadi centres in or as proximately to primary schools, as feasible.

(b) and (c) A Sub-committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) has been set up to examine the feasibility of bringing pre-school education and secondary education under the purview of the RTE Act, 2009.

### **RTE provisions in SSA**

†\*286. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Right of children to free and compulsory Education (RTE) Act has provisions to the effect that in un-aided private schools, admissions to at least 25 per cent seats would be given free of cost to the children belonging to deprived and weaker sections and their fees would be reimbursed by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for such provisions not being made in the framework of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA); and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government to reimburse the expenditure being incurred by the State Governments on the admission of such children in private schools under the RTE Act?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Section 12 (1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act mandates that all private un-aided schools shall admit children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighbourhood in class I (or pre-school, as the case may be), to the extent of at least 25 percent of the strength of that class and provide free and compulsory elementary education to them till its completion.

(b) and (c) The Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework has been amended with effect from 1st April, 2014 to assist States/UTs towards reimbursement of costs incurred with respect to admission under Section 12(1)(c). The reimbursement would be based on per child cost norms notified by the State/UT concerned for classes I to VIII, subject to a maximum ceiling of 20 percent of the size of the total

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) approved for the State/UT under SSA. The reimbursement will be available to the States in 2015-16 for children admitted in schools in 2014-15.

**Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme funds**

\*287. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued by Government for grant of funds under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there are any discrepancies in allocating/sanctioning funds to different State Governments;

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

(d) the remedial action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Various water resources projects, which cannot be completed by State Governments from their own resources and are in an advanced stage of construction, are provided grants under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), launched in 1996-97, for Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects. In 1999-2000, this Scheme was extended to Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) projects to provide financial assistance to States to complete various on-going irrigation projects in the country so that envisaged irrigation potential of the projects is fully realised and irrigation facilities are extended to more and more areas.

The guidelines for this scheme are being revised from time to time in order to widen the scope of funding as well as to allow special consideration for the regions lagging behind in development. Recently, the AIBP Guidelines has been modified in October, 2013. The main features of the guidelines are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) to (d) No, Sir. There is no discrepancy in allocating/sanctioning funds to different State Governments under AIBP. The funds are allocated to different Water Resources Projects of the States based on:

- Category of the States (General Category States, Special Category States, North-Eastern States, Hilly States, Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme areas, Tribal Areas and undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Odisha.

- As per submission of Utilization Certificate by the State Governments for Central Assistance already provided.
- Timely submission of the proposals project-wise, by States as per the AIBP guidelines.

The Central Assistance released to State Government for Major Medium Irrigation Projects and Surface Minor Irrigation Scheme under AIBP for last 5 years is given in Statement-II.

The Central Assistance released to State Government for Major Medium Irrigation Projects and Surface Minor Irrigation Scheme under AIBP for last 5 years is given in Statement-II.

### ***Statement-I***

#### ***“Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme Funds”***

The eligibility criteria for inclusion of project for assistance under the programme are as follows:

#### **For Major/Medium projects;**

- (1) The project must have investment clearance of Planning commission,
- (2) Project is in an ‘advanced stage of construction’ and could be completed in next 4 financial years,
- (3) Project or component of the project proposed for AIBP is not receiving any other form of financial assistance,
- (4) An ongoing major/ medium project can be included in AIBP on completion of an ongoing project under AIBP on one to one basis,
- (5) The following category of projects could be included in AIBP in relaxation of one to one criteria stated above:
  - (i) Projects benefiting Drought Prone Area (DPA)/Desert Prone Area(DDP)/ Tribal areas.
  - (ii) Projects in States having irrigation development below National Average.
  - (iii) Projects in the districts identified under PM package for agrarian distressed districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala.

Advance stage of construction implies that the projects, which are more than 50% physical progress of major components and 50% financial progress as per latest approved estimated cost.

**For ERM projects;**

- (1) Projects having investment clearance of Planning commission.
- (2) Projects already completed and commissioned atleast 10 years earlier from the proposed year of inclusion under AIBP and

Inclusion may be permitted in the States/projects

- (i) Which have agreed to reform water sector *i.e.* to implement Micro Irrigation in at least 10% of command area.

OR

- (ii) Which have enacted Participatory Irrigation Management Legislation and have active working Water Users' Associations to maintain the system and collect water cess.

OR

- (iii) Where new potential is also envisaged along with restoration of lost potential.

OR

- (iv) CAD works have been completed or taken up and are likely to be completed.

**Surface Minor Irrigation (MI) schemes**

- (1) Surface Minor Irrigation (MI) schemes (both new as well as on-going) of Special category States - North-Eastern states, Hilly States (Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand) and drought prone undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Odisha, which are approved by State TAC will be eligible for assistance under the programme provided that-
  - (i) individual schemes have Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 10 hectares and cluster of MI schemes within radius of 5 KMs having CCA of 20 hectares.
  - (ii) proposed MI schemes have benefit cost ratio of more than 1 and.
  - (iii) the development cost per hectare of CCA of individual scheme is less than ₹2.5 lakh.
- (2) For Non-special category States, the individual surface minor irrigation schemes having CCA of 20 hectares and cluster of MI schemes within a radius of 5 KMs. having total CCA of 50 hectares benefitting tribal areas, drought prone areas, desert prone areas and Left Wing Extremism Affected areas are eligible for assistance under AIBP.

**Mode of Disbursement for AIBP (MMI & MI):**

During a financial year, the sanctioned grant is released in two instalments.

- (i) For projects receiving central assistance @ 25% and upto 50% of project cost, 90% of CA to be released after release of at least 50% share of the State;
- (ii) For projects receiving assistance higher than 50%, the 50% of CA to be released after the State releases its full share;
- (iii) Balance/Second instalment of CA to be released after obtaining Utilization Certificate (UC) of minimum of 50% of CA released earlier;
- (iv) Next year instalment to be released after obtaining 100% utilization of funds released in the previous year(s).

***Statement-II***

*Central assistance released under the AIBP during  
last year up to November, 2014*

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.79	397.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.63	33.79	54.67	60.00	0.00
3.	Assam	406.40	424.71	414.04	639.03	229.87
4.	Bihar	55.75	15.53	9.72	28.35	70.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	174.81	201.47	157.27	205.13	0.00
6.	Goa	20.00	20.25	8.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	361.42	0.00	1285.93	607.57	0.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	43.52	129.71	48.52	5.40	27.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	156.03	225.12	167.95	122.12	14.21
11.	Jharkhand	242.89	559.96	568.99	0.00	34.98
12.	Karnataka	567.76	511.40	368.96	303.53	80.82
13.	Kerala	10.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	658.69	473.46	963.22	914.41	96.01
15.	Maharashtra	2069.06	1199.89	1638.89	279.52	22.50
16.	Manipur	250.00	44.55	375.00	39.59	67.50

Sl.No.	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
17.	Meghalaya	110.19	81.30	59.86	78.64	0.00
18.	Mizoram	51.09	42.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	70.00	72.65	76.99	55.52	25.95
20.	Odisha	591.68	614.94	14.82	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	140.48	43.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	41.92	3.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	14.36	33.71	0.00	4.50	0.00
24.	Tripura	48.00	34.88	17.75	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	432.54	279.84	144.64	595.73	274.14
27.	Uttarakhand	160.06	232.75	148.80	94.02	96.20
28.	West Bengal	89.10	107.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

#### Irrigation projects of West Bengal

\*288. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the detail of the spill over irrigation projects of West Bengal, Five Year Plan-wise and project-wise;

(b) the details of cost overrun of each project; and

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to ensure timely completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Details of spill over irrigation projects being implemented under AIBP in West Bengal from Eleventh Plan to Twelfth Plan are as under.

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Approved Cost Earlier (₹ in crore)	Latest Approved Cost (₹ in crore)	Annual Irrigation (Ha)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Teesta Barrage Project (Major Irrigation Project)	69.72 (1972 Price Level)	2988.61 (2008 Price Level)	526000

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Tatko Irrigation Project (Medium Irrigation Project)	0.9875 (1975 Price Level)	19.76 (2008 Price Level)	2494
3.	Patloi Irrigation Project (Medium Irrigation Project)	0.90 (1975 Price Level)	17.28 (2008 Price Level)	2158

Apart from above Major/Medium Irrigation Projects of West Bengal, 34 surface Minor Irrigation (MI) schemes at an estimated cost of ₹15.49 crore were included under AIBP during 2010-11. The target date for completion of these MI schemes as per MOU was March, 2012 but these were completed during 2012-2013 as reported by the state Government. However, there was no cost overrun in case of the above 34 surface MI schemes.

(c) The State Government have informed that they have taken a special initiative to implement a suitable and practical land purchase policy, since land acquisition has been a major impediment in the way of timely completion of those projects. They have further informed that the scope of the projects is being reviewed in the present perspective with the help of eminent experts.

### **New technologies for coal**

\*289. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government proposes to take to augment the production and productivity of coal to meet the requirement of the power sector;

(b) whether Government is planning to import of coal in case of shortage of coal production in the country; and

(c) the steps being taken to encourage private investments for coal development particularly for acquiring new technologies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The focus of the Government is to increase coal production to the maximum extent possible by facilitating Environment and Forest clearances expeditiously, pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition and coordinating efforts with Railways for movement of coal. Coal India Limited (CIL) is enhancing production through capacity addition from new projects, use of mass production technologies, and identification of existing ongoing projects with growth potential. With a view to improving productivity in operations, technology development



is an ongoing process. To improve productivity, a study has recently been completed by KPMG to identify possible areas for modernization and introduction of modern technology in coal mines of CIL.

In order to ensure adequate availability of coal to power utilities, CIL has been impressed upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country and power utilities have also been advised to enhance import of coal to meet the shortfall in domestic availability of coal. To monitor coal supplies to Power Utility Sector, an Inter-Ministerial Sub-group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways has been constituted. This Sub-Group takes various operational decisions for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power sector including critical coal stock position.

(b) As the demand for coal is higher than the current production level/supply in the country, coal is imported by consuming sectors. As per the current import policy, coal is under Open General License (OGL) and consumers are free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty.

(c) In order to bring in better technology through private investment, development of some of coal blocks assigned to CIL is envisaged through engaging Mine Development and Operator (MDO). The CIL has finalized Model Contract Agreement (MCA) to facilitate it. This will create a conducive environment for private operators to invest and operate in CIL mines.

#### **Assistance to Gujarat for Narmada Sarovar Project**

\*290. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided by the Central Government to Gujarat for the Narmada Sarovar Project;

(b) the details of the present status of the project; and

(c) whether it is a fact that farmers are not getting the facility for agriculture, etc. from the said project as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) The Central Government has provided ₹7630.286 crore as Central Assistance [(₹4030.50 crore as Central Loan Assistance (CLA) and ₹3599.786 crore as Central Assistance (CA)] under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project. Further, an amount of ₹105.35 crore has been released to

the project under Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) Programme for this project. Central Water Commission (CWC) has also provided design consultancy for this project for power house, dam and canal works.

(b) As informed by State Government, the present height of the Dam is EL 121.92 metre and 97% concrete work has been completed. Further, in pursuance of the permission for Phase-I *i.e.* construction of piers, overhead bridge and installation of gates in open or raised position by Narmada Control Authority (NCA) on 12th June, 2014, work of raising the height of the Dam from 121.92 metre to 138.68 metre has been taken up.

The construction of 458 km long Narmada Main Canal has been completed and water has been flowing right up to Rajasthan since March 2008, benefitting Rajasthan as per their allocated share. Canal Network of 25717 km, comprising Main Canal, Branch Canals, Distributaries, Minors and Sub-minors, has been completed out of total length of 74626 km.

An Irrigation Potential of 10.15 lakh hectare has been developed against the planned Irrigation potential of 17.92 lakh hectare.

The planned completion year for the remaining works of the Canals and distribution network up to Minors is 2015-16 and up to Sub-Minors is 2016-17.

The Project is presently providing safe drinking water to 7789 villages and 157 urban centers in Gujarat against the targeted 9490 villages and 173 urban centers.

Sardar Sarovar Project has an installed capacity of 1450 MW of hydropower which has been fully commissioned.

(c) The water is being provided to farmers based on the demand and as per availability of water in the areas where Irrigation Potential has already been developed.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### PPPs in coal sector

2351. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to introduce Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in coal sector;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to keep a balance in PPPs; and
- (d) whether it is a joint venture model or sub-contract model?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) The Board of Coal India Limited (CIL) has recently finalized a Model Contract Agreement for mining of coal in the various mines of CIL. The mine operator shall be responsible for development and operation of the coal mine, construction of infrastructure facilities etc. However, the responsibility of acquisition of land, obtaining statutory clearances etc. shall be with CIL/subsidiary companies. The mine operator shall also be responsible for taking physical possession of land but compensations for land and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) shall be paid by CIL as per its approved R&R policy. The model does not envisage formation of joint ventures.

#### **Price pooling mechanism for coal**

2352. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited (CIL) has given its nod for pooling the price of domestic and imported coal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also fact that the price-pooling mechanism introduced by CIL may lead to an increase in average price of fuel leading to a hike in electricity costs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Coal exploration in South Africa**

2353. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited (CIL) is planning to form a subsidiary in South Africa to acquire mines and it continues to face an acute shortage of the fossil fuel;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that CIL has signed a pact with Government of Limpopo, South Africa, for jointly identifying, exploring and developing coal mines;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether CIL has appointed consultants in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) has identified South Africa as one of the possible countries for acquiring thermal coal assets for supply to India. In this direction, CIL is considering a proposal to register a wholly owned subsidiary in South Africa for acquisition and development of coal assets in that country.

(c) and (d) CIL has signed an MOU in September 2011 with the organization owned by Provincial Government of Limpopo for identification, development and operations of coal mines in the Province of Limpopo. Discussions are in progress for implementation of various activities envisaged in the MOU.

(e) and (f) CIL has appointed M/s Deloitte as the consultant for advising on the regulatory framework in South Africa and processes of registering a wholly owned subsidiary, if required.

### **Opening of coal sector to private companies**

2354. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal sector is now open to private companies;

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

(c) the investment made/likely to be made for creation of new capacity in this sector; and

(d) the details of coal produced by the private sector during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Coal sector has been open to private companies for several years now. For specified end users the coal mining was already permitted.

(c) The investment likely to be made for creation of new capacity can only be assessed once the coal blocks are allocated by way of auction to private companies and by way of allotment to State and investments are planned by the successful allottees.

(d) The coal produced by private sector companies during the last two years i.e. 2012-13 and 2013-14 was 21.792 and 24.981 million tonnes respectively. Coal produced by private sector companies during the current year 2014-15 (Upto October, 2014) is 19.514 million tonnes.

### **Change in rules for coal royalty**

†2355. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per extant rules, the amount given to the States in the form of coal royalty has flaws and the proposal to change the rules keeps on coming in from State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to change the rules regarding coal royalty; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Section 9(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 empowers the Central Government to enhance or reduce the royalty rates in respect of any mineral by notification in the Official Gazette with effect from such date as may be notified. The proviso to Section 9(3) of the Act prevents the Central Government from enhancing the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral more than once during any period of three years.

The royalty rates on coal and lignite were last revised on 10.05.2012 based on the recommendation of a Study Group. The Study Group before making recommendations to the Government held consultations with various stakeholders including the concerned State Governments. Keeping in view the demands of the coal bearing States for shifting to *ad-valorem* based system of royalty rates and the interest of coal consuming States and the Power Sector, the Government had adopted *ad-valorem* based system of royalty rates, in place of the earlier hybrid formula based royalty rates, w.e.f 10.05.2012.

As per the provision of the MMDR, Act, 1957, the next revision on the rates of royalty on coal and lignite if needed, can only take place after 3 years from the last revision. The Government has constituted a Study Group on 21.07.2014. The first meeting of the Study Group was held on 09.10.2014.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Royalty rate for coal**

†2356. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for revision of royalty rate for coal mineral is under consideration of Government;

(b) whether any committee had been constituted by Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the recommendations of the said committee along with the reasons for non-implementation of those recommendations, so far; and

(d) by when the recommendations would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Section 9(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 empowers the Central Government to enhance or reduce the royalty rates in respect of any mineral by notification in the Official Gazette with effect from such date as may be notified. The proviso to Section 9(3) of the Act prevents the Central Government from enhancing the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral more than once during any period of three years. The royalty rates on coal and lignite were last revised on 10.05.2012 and the next revision can only be taken place *w.e.f.* 10.05.2015. The Government has constituted a Study Group on 21.07.2014 for considering revision of royalty rates of coal and lignite. The Study Group consists of representatives from Ministries of Power, Mines and Steel; Coal India Limited (CIL), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI) and Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL) as members. The first meeting of the Group was held on 09.10.2014. The Study Group is in the process of undertaking consultations with the various stakeholders.

**Review of rationalisation of coal linkage**

2357. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 516 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 14th July, 2014 and state:

(a) the updated status of the further action taken by new Inter-Ministerial Task Force (IMTF) constituted by the Ministry to review rationalisation of coal linkages; and

(b) the updated status of action taken by the Central Government to allocate coal to Gujarat from nearby collieries, as on date?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) An “Inter-Ministerial Task Force” (IMTF) was constituted on 13th June, 2014 to undertake a comprehensive review of existing sources of coal and consider the feasibility for rationalization of these sources with a view to optimize transportation cost and materialization under the given technical constraints.

Flowing out of discussions in the IMTF, a proposal has been mooted to allocate 1.2 million tonne of coal to Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited (GSECL) from Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL) by reducing this quantity from South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL). A workshop was held on 02.12.2014 with all the stakeholders to discuss this and other proposals on rationalization.

### **Import of coal**

2358. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the coal import in the country from Australia and other countries;

(b) how many Indian companies have taken coal mines on lease in Australia and other countries; and

(c) the out of total import of coal, how much is from the Indian companies who has taken mines on lease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Coal can be imported by the purchaser as it is under Open General License. The total import of coal by India during 2013-14 was 168.4 MTe. of which 34.8 MTe. of coal was imported from Australia and the balance from other countries which include Indonesia (103.1 MTe.), South Africa (20.6MTe) and others (44.7 MTe.). The data on import is at the level of country of origin. The Ministry of Coal has no specific information on Indian companies that have taken mines on lease in other countries and coal imported from them.

### **Production by coal blocks**

2359. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has allowed 42 coal blocks to continue production till March 31, 2015 provided they pay the levy of ₹295 per metric tonne till that date;

(b) who are the allocatees of these blocks and the power plants for which the coal from these blocks is intended to be used; and

(c) what is Government's plan to do with these blocks after March 31, 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgement dated 25.08.2014 and order dated 24.09.2014 passed in W.P. (Criminal) No.120 of 2012 and other connected matters has declared all allocations of the coal blocks made through Screening Committee and through Government Dispensation route since 1993 as illegal and has cancelled the allocation of 204 coal blocks out of 218 coal blocks. In case of 42 coal blocks (37 producing and 05 likely to come under production), cancellation shall take effect from 31.03.2015. The Hon'ble Court has also imposed an additional levy of ₹295/- per tonne on the total coal extracted since the commencement of production from the coal mine to be deposited with the Government within the prescribed time period. The name of the allocatees of the said 42 coal blocks and the State where power plant(s) are located in cases where end use is power, are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Coal Mine/Block	Name of Prior Allottee	State where the Power Plant(s) is located
1	2	3	4
1.	Namchik Namphuk	Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Development and Trading Corporation	Non-Power
2.	Gare-Palma- IV/4	Jayaswal Neco. Ltd.	Non-Power
3.- 4.	Gare-Palma-IV/2 and IV/3	Jindal Power Ltd. (Now Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.)	Chhattisgarh
5.	Gare-Palma-IV/1	Jindal Strips Limited (Now Jindal Steel and Power Ltd )	Non-Power
6.	Gare-Palma-IV/5	Monet Ispat Ltd.	Non-Power
7.	Chotia	Prakash Industries Ltd.	Non-Power
8.	Gare-Palma-IV/7	Raipur Alloys and Steel Ltd. (Now Sarda Energy and Mineral Limited)	Non-Power
9.- 10.	Parsa East and Kanta Basan	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Rajasthan
11.	Parbatpur-Central	Electrosteel Castings Ltd.	Non-Power
12.	Pachwara Central	Punjab State Electricity Board	Punjab
13.	Kathautia	Usha Martin Ltd.	Non-Power



1	2	3	4
14.	Pachwara North	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited (WBPDC)	West Bengal
15.	Gotitoria (East)	BLA Industries Ltd.	Non-Power
16.	Gotitoria (West)	BLA Industries Ltd.	Non-Power
17.	Amelia (North)	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	Non-Power
18.	Marki Mangli-I	B.S. Ispat Ltd.	Non-Power
19.- 24.	Baranj – I to IV, Kiloni and Manora Deep	Karnataka Power Corp. Ltd. (KPCL)	Karnataka
25.	Marki Mangli-II	Shree Veerangana Steels Limited.	Non-Power
26.	Marki Mangli-III	Shree Veerangana Steels Limited.	Non-Power
27.	Belgaon	Sunflag Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	Non-Power
28.	Talabira-I	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	Odisha
29.	Barjora (North)	Damodar Valley Corporation	West Bengal
30.	Sarisatolli	Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd.	West Bengal
31.	Ardhagram	Sova Ispat Limited, Jai balaji Sponge Ltd.	Non-Power
32.- 33.	Gangaramchak and Gangaramchak- Bhadulia	WBPDC	West Bengal
34.	Barjora	WBPDC	West Bengal
35.	Tara (East)	West Bengal State Electricity Board	West Bengal
36.	Tara (West)	WBPDC	West Bengal
37.	Trans Damodar	West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Ltd.	Non-Power
38.	Tokisud North	GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.	Punjab
39.	Khagra Joydev	Damodar Valley Corporation	West Bengal

1	2	3	4
40.	Sial Ghoghri	Prism Cement Limited	Non-Power
41.	Mandla North	Jaipraskash Associates Ltd.	Non-Power
42.	Bicharpur	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Ltd.	Non-Power

(c) For management and reallocation of cancelled coal blocks, Government has promulgated 'the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014' on 21.10.2014 to ensure smooth transfer of rights, title and interests in the mines/blocks along with its land and other associated mining infrastructure to the new allottees to be selected through an auction or allotment to Government company, as the case may be. The allocation of coal blocks would now be made in pursuance of the provisions of Ordinance and Rules made thereunder in a time bound manner to ensure that there is no disruption in supply of coal.

#### **Cancellation of coal block allocation**

†2360. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there would be shortage of coal in the country after cancellation of allocation of coal blocks by the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the alternative mechanism put in place by Government to counter their shortfall in the supply of coal;

(c) the availability of coal in the country *vis-à-vis* its consumption; and

(d) whether coal is imported in the country despite having sufficient coal reserves, if so, the measures taken to do away with this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgement dated 25.08.2014 and order dated 24.09.2014 passed in W.P. (Criminal) No.120 of 2012 and other connected matters has declared all allocations of the coal blocks made through Screening Committee and through Government Dispensation route since 1993 as arbitrary and illegal and has cancelled the allocation of 204 coal blocks out of 218 coal blocks. In case of 42 coal blocks (37 producing and 05 likely to come under production), cancellation shall take effect from 31.03.2015 and, therefore, there is no disruption in coal production at present.

For management and reallocation of cancelled coal blocks, Government has promulgated 'the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014' on 21.10.2014 to ensure smooth transfer of rights, title and interests in the mines/blocks along with its land and other associated mining infrastructure to the new allottees to be selected through an auction or allotment to government company, as the case may be. The allocation of coal blocks would now be made in pursuance of the provisions of Ordinance and Rules made thereunder in a time bound manner to ensure that there is no disruption in supply of coal.

(c) and (d) At present the total supply of coal in the country falls short of the overall demand. Hence, coal is imported by the users. During the year 2014-15 (upto September 2014) 110.5 Mte of coal was imported into India.

The focus of Government is to increase coal production to the maximum extent possible by facilitating environment and forest clearances, pursuing with State Governments for help in expediting land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement related issues and coordinated efforts with Railway for movement of coal. The implementation of key infrastructure projects for evacuation and movement of coal will also be of critical importance for enabling a step up in coal production. Steps have been taken by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries to augment coal production which includes capacity addition from new projects and use of mass production technologies.

### **Import of coal**

2361. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of coal in the country during the last seven years;

(b) the percentage of demand met by domestic production and coal imports;

(c) whether Government plans to open up coal sector to private investment to improve domestic production if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is considering price-pooling of coal that would make coal imports more favourable to power plants; and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government plans to implement any mechanism whereby all power plants must purchase specific amount of imported coal and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Year-wise details of estimated Coal demand, domestic production and imports are as under:

*Estimated coal demand, domestic production and imports*

		(figures in MTe and %)						
Item		2007- 2008	2008- 2009	2009- 2010	2010- 2011	2011- 2012	2012- 2013	2013- 2014
a. Demand		492.5	550.0	604.3	656.3	696.0	772.8	769.69*
b. Domestic Production		457.1	492.8	532.0	532.7	540.0	556.4	565.8
c. Per cent (b/a)		92.8	89.6	88.0	81.2	77.6	72.0	73.5
d. Import		49.8	59.0	73.3	68.9	102.9	145.8	168.4
e. Per cent (d/a)		10.1	10.7	12.1	10.5	14.8	18.9	21.9

\* As per estimates made at the beginning of the respective Annual Plan year.

(c) In order to bring in better technology through private investment the development of some of coal blocks assigned to CIL is envisaged to be done by engaging Mine Development and Operator (MDO). Further, for management and reallocation of cancelled coal blocks, Government has promulgated the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014 on 21.10.2014 to ensure smooth transfer of rights, title and interest in the mines along with its land and other associated mining infrastructure to the new allottees to be selected through an auction including the applications from private sector.

(d) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting dated 21.06.2013 decided that Ministry of Coal would direct Coal India Ltd (CIL) to sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with Thermal Power Stations (TPSs) identified by the Ministry of Power which have been commissioned or are to be commissioned during the period from 01.04.2009 to 31.03.2015 with an aggregate capacity of 78000 MW, for domestic Coal quantity of 65%, 65%, 67% and 75% for the remaining four years of the Twelfth Plan.

To meet the balance FSA obligations, CIL would import Coal and supply the same to the willing TPSs on cost plus basis. TPSs can also import coal themselves. The Committee also directed that Coal may be supplied to power plants of 4660 MW capacity and other similarly placed power plants which are likely to be commissioned by 31.03.2015 but which do not have any fuel linkage, subject to the availability of coal and on the condition that such supplies do not adversely impact the availability of coal for the identified plants of 78000 MW capacity and other Letter of Assurance (LoA) holders. A Presidential Directive to this effect was issued

to CIL on 17.07.2013. Following the Directive, CIL has signed 161 FSAs involving about 73,675 MW capacity.

(e) The import of coal has been under Open General License (OGL) and users are free to import coal from the sources of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty. Under FSA, CIL can supply imported coal on cost plus basis to the willing customers. As of now, there is no such plan to force power plants to accept imported coal.

### **Target of complete sanitation**

†2362. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government intends to achieve the target of complete sanitation under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) by 2019;

(b) the percentage of utilization of amount allocated by Government during 2012-13, State-wise and the basis for the allocation in this regard;

(c) the number of schools in the country which had the facility of toilets and those which lacked this facility till March, 2014; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to accelerate NBA throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The Government intends to achieve the target of complete sanitation under Swachh Bharat Mission by 2019.

(b) Since Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) was demand driven scheme, hence no State-wise allocations were made. However, State-wise, central share released and expenditure reported by the State on Online Monitoring System under the NBA during 2012-13 is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The number of Schools with and without boys and girls toilets, as per District Information System for Education (DISE) Report 2013-14 (as on 30th September, 2013), State/UT-wise, is given in the Statement-II.

(d) To accelerate the implementation of the rural sanitation programme, the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) has been revamped to Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)]. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) launched on 2nd October, 2014, aims *inter-alia*, at keeping villages clean and attaining an open defecation free India by 2nd October, 2019.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The following Steps have been taken under [SBM(G)]:

- Partial funding from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) of the Incentive for Individual Household latrines (IHHLs) discontinued and the entire funding provided under SBM(G).
- A provision of incentives made available for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) of ₹12000 to all BPL households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- An amount of ₹2 lakh is available for the construction of Community Sanitary Complexes.
- Assistance upto ₹7/12/15/20 lakh for taking up Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities, is available for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/more than 500 households.
- Development and use of Innovative, Low cost and User friendly technologies for toilets and Solid and Liquid Waste Management is being pursued.
- Demand is sought to be created by triggering 'Behaviour change' amongst the rural population, by intensifying Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Inter Personal Communication (IPC) campaigns as sanitation is a mindset issue.
- Use of technology to monitor household coverage with toilets, through hand held devices to capture photos of beneficiary, toilet and latitude and longitude information into the Management Information System, has been taken up.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise, Central share released and expenditure reported under  
Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) during 2012-13*

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	State	Opening Balance as on 1-4-2012	Release during 2012-13	Total Available Fund	Expenditure during 2012-13	% age of Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	107.78	98.37	206.15	37.49	18.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.84	9.87	13.71	2.11	15.42
3.	Assam	94.73	119.43	214.16	94.59	44.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Bihar	86.70	478.15	564.84	220.13	38.97
5.	Chhattisgarh	35.01	57.32	92.32	16.78	18.18
6.	D & N Haveli	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0
7.	Goa	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.00	0
8.	Gujarat	35.50	39.49	74.99	34.98	46.65
9.	Haryana	11.32	0.00	11.32	7.67	67.74
10.	Himachal Pradesh	9.31	16.67	25.98	16.59	63.86
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.40	35.11	46.51	36.41	78.29
12.	Jharkhand	102.46	41.93	144.39	18.87	13.07
13.	Karnataka	70.03	159.51	229.53	69.64	30.34
14.	Kerala	12.32	0.00	12.32	9.52	77.24
15.	Madhya Pradesh	58.16	257.80	315.96	179.50	56.81
16.	Maharashtra	45.82	124.09	169.91	62.81	36.97
17.	Manipur	8.24	35.09	43.33	17.14	39.56
18.	Meghalaya	5.53	25.40	30.93	12.89	41.66
19.	Mizoram	2.07	4.97	7.04	2.03	28.84
20.	Nagaland	-1.00	23.03	22.02	3.89	17.64
21.	Odisha	192.66	0.00	192.66	33.09	17.17
22.	Puducherry	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.00	0
23.	Punjab	16.64	0.00	16.64	3.88	23.3
24.	Rajasthan	89.52	137.71	227.23	83.03	36.54
25.	Sikkim	1.13	1.59	2.72	0.00	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	22.56	128.12	150.68	86.95	57.71
27.	Telangana	63.15	51.86	115.00	53.08	46.16
28.	Tripura	4.86	4.30	9.16	3.41	37.25
29.	Uttar Pradesh	94.76	256.85	351.61	201.44	57.29
30.	Uttarakhand	6.54	25.42	31.96	13.54	42.36
31.	West Bengal	87.40	306.38	393.78	199.75	50.73
GRAND TOTAL		1278.83	2438.47	3717.29	1521.21	40.92

***Statement-II***

*State/UT-wise schools with and without boys and girls toilets as per District Information System for Education (DISE) Report 2013-14*

Sl. No.	State	Schools with Boys toilets	Schools with Girls toilets	Schools without Boys toilets	Schools without Girls toilets
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	432	428	26	30
2.	Andhra Pradesh	62290	88829	47146	20607
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1895	2987	1984	892
4.	Assam	41031	51210	27607	17428
5.	Bihar	59158	60792	21362	19728
6.	Chandigarh	192	192	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	46690	52835	9740	3595
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	296	324	47	19
9.	Daman and Diu	126	126	0	0
10.	Delhi	5389	5389	0	0
11.	Goa	1388	1559	197	26
12.	Gujarat	49978	50940	1177	215
13.	Haryana	21203	21550	774	427
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16757	17259	978	476
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	20100	22161	8685	6624
16.	Jharkhand	40527	41512	6851	5866
17.	Karnataka	74154	74267	712	599
18.	Kerala	16524	16614	536	446
19.	Lakshadweep	46	46	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	140277	140747	11064	10594
21.	Maharashtra	103163	103383	1806	1586
22.	Manipur	4589	4722	222	89
23.	Meghalaya	7478	7097	6428	6809



1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Mizoram	2832	3602	785	15
25.	Nagaland	3001	3307	414	108
26.	Odisha	51868	58286	15899	9481
27.	Puducherry	723	725	2	0
28.	Punjab	28449	28680	874	643
29.	Rajasthan	116040	118276	4835	2599
30.	Sikkim	1238	1267	39	10
31.	Tamil Nadu	51673	55072	5155	1756
32.	Tripura	4375	4278	425	522
33.	Uttar Pradesh	242866	246289	7022	3599
34.	Uttarakhand	22388	22703	1261	946
35.	West Bengal	77325	77952	17646	17019
TOTAL		1316461	1385406	201699	132754

### Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

†2363. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has been started by the Prime Minister in the country;

(b) whether Government is planning to provide any special amount to all the Gram Panchayats of the country for cleanliness in villages under the said Abhiyan;

(c) if so, whether Government has issued any guidelines in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October,

2014 by Hon'ble Prime Minister, which aims *inter-alia*, at keeping villages clean and attaining an open defecation free India by 2nd October, 2019. Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is an important component of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

Funds for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities, with cap of ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh, may be made available to Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500 more than 500 households, on a Centre and State sharing ratio of 75:25. Under this component, activities like compost pits, vermin composting, common and individual biogas plants, low cost drainage, soakage channels/pits, reuse of waste water and system for collection, menstrual hygiene management segregation and disposal of household garbage etc can be taken up.

#### **Fluoride affected habitations in Medak, Telangana**

2364. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per the Integrated Management Information System, 120 rural habitations have been identified as fluoride affected in Medak district of Telangana during 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what efforts the Ministry has made to make them fluoride-free habitations; and

(d) the details of technical and financial assistance provided to the State Government to deal with the above problem?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) As per data provided by the State Governments on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2013 *i.e.*, as reported by the erstwhile undivided Andhra Pradesh State, till the year 2012-13, there were 120 rural habitations affected with excess Fluoride in one or more drinking water sources in Medak district, which after bifurcation has come under jurisdiction of Telangana State.

(c) and (d) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. Up to 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems in the rural areas of the country. Further, 5%

of NRDWP total allocated funds are earmarked right at the beginning and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water and with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. During the current financial year 2014-15, the Central share allocation for Telangana State under NRDWP is ₹186.79 crore (excluding funds under Management Devolution Index) of which as on 9/12/2014, an amount of ₹185.45 crore has already been released to the State. All State Governments including Telangana have been advised to provide fluoride free drinking water from surface water bodies through piped water supply schemes. As many of these projects take considerable time for completion, as a short term immediate solution, the Ministry has issued operational guidelines for setting up community water purification plants or provide safe drinking water through piped water supply schemes latest by March' 2017, in approx. 20,000 arsenic, fluoride, heavy/toxic elements, pesticides/fertilizer affected rural habitations which are yet to be provided safe drinking water (as reported by the States on 1/4/2014), which *inter-alia* include 105 fluoride affected rural habitations in Medak district of Telangana State as on 1/4/2014.

#### **Betterment of drinking water and sanitation**

2365. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of schemes/programmes have been proposed/implemented for betterment of drinking water and sanitation in the country, especially in Assam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has fixed any target; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Both drinking water supply and sanitation are State subjects. However, for drinking water supply in rural areas, under National Rural Drinking Water Programme, the Government provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. The States have been delegated the powers to select, approve and implement the drinking water supply projects. Further, the Ministry is administering a "Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Low Income States (RWSSP-LIS)" where coverage of rural population with piped water supply is low, covering four States of Assam, Bihar,

Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. The objective of the Project is to provide sustainable piped drinking water and sanitation services for selected rural communities in the target states through decentralized service delivery systems. In the state of Assam, 7 Districts viz. Hailakandi, Kamrup, Jorhat, Morigaon, Bongaigaon, Sonitpur and Sibsagar, with population of about 14 lakhs rural population are to benefit under the programme.

For rural sanitation, Government of India administers the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)], The SBM(G) launched on 2nd October, 2014, aims *inter-alia*, at attaining an Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019, by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households and initiating Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities in all Gram Panchayats to promote cleanliness. Currently the programme is under implementation in 627 districts of the country including 26 districts of Assam.

(c) Do not arise.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) To achieve the goal of providing safe and adequate drinking water to all the following timelines have been laid out.

- (i) By 2017: Ensure that at least 50% of rural households are provided with piped water supply and at least 35% of rural households have piped water supply with a household connection.
- (ii) By 2022: Ensure that at least 90% of rural households are provided with piped water supply and at least 80% of rural households have piped water supply with a household connection.

In rural sanitation, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) aims at attaining an Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019.

### **Implementation of NRDWP**

2366. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the status of its implementation in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rural Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. However under National Rural Drinking Water Programme, this Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to rural population. Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), at present the minimum norm for providing drinking water supply in rural areas is 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) which is required to meet the needs of drinking, cooking, bathing, washing utensils and ablution, based on basic minimum need. State Governments, have been given the flexibility to fix their own higher norm based on water availability, demand and capital cost involved. Under the NRDWP, supply of the minimum required quantity of safe drinking water is monitored in terms of coverage of rural habitations.

The funds under the programme are allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of a pre approved criteria and is fixed at the beginning of financial year on the basis of Annual Action Plan (AAP) submitted by the States/UTs. The States fix their targets in accordance with the AAP. The States have been delegated the powers to select, approve and implement the drinking water supply projects.

(c) As per the information entered by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry there are 98,120 rural habitations in the State of West Bengal. Out of which 45,419 habitations are fully covered *i.e.* being provided with 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd), 41087 habitations are partially covered *i.e.* being provided with less than 40 lpcd and 11614 habitations are quality affected *i.e.* drinking water in these habitations is contaminated with either one or more of chemical or bacteriological contaminants as on 1.4.2014.

The physical targets and achievements in the State in the year 2014-15 (as on 11.12.14) is as under:

	Partially Covered		Quality Affected	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
West Bengal	4955	2021	1342	629

Financial progress in 2014-15 (as on 11.12.2014) is as under: (₹ in crore)

	OB	Allocation (Central share)	Release (Central share)	Expenditure (Central Share)	% against the Central Fund
West Bengal	220.10	416.23	210.76	251.4	58.35

Central universities

2367. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of central universities in the country; and
- (b) the details of three important administrative posts, which are vacant and working on adhoc system in these universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There are 40 Central Universities in the country under the purview of this Ministry. A list of 40 Central Universities is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The three important administrative posts *i.e.* Vice Chancellor, Registrar and Finance officer lying vacant and filled up on officiating basis in 40 Central Universities under this Ministry are as under:

Vice Chancellor		Registrar		Finance Officer	
Working on Regular basis	Working as Officiating charge	Working on Regular basis	Working as Officiating charge	Working on Regular basis	Working as Officiating charge
26	14	22	18	18	22

Statement-I

List of 40 Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the Central University	State where established	Year of establishment
1	2	3	4
1.	Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar.	Arunachal Pradesh	2007
2.	Assam University, Silchar.	Assam	1994
3.	Tezpur University, Tezpur.	Assam	1994
4.	Central University of Bihar, Patna.	Bihar	2009
5.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur.	Chhattisgarh	2009
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	Delhi	1968

1	2	3	4
7.	Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi.	Delhi	1985
8.	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.	Delhi	1988
9.	University of Delhi, Delhi	Delhi	1922
10.	Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar	Gujarat	2009
11.	Central University of Haryana, Narnaul.	Haryana	2009
12.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	2009
13.	Central University of Kashmir, Srinagar.	Jammu and Kashmir	2009
14.	Central University of Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	2011
15.	Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi	Jharkhand	2009
16.	Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga.	Karnataka	2009
17.	Central University of Kerala, Kasargod.	Kerala	2009
18.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak	Madhya Pradesh	2008
19.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar.	Madhya Pradesh	2009
20.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha	Maharashtra	1997
21.	Manipur University, Imphal.	Manipur	2005
22.	North Eastern Hill University, Shillong.	Meghalaya	1973
23.	Mizoram University, Aizawl.	Mizoram	2001
24.	Nagaland University, Kohima.	Nagaland	1994
25.	Central University of Odisha, Bhubneswar	Odisha	2009
26.	Pondicherry University, Pondicherry.	Pondicherry	1985
27.	Central University of Punjab, Bhatinda.	Punjab	2009
28.	Central University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	Rajasthan	2009

1	2	3	4
29.	Sikkim University, Gangtok.	Sikkim	2007
30.	Central University of Tamil Nadu, Tiruvarur.	Tamil Nadu	2009
31.	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.	Telangana	1974
32.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad.	Telangana	1997
33.	The English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad.	Telangana	2007
34.	Tripura University, Agartala.	Tripura	2007
35.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	1916
36.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	1920
37.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow.	Uttar Pradesh	1996
38.	University of Allahabad, Allahabad.	Uttar Pradesh	2005
39.	Hemawati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar.	Uttarakhand	2009
40.	Visva Bharati, Shanti Niketan	West Bengal	1951

#### **Stand on deemed universities**

2368. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is going to take a stand on deemed universities in the country, in view of UGC report and Supreme Court's observations;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any action on deemed universities, keeping in view the Supreme Court's directions and recommendations of UGC report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Pursuant to the Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 21.01.2014, the University Grants Commission (UGC) constituted a Sub-Committee consisting of Prof. H. Devaraj, Vice-Chairman, UGC, Prof. Sanjay Dhande, Member, UGC, Prof. V.S. Chauhan, Member, UGC and Mrs. Amita Sharma, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development to undertake



assessment of the 41 Category 'C' Institutions Deemed to be Universities. The UGC Sub-Committee heard 41 Institutions Deemed to be Universities and submitted its Report to Government on 24.09.14. Meanwhile, before an action could be taken by the Government, seven Category 'C' Deemed to be Universities filed Interlocutory Applications in the Hon'ble Supreme Court seeking physical inspection of their institutes.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, after hearing the matter on 26th September, 2014 directed the UGC to physically inspect these seven Category 'C' institutions Deemed to be Universities within 12 weeks. Accordingly, the UGC constituted an Expert Committee consisting of the following members namely; (i) Prof. Dr. Jaspal S. Sandhu, Secretary, UGC (Chairman), (ii) Sh. S P Goyal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of HRD (Member), (iii) Prof. Dr. O. P. Kalra, Principal, University College of Medical Sciences, Delhi (Member), (iv) Prof. Dr. M. P. Poonia, Principal, National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research, Chandigarh (Member), (v) Prof. Ramesh Dadhich, Member-Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi (Member), and (vi) Deputy Secretary (Deemed to be Universities), UGC, New Delhi (Coordinating Officer) to physically inspect seven Institutions Deemed to be Universities within the stipulated time frame. The inspection of these seven Institutions Deemed to be Universities is at present going on.

Any action in respect of these Category 'C' Institutions Deemed to be Universities can be made only after the receipt of the report of the above committee from the UGC.

### **Setting up of new institutes**

2369. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed by Government for setting up of new central universities, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Management and Indian Institute of Information Technology in the country, during 2013-2014 and 2014-15;

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and State-wise alongwith the financial allocation made by Government for the same; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to achieve the above targets?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Details are given in Statement (*See below*):

**Statement***Setting up of New Institutes*

1. **IIT in Andhra Pradesh:** The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered land in the Chittoor District. The site selection committee constituted by this Ministry has visited the site to assess the suitability of the land for setting up of IIT and the recommendations of the site selection committee has since been accepted by this Ministry. IIT Madras has been entrusted mentorship of the upcoming institute.
2. **IIT in Kerala:** The State Government of Kerala has offered land in two locations, each measuring 600 and 650 acres at Pudurssery Central Village, Palakkad Taluk and Pudurssery West Village, Palkakkad Taluk respectively. IIT Madras has been entrusted mentorship of the upcoming institute.
3. **IIT in Goa:** The State Government of Goa has offered land of 227.33 acres at Village Dargalim, Pernem at Goa. IIT Bombay has been entrusted mentorship of the upcoming institute.
4. **IIT in Jammu and Kashmir:** The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been requested for providing land for establishment of IIT in Jammu. No response to any of the letters has been received till date from the State Government regarding land allotment. IIT Delhi has been entrusted mentorship of the upcoming institute.
5. **IIT in Chhattisgarh:** The State Government of Chhattisgarh has offered two sites measuring 267 and 264 acres at Newai and Sankara (Patan), Durg. IIT Hyderabad has been entrusted mentorship of the upcoming institute.
6. **Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER):** The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered land in the Chittoor District. The site selection committee constituted by this Ministry has visited the site to assess the suitability of the land for setting up of IISER. The IISER Pune has been entrusted mentorship of the upcoming IISER.
7. **Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT):** The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered land in the Kurnool District. The site selection committee constituted by this Ministry has visited the site to assess the suitability of the land for setting up of IIIT.

8. **Central University (CU):** The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered land in the Ananthpur District. The site selection committee has been constituted by this Ministry to assess the suitability of the land for setting up of CU. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered land in Vijaynagaram District for setting up of Tribal University (TU). The site selection committee constituted to assess suitability of this land has not found it suitable.
9. **Tribal University (TU) in Telangana:** The State Government of Telangana has been requested to provide land for setting up of Tribal University.
10. **Central University in Bihar:** Bill for setting up of Mahatma Gandhi Central University in Motihari, Bihar has already been passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
11. **IIM in Andhra Pradesh:** The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered land in the Vishakhapatnam District. The site selection committee constituted by this Ministry has visited the site and found it suitable for setting up of IIM. The site has since been accepted by this Ministry. The IIM Bangalore has been entrusted Mentorship of the upcoming IIM.
12. **IIM in Himachal Pradesh:** The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has proposed two lands in Sirmour District. Site Selection Committee has been constituted to assess the suitability of these sites.
13. **IIM in Maharashtra:** The State Government of Maharashtra has been requested for providing land for establishment of IIM in Maharashtra. No response to any of the letters has been received till date from the State Government regarding land allotment.
14. **IIM in Odisha:** The State Government of Odisha has proposed two lands in Khurda District.
15. **IIM in Punjab:** The State Government of Punjab has been requested for establishment of IIM in Punjab. No response to any of the letters has been received till date.
16. **IIM in Bihar:** The State Government of Bihar has proposed a land in Bodh Gaya. The Government of Bihar has been requested to provide land in or around Patna to ensure better connectivity.

In the Union-Budget of 2014-15 a sum of ₹500 crore has been provided for setting up of new IITs and IIMs. Also a token allocation of ₹1 crore each has been made for setting up new IISER, CU, TU and IIIT in Andhra Pradesh. Similar token allocation of ₹1 crore has also been made for Tribal University in Telangana.

**Payment of salary to teachers under SSA**

2370. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in some States, salaries remain unpaid to teachers working under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any inquiry has been set up to establish the reasons for non-payment to teachers working under the scheme; and

(c) whether there is a delay in allocation of funds to States for payment of salaries to teachers, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The recruitment and service conditions of teachers, including remuneration, are in the domain of State Governments/UT Administrations. After the approval of their Annual Work Plan and Budget by the Government, first instalment of the Central Share is released immediately to States/UTs for carrying out various approved activities, including payment of salary against teacher posts funded under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The second instalment of Central Share is released on the basis of release of the commensurate State Share and expenditure of more than 50% of the available funds by the respective States/UTs and furnishing of Utilisation Certificates, if due.

**OBC reservation in University of Hyderabad**

2371. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all central universities followed OBC reservation policy for the posts of Assistant Professors except University of Hyderabad in 2007;

(b) if so, what remedial action Government has taken in this regard;

(c) the total number of backlog vacancies of OBCs, as on date, in all central universities since issuance of UGC instructions in 2007 for implementation of OBC reservation policy; and

(d) the steps taken to fill these backlog vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As informed by the University Grants Commission (UGC), all Central Universities under the purview of UGC are following the OBC reservation in appointment.

(c) A statement of vacant post of OBC, including backlog, in Assistant Professors as on 1.10.2014 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) All the Central Universities are requested frequently to fill up the vacant posts of faculties including reserved posts during different meetings taken by the UGC, Ministry and the meetings held with the President of India in the capacity of the visitor of the Central Universities.

***Statement***

*OBC reservation in University of Hyderabad*

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Vacant posts of Assistant Professors in OBC category
1	2	3
1.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	25
2.	Hyderabad University	15
3.	The English and Foreign Languages University	10
4.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	28
5.	Delhi University	186
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia	NIL
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	20
8.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	1
9.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	6
10.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	6
11.	Pondicherry University	12
12.	H.N.B. Garhwal University	73
13.	Aligarh Muslim University	NIL
14.	Banaras Hindu University	285
15.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	10
16.	University of Allahabad	118
17.	Visva Bharati	NIL
18.	Assam University	8

1	2	3
19.	Tezpur University	1
20.	Rajiv Gandhi University	5
21.	Manipur University	24
22.	North Eastern Hill University	2
23.	Mizoram University	7
24.	Nagaland University	13
25.	Tripura University	17
26.	Central University of Bihar	10
27.	Central University of Gujarat	10
28.	Central University of Haryana	19
29.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	19
30.	Central University of Jammu	9
31.	Central University of Kashmir	15
32.	Central University of Jharkhand	1
33.	Central University of Karnataka	12
34.	Central University of Kerala	13
35.	The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	3
36.	Central University of Orissa	21
37.	Central University of Punjab	16
38.	Central University of Rajasthan	13
39.	Sikkim University	13
40.	Central University of Tamil Nadu	17

### **Ban on deemed university status**

†2372. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a ban on awarding deemed university status to higher educational institutes;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and since when; and

(c) if not, the norms on which a higher educational institute can obtain the status of deemed university?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) notified the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010 in the extraordinary Gazette of India on 26th May, 2010 in order to regulate the process of declaration of institutions as Deemed to be Universities; preventing institutions of dubious quality from being so declared; and further to maintain quality of higher education imparted by Institutions Deemed to be Universities consistent with the ideals of the concept of a university. The proposals received for Deemed to be University status are examined by the UGC as per provisions contained in clause 4.0 of the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010. The details are available on the UGC's website: [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in).

### **Decline in out of school children**

†2373. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether after 2009 there has been a decline in the number of out of school children in the age group of 6-14 years in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof especially in Uttar Pradesh and the number of such children during the last three years, sex-wise, category-wise, religion-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether there is any increase or decrease in the percentage of children of States and Union Territories;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to bring down the number and percentage of Out of School Children in the country and whether strict implementation of RTE Act is also needed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The number of Out of School Children (OoSC) has declined from 81.5 lakh in 2009 to 60.64 lakh in 2014 as per All India Survey of OoSC conducted by an independent agency. The State-wise, sex-wise, religion-wise and category-wise details of OoSCs during 2009 and 2014 are given in Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) 21 States have witnessed a decline in percentage of OoSC and 13 States have witnessed an increase in percentage of OoSC. State-wise data is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(e) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), to enrol and retain children in the 6-14 years age group, steps have been taken *inter-alia*, to open schools in the neighbourhood, construct additional class rooms, provide drinking water and toilet facilities, provide additional teachers, textbooks, uniforms (for all girls and children belonging to SC, ST and BPL families in Government schools) and provide special training to OoSC to enable them to attend bridge courses for eventual mainstreaming into schools.

***Statement-I***

*Number of Out of School Children by gender among children aged 6-13*

Sl. No.	States	2009		2014	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	550	464
2.	Andhra Pradesh	99,215	73,139	56648	51180
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12,035	8,566	3637	2880
4.	Assam	102,953	132,030	88234	69579
5.	Bihar	614,852	730,845	575979	593744
6.	Chandigarh	1,209	766	1090	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	39,607	45,759	94712	72360
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	434	330	415
9.	Daman and Diu	23	0	210	210
10.	Delhi	71,158	52,864	49253	35831



1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Goa		0	0	0	0
12. Gujarat		95,411	66,944	75044	84264
13. Haryana		52,641	54,564	21246	22633
14. Himachal Pradesh		1,769	682	2176	0
15. Jammu and Kashmir		7,293	2,398	34877	10591
16. Jharkhand		92,516	39,679	86241	54185
17. Karnataka		64,156	44,082	65991	56148
18. Kerala		12,108	3,668	19278	13883
19. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	267
20. Madhya Pradesh		171,199	157,493	252563	198389
21. Maharashtra		118,130	89,215	71420	73906
22. Manipur		4,715	7,507	3383	3655
23. Meghalaya		6,656	5,999	6424	10813
24. Mizoram		4,049	3,436	778	194
25. Nagaland		3,679	5,015	2073	823
26. Odisha		208,635	226,925	209883	191169
27. Puducherry		136	857	0	285
28. Punjab		838	428	36768	54811
29. Rajasthan		403,524	614,802	250510	351353
30. Sikkim		500	147	535	0
31. Tamil Nadu		31,624	21,251	32301	25228
32. Tripura		5,108	3,326	2346	2172
33. Uttar Pradesh		1,473,704	1,295,408	820691	791594
34. Uttarakhand		27,326	28,899	46165	40629
35. West Bengal		378,319	328,394	255074	84165
ALL INDIA		4,105,097	4,045,521	3166409	2897820

***Statement-II****Number of Out of School Children by Religion among children aged 6-13*

Sl. No.	States	2009		2014				
		Muslim	All	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	1015	0	0	0	1015
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9,734	172,354	103077	2187	2564	0	107829
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	357	20,601	0	0	4691	1826	6517
4.	Assam	66,012	234,983	55031	97206	4935	641	157813
5.	Bihar	231,115	1,345,697	916768	246004	6950	0	1169722
6.	Chandigarh	0	1,974	1090	0	0	0	1090
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,045	85,366	167072	0	0	0	167072
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	444	745	0	0	0	745
9.	Daman and Diu	0	23	421	0	0	0	421
10.	Delhi	46,073	124,022	32946	52138	0	0	85084
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	26,285	162,355	137419	21889	0	0	159308
13.	Haryana	26,520	107,205	13585	30294	0	0	43879
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2,451	2176	0	0	0	2176
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	8,289	9,691	1291	44177	0	0	45468
16.	Jharkhand	18,167	132,195	72407	63805	4214	0	140426

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	Karnataka	6,674	108,237	108432	560	13147	0	122139
18.	Kerala	1,314	15,776	20840	9620	2701	0	33161
19.	Lakshad- weep	0	0	0	267	0	0	267
20.	Madhya Pradesh	10,368	328,692	333122	117830	0	0	450952
21.	Maharashtra	43,047	207,345	116823	15928	0	12574	145326
22.	Manipur	478	12,222	3148	2789	563	536	7037
23.	Meghalaya	179	12,655	505	0	14194	2538	17237
24.	Mizoram	0	7,485	0	0	583	389	972
25.	Nagaland	649	8,693	0	0	2896	0	2896
26.	Odisha	5,161	435,560	393764	7287	0	0	401052
27.	Puducherry	277	994	285	0	0	0	285
28.	Punjab	0	1,267	72538	0	0	19041	91578
29.	Rajasthan	38,360	1,018,326	514439	83487	0	3936	601863
30.	Sikkim	2	647	0	0	0	535	535
31.	Tamil Nadu	2,458	52,876	52351	1508	3670	0	57529
32.	Tripura	611	8,434	2929	0	1590	0	4518
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1,045,496	2,769,111	1054415	557870	0	0	1612285
34.	Uttarakhand	35,353	56,225	43498	43296	0	0	86794
35.	West Bengal	251,719	706,713	180282	158957	0	0	339239
ALL INDIA		1,875,744	8,150,617	4402414	1557100	62699	42017	6064229

Statement-III

Number of Out of School Children by Social Group among children aged 6-13

Sl.No.	States	2009					2014				
		SC	ST	Other + OBC	All	SC	ST	OBC	Others	All	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	275	0	0	740	1015	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	54,100	18,158	90,363	172,354	27911	12721	44644	22552	107829	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	15,366	4,844	20,601	0	6517	0	0	6517	
4.	Assam	32,559	22,762	113,650	234,983	5850	10138	16649	125176	157813	
5.	Bihar	664,710	7,286	442,586	1,345,697	524150	30746	545163	69663	1169722	
6.	Chandigarh	1,974	0	0	1,974	1090	0	0	0	1090	
7.	Chhattisgarh	15,344	49,294	19,684	85,366	2410	119426	40370	4866	167072	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	434	9	444	172	0	573	0	745	

9.	Daman and Diu	0	23	0	23	421	0	0	421	
10.	Delhi	35,654	0	42,295	124,022	22185	5788	24041	33070	85084
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	16,896	33,844	85,331	162,355	69721	30155	38670	20761	159308
13.	Haryana	43,412	0	37,273	107,205	4023	35997	684	3175	43879
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,049	0	1,402	2,451	0	0	0	2176	2176
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1,401	9,691	15382	7379	4613	18094	45468
16.	Jharkhand	10,778	59,842	43,408	132,195	24438	25644	54618	35726	140426
17.	Karnataka	44,452	10,312	46,800	108,237	52769	10034	36951	22386	122139
18.	Kerala	54	5,694	8,713	15,776	5016	6343	10347	11456	33161
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	0	267
20.	Madhya Pradesh	25,732	157,877	134,714	328,692	130562	130680	135349	54361	450952
21.	Maharashtra	37,555	22,530	104,212	207,345	43454	28702	32351	40819	145326
22.	Manipur	0	7,258	4,486	12,222	0	1751	4750	537	7037

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	Meghalaya	0	12,346	130	12,655	505	16109	0	623	17237
24.	Mizoram	0	7,458	27	7,485	0	972	0	0	972
25.	Nagaland	0	6,004	2,041	8,693	0	2896	0	0	2896
26.	Odisha	37,167	307,462	85,770	435,560	109987	215994	42145	32927	401052
27.	Puducherry	0	0	717	994	0	0	0	285	285
28.	Punjab	355	4	907	1,267	63489	0	13803	14286	91578
29.	Rajasthan	220,250	248,374	511,342	1,018,326	129861	133459	260246	78298	601863
30.	Sikkim	0	462	183	647	0	535	0	0	535
31.	Tamil Nadu	18,643	0	31,775	52,876	41556	1189	10001	4783	57529
32.	Tripura	1,517	4,649	1,658	8,434	277	3037	243	961	4518
33.	Uttar Pradesh	780,493	16,940	926,183	2,769,111	560531	108833	837671	105250	1612285
34.	Uttarakhand	7,288	3,265	10,318	56,225	36611	0	44040	6143	86794
35.	West Bengal	258,835	51,656	144,503	706,713	93383	62251	8080	175524	339239
ALL INDIA		2,308,849	1,069,298	2,896,726	8,150,617	1966027	1007562	2206001	884639	6064229

Statement-IV

Percentage of Out-of-School in 2009 and in 2014

Sl. No.	States	2009		2014		Re- marks
		Out of children	%	Out of children	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1015	2.12	↑
2.	Andhra Pradesh	172354	1.41	107829	0.91	↓
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20601	10.61	6517	2.92	↓
4.	Assam	234983	4.55	157813	2.88	↓
5.	Bihar	1345697	7.15	1169722	4.95	↓
6.	Chandigarh	1974	1.18	1090	0.44	↓
7.	Chhattisgarh	85366	2.08	167072	3.75	↑
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	444	1.09	745	1.49	↑
9.	Daman and Diu	23	0.08	421	1.28	↑
10.	Gujarat	162355	1.86	159308	1.94	↑
11.	Haryana	107205	2.69	43879	1.05	↓
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2451	0.26	2176	0.21	↓
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	9691	0.54	45468	2.04	↑
14.	Jharkhand	132195	2.34	140426	2.02	↓
15.	Karnataka	108237	1.27	122139	1.49	↑
16.	Kerala	15776	0.37	33161	0.82	↑
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	267	3.67	↑
18.	Madhya Pradesh	328692	2.62	450952	3.78	↑
19.	Maharashtra	207345	1.27	145326	0.81	↓
20.	Manipur	12222	3.15	7037	1.72	↓
21.	Meghalaya	12655	3.05	17237	2.9	↓
22.	Mizoram	7485	4.71	972	0.6	↓
23.	Nagaland	8693	2.44	2896	0.9	↓

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	NCT of Delhi	124022	5	85084	3.15	↓
25.	Odisha	435560	7.02	401052	6.1	↓
26.	Puducherry	993	0.55	285	0.18	↓
27.	Punjab	1267	0.03	91578	2.28	↑
28.	Rajasthan	1018326	8.36	601863	5.02	↓
29.	Sikkim	647	0.67	535	0.58	↓
30.	Tamil Nadu	52876	0.63	57529	0.66	↑
31.	Tripura	8434	1.47	4518	0.79	↓
32.	Uttar Pradesh	2769111	7.6	1612285	3.9	↓
33.	Uttarakhand	56225	3.54	86794	5.07	↑
34.	West Bengal	706713	5.25	339239	2.45	↓

Goa is the only where there has been no Out of School Child in 2009 and 2014.

### **Review of Right to Education Act**

2374. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to review various provisions in the Right to Education Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 'no-detention' clause is under review to make promotion on the basis of minimum performance;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures proposed to better the performance of elementary education, especially in Government schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) In the 59th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE), a Sub-Committee was constituted to assess the implementation of comprehensive and continuous evaluation (CCE) in the context of 'no detention' provision in the RTE Act, 2009. The Sub-Committee has submitted its recommendations. The CABE, in its next meeting, would consider the report and take a view in the matter.



The Central Government through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has introduced several measures to improve the quality of elementary education through (i) introducing the 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat', a foundational programme to improve early reading and writing with comprehension and early mathematics; (ii) a focussed programme on strengthening Science and Maths learning at the upper primary level; (iii) sharing an exemplar on continuous comprehensive evaluation in elementary education developed by the NCERT; (iv) notifying learning outcomes by class and stage of education brought out by the NCERT; (v) conducting the 3rd round of National Achievement Surveys for Class III, V and VIII to track student learning outcomes; (vi) provide funds and technical guidance to states for annual refresher training of teachers and (vii) provide academic support to teachers and schools through Block and Cluster Resource Centres.

### **Learning levels of children in rural areas**

2375. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the learning levels of children in schools in rural areas is very low;
- (b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), conducts detailed periodic national surveys of learning achievements of children in classes—III, V and VII/VIII, across the country including rural areas in intervals of three years. Three rounds of National Learners' Achievement Surveys have been completed by the NCERT which have revealed improvements in the overall learning levels in various subjects in these classes, even though learning levels remain low.

### **Review of RMSA**

2376. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been reviewed recently;
- (b) if so, the details of the review done;
- (c) the findings made in the review; and

(d) the suggestions made in these findings?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The implementation of RMSA is regularly reviewed by the Government of India, through six monthly Joint Review Missions (JRM), by a group of experts in the field of education and education related areas, both from India and from external development agencies, the World Bank and Department for International Development, United Kingdom.

(b) The last such JRM was conducted from 4th to 12th August, 2014 with the objective of reviewing progress in the implementation of the RMSA and, with a particular focus on assessing institutional capacities, Planning and Financial Management, information and communication technology based interventions and in-service support to teachers.

(c) The review highlighted *inter alia*, the need for synergies with 'locally based teacher training institutions' to augment institutional capacities as also to address quality of in-service support to teachers, to promote sharing and use of data in Planning and strengthening of existing State management structures to ensure effective utilization of resources.

(d) Suggestions based on the review include preparation of 3 year plans for quality improvement by the States, review and strengthening of core staffing structure and use of real time data for decision making at all levels.

#### **State specific education system**

2377. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recognizes that school education has to be state specific in order to maintain and protect social, cultural and geo-physical identities of people in various parts of the country;

(b) whether it was with this objective that originally education was included in the State list;

(c) whether, for this reason, any national policy on school education should provide only guidelines for curriculum; and

(d) whether the committee constituted by the Ministry should be advised to work within such contours?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The Constitutional Amendment of 1976, which

included Education in the Concurrent List, was a far-reaching step whose implications — substantive, financial and administrative — required a new sharing of responsibilities between the Union Government and the States in respect of development of education. While the role and responsibilities of the States in regard to education has remained unchanged, the Union Government has accepted a larger responsibility to reinforce the national and integrative character of education, to maintain quality and standards, to study and monitor the educational requirements of the country as a whole in regard to manpower for development, cater to the needs of the research and advanced study, to look after the international aspects of education, culture and Human Resource Development and, in general, to promote excellence at all levels of the educational pyramid throughout the country.

Thereafter, Government came up with the National Policy on Education, 1986 (NPE) after a comprehensive appraisal of the then existing educational scene, followed by consultation with all stakeholders including State Governments. NPE, as modified in 1992, has been the guiding document for the policies of the Central Government in the education sector which provides for National System of Education implying that up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. The National System of Education is based on a National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 which has been accepted in most parts of the country.

Any Committee constituted by the Ministry is advised to adhere to the provisions of existing NPE.

### **Mid day meal in schools**

†2378. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE :Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Government schools, students and teachers pass their time in cooking and eating of mid-day meal only, instead of undertaking academic activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether guardians send their wards to schools just for eating mid day meal and not for studies;

(d) whether Government has conducted any survey regarding the quality of food served to students; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) The MDM Guidelines envisage that the role of the teacher is to supervise the preparation of the mid-day meal by the cook-cum-helpers and its serving to the children in an orderly manner and taste the meal before it is served to be children. As per the MDM Guidelines, there is no role for students in serving or cooking of Mid Day Meals. The Mid Day Meal Scheme benefit 10.80 crore children in 11.58 lakh schools during 2013-14. Many studies have reported that Mid Day Meal Scheme has positive impact in improvement of the educational indicators. Besides, 38 Monitoring Institutes and several Joint Review Missions consisting of experts and Government representatives conduct studies in the States on a regular basis and their findings are shared with the concerned State Government for improvements in the Scheme.

### **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Gujarat**

2379. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for failure on the part of Gujarat Government in implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan as reported by C.A.G. in Report No. 5 of the year 2014;

(b) whether Government is aware that as reported by Audit, (i) schools had no all-weather buildings, (ii) schools were without adequate class rooms and (iii) schools were without separate toilets for boys and girls etc.; and

(c) what actions are taken by the Minister in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) As reported by Government of Gujarat, there is no failure on the part of State Government in implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). All the schools in the State have all weather buildings except those in the reserved forest area, where prior permission of the forest department is required for construction of the building.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development has sanctioned 3300 Additional Classrooms, 983 boys toilets and 1967 girls toilets during 2014-15, out of which 153 works have been completed so far.

### **Poor quality of food in MDMS**

2380. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a large number of complaints concerning

serving of poor quality food to children in the schools under Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS);

(b) whether media has also reported serving of poor quality food to the children in the schools and food being cooked in unhygienic conditions;

(c) whether any norms and standards have been prescribed regarding serving of food under the scheme; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken to ensure that good quality food is served to the children in the schools, as per the prescribed standards and norms under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Government has received 31 complaints of poor quality during the calendar year 2014.

(b) The media has reported 79 cases of poor quality during the calendar year 2014.

(c) Yes, Sir, The food, norms for primary as well as upper primary children defined under Mid Day Meal Scheme are as under :

Sl. No.	Items	Quantity Per Day	
		Primary	Upper Primary
1.	Food grains ( <i>viz.</i> rice, wheat)	100 gms	150 gms
2.	Pulses	20 gms	30 gms
3.	Vegetables	50 gms	75 gms
4.	Oil and fat	5 gms	7.5 gms
5.	Salt and Condiments	As per need	As per need

(d) The following steps have been taken for effective implementation of the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS):

- (i) The Central Government has issued detailed guidelines to ensure quality, safety and hygiene under Mid Day Meal Scheme to all the States/UTs. These *inter-alia* include mandatory tasting of the meal by 2-3 adults including one teacher before it is served to children; Safe storage and supply of ingredients to schools; Procurement of pulses and ingredients of branded and Ag-mark quality and supply to schools and testing of food samples by accredited laboratories.
- (ii) Revision of cooking cost by 7.5%.
- (iii) Construction of kitchen-cum-stores in the schools to ensure safe storage of ingredients and preparation of meals in a hygienic environment.

- (iv) Provision of Central assistance @ ₹5000/- per school for procurement and replacement of kitchen devices.
- (v) Social Auditing of the Scheme has been started.
- (vi) 38 Monitoring Institutes and Joint Review Mission also monitor and suggest measures for improvement in the Scheme.
- (vii) Web enabled Management Information System for Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM-MIS) at national level for effective monitoring of the Scheme.

**Admission of children belonging to weaker sections**

2381. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Section 12(1)(c) of RTE Act, 2009 provides that, at least 25 per cent of the seats in class I shall be reserved in private unaided schools for admission to children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups, as notified;

(b) whether, so far only 13 States have admitted such children; and

(c) if so, the action taken to ensure compliance of this mandatory requirement of Section 12(1)(c) of RTE Act, 2009 by all the States/UTs to impart quality education to the most vulnerable children?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Section 12 (1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act mandates that all private un-aided schools shall admit children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighbourhood in class I (or pre-school, as the case may be), to the extent of at least 25 percent of the strength of that class and provide free and compulsory elementary education to them till its completion.

(b) 28 States have issued notification or made provision in State RTE rules, while 18 States/UTs have started admissions under section 12(1)(c).

(c) The Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework has been amended with effect from 1st April, 2014 to assist States/UTs towards reimbursement of costs incurred with respect to admission under Section 12(1) (c). The reimbursement would be based on per child cost norms notified by the State/UT concerned for classes I to VIII, subject to a maximum ceiling of 20 percent of the size of the total Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) approved for the State/UT under SSA. The reimbursement will be available to the States from 1st April, 2015 for children admitted in schools in 2014-15.

**Children not going to school**

2382. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made in respect of children not going to schools in the country under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the number of such children, State-wise; and

(c) the special efforts being made under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to send those children to schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has conducted an All India Survey to estimate number of Out of School Children (OoSC) in 2014. The findings have estimated the number of OoSC at 60.64 lakh. The State-wise details of number of estimated OoSCs are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), all States and UTs are funded for enrolment and retention of children in the 6-14 years age group by way of opening of schools in the neighbourhood, construction of additional class rooms, provision of drinking water and toilet facility, provision of additional teachers, textbooks, uniforms (for all girls and children belonging to SC, ST and BPL families in government schools) and for special training to OoSC for bridge courses to enable their eventual mainstreaming into schools.

**Statement***Children not going to school*

Sl.No.	States	No. of OoSC
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1015
2.	Andhra Pradesh	107829
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6517
4.	Assam	157813
5.	Bihar	1169722
6.	Chandigarh	1090
7.	Chhattisgarh	167072
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	745
9.	Daman and Diu	421

Sl.No.	States	No. of OoSC
10.	Delhi	85084
11.	Goa	0
12.	Gujarat	159308
13.	Haryana	43879
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2176
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	45468
16.	Jharkhand	140426
17.	Karnataka	122139
18.	Kerala	33161
19.	Lakshadweep	267
20.	Madhya Pradesh	450952
21.	Maharashtra	145326
22.	Manipur	7037
23.	Meghalaya	17237
24.	Mizoram	972
25.	Nagaland	2896
26.	Odisha	401052
27.	Puducherry	285
28.	Punjab	91578
29.	Rajasthan	601863
30.	Sikkim	535
31.	Tamil Nadu	57529
32.	Tripura	4518
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1612285
34.	Uttarakhand	86794
35.	West Bengal	339239
TOTAL		6064229



**Distance education centre of Mahatma Gandhi University**

2383. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Mahatma Gandhi University, Meghalaya is recognized by UGC;
- (b) whether the above university has got the approval of Distance Education Council (DEC) to run the distance education centres in Delhi and if so, the names of those centres;
- (c) whether YWCA, New Delhi is also an approved distance education centre of that university;
- (d) if so, whether this centre is approved for conducting the three year degree programme viz B.Sc. in Medical lab Technology of the University; and
- (e) the details of other universities and their distance education centres located in Delhi/NCR approved by DEC/DEB for the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. Mahatma Gandhi University (MGU), Meghalaya is a Private University established by an Act (No. 6 of 2011) of the State Legislature of Meghalaya. The University is included in the list of Private Universities as maintained by the University Grants Commission (UGC).

(b) No, Sir. The erstwhile Distance Education Council (DEC) and now the UGC accords recognition to Universities/Institutions only and not to their distance education centres. No such centre of the above University has been approved by DEC.

(c) No, Sir. Neither the erstwhile DEC nor the UGC has given any such approval to YWCA, New Delhi as an approved distance education centre of MGU, Meghalaya.

(d) Do not arise.

(e) As per information made available by the Distance Education Bureau of UGC, no Private Universities have been accorded approval by DEC/DEB to run B.Sc programme in Medical Lab Technology through their Distance Education Centres.

**Inclusion about North Eastern Region in Syllabus**

2384. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to include the history, culture and geography about the North-Eastern Region in the school syllabi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to make people in mainland part of the country aware about the people and culture of the region?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Contents about various aspects of the North Eastern Region have been included in the textbooks of Social Science such as History, Geography and Political Science published by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) viz History classes – VII, IX, X and XII, Geography classes: VI to XII, Political Science classes: VI, VIII to XII. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) prescribes the curricula based on NCERT textbooks. The Board has also approved the project based learning in contexts of the North East States, Value Education Kit for creating awareness and sensitivity regarding North East students, Heritage India Quiz based upon the rich heritage of the North East and Science Exhibition focused in and around the situation particular to North Eastern Region like Bio-diversity.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has advised the Universities to incorporate the followings in the university curriculum:

- I. (a) Novels/Short stories from the North East.  
(b) History of North East including personalities who participated in anti-colonial uprisings as well as freedom movement.
- II. Students from the other part of the country to spend some time in the North East so as to understand and appreciate culture of the area. Besides, regular cultural exchange between institutions in the North East and other areas be built in higher education system in the universities.

The North East Zone Cultural Centre, an autonomous body of the Ministry of Culture also organizes various programmes under its scheme namely, National Cultural Exchange Programme (NCEP) for awareness about the culture of the North Eastern Region.

### **Restructuring of school courses and curricula**

2385. SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any plans to restructure the courses and curricula of the school education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Minister has consulted with any of the stake holders regarding this?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) In the field of school education, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has been reviewing and revising the National Curriculum Framework (NCF-2005) from time to time, in order to update the same in view of the changing needs of the school education, knowledge and technology. The NCERT adopts a consultative approach, as and when such a review or revision takes place. As of now, there is no proposal to revise the NCF-2005. However, the NCERT has been updating and revising the content in textbooks from time to time. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) follows the curriculum formulated by the NCERT and has no proposal to change the structure of courses.

**Child Care Leave for lady teachers and non-teaching staff**

†2386. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a provision for providing Child Care Leave (CCL) with salary to the lady teachers and non-teaching lady staff for taking care of their children below the age of eighteen in the central universities;

(b) whether the women working in central universities have availed of this scheme of the Government;

(c) whether salary is paid under CCL without other facilities; and

(d) whether their annual increment is withheld; and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. University Grants Commission *vide* its letter No. 20-1/2008(CU) dated 23.12.2008 circulated the O.M. No. 13018/2/2008-Estt.(L) dated 11.09.2008 of Department of Personnel and Training to all Central Universities for implementation of Child Care Leave (CCL) in Central Universities.

(c) CCL to Women employee is being paid with full salary as per rules provided by the Government of India.

(d) Annual increment is not being withheld during CCL and it is being allowed on notional basis if due during CCL, as per rules.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Financial assistance for remedial coaching**

2387. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UGC provides financial assistance for remedial coaching to SC/ST students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of SC/ST students who are getting benefits from such programmes and such coaching facilities;

(d) the details of the number of students who failed to get through, even after such coaching; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that in order to enable students belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs)/Other Backward Classes (Non-creamy layer)/Minority communities, who need remedial coaching to come up to the level necessary for pursuing higher studies efficiently and to reduce their failure and drop-out rate, it has been providing financial assistance to Universities and Colleges for conducting special classes outside the regular time table. Such assistance is provided under the UGC Coaching Schemes for SC/ST/OBC (Non-Creamy Layer) and Minority Students for Universities and Colleges. Financial assistance of ₹5 Lakhs, for non-recurring items, as one time grant and ₹7 Lakhs per annum, for recurring items, is provided to Universities under the scheme. Colleges are eligible to receive ₹5 Lakhs, for non-recurring items, as one time grant and ₹2 Lakhs per annum, for recurring items, under the scheme. The details of these Schemes are available at [http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/1910509\\_Guidelines-for-Coaching-Schemes-university.pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/1910509_Guidelines-for-Coaching-Schemes-university.pdf) and [http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/2722093\\_Guidelines-for-Coaching-Schemes-college.pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/2722093_Guidelines-for-Coaching-Schemes-college.pdf) respectively.

During the year 2012-13, the UGC has released a grant of ₹73.24 crores to 4254 Colleges under these schemes.

(c) to (e) As per the guidelines, each University/College is required to maintain attendance registers for all candidates enrolled for coaching classes as well as subject wise result of tests and other evaluation. The Coordinators of the programme in the concerned Higher Educational Institutions maintain the appraisal report of the implementation of these schemes and the UGC has constituted a Standing Committee to review their implementation.

**Qualitative reforms in higher education**

†2388. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a need of qualitative reforms in the higher education system in the country, in view of the international norms and Government is taking initiatives in this direction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to make private sector participate in those initiatives; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Improvement of quality and development of higher education is a continuous process. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has taken various measures for educational reforms, such as the introduction of the semester system, the regular updating of curricula and Choice Based Credit Systems (CBCS), etc. The UGC has issued the UGC Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, Regulation, 2010 for improving the standard of teaching in Indian universities. It has also issued the Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions, Regulations, 2012 whereby all eligible higher Educational institutions are required to get themselves accredited.

The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has informed that in order to promote quality of technical education, it has introduced various schemes such as Faculty Development Programme, Visiting Professorship, National Faculty in Engineering and Technology with Industrial Collaboration (NAFETIC), Quality Improvement Programme etc. It has also issued the Mandatory Accreditation of all Programs/Courses in Technical Education Institutions, University Departments and Institutions Deemed to be Universities imparting Technical Education Regulations, 2014 which makes it mandatory for each technical education institutions, university departments and institutions Deemed to be Universities imparting technical education to get all its programs/courses accredited.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), the overall quality of existing State higher educational institutions is sought to be improved by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and adoption of accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework. Certain academic, administrative and governance reforms are a precondition for receiving funding under RUSA.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Human Resource Development has constituted a Council for Industry and Higher Education Collaboration (CIHEC) headed by HRD Minister, with representatives from Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIIT) and industry including industry associations such as Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM) and Progress Harmony and Development Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI); private industry and Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs). CIHEC is envisioned to serve as a professional stakeholder group and identify issues and opportunities and facilitate development of strategies and innovative instruments of collaboration between Industry and Academia.

Under RUSA, participating States are permitted to mobilize 50% of the State contribution of funding through Public-Private Partnerships, Corporate Social Responsibility funds, philanthropic contributions etc.

#### **Funds to Madhya Pradesh for MDMS**

†2389. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Madhya Pradesh Government for the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) during the last five years;

(b) whether the State Government has followed the norms prescribed by the Central Government while spending the funds;

(c) whether Government is aware of this fact that poor quality of porridge and other nutrition meals are being served in Government schools; and

(d) if so, the details of action to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The funds allocated by Government of Madhya Pradesh for the Mid Day Meal Scheme including Central share during the last five years are as under:

Year	Releases (₹ in lakhs)	
	Central share	State share
2009-10	61040.69	15519.08
2010-11	65781.84	17385.18
2011-12	76704.43	24991.59
2012-13	79048.11	23466.09
2013-14	81863.87	23307.11
2014-15 (till date)	44073.56	12773.60

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Five complaints regarding serving of poor quality meals in Madhya Pradesh were received during last 3 years. Of these, four were based on reports in the print media and one based on specific written complaint. These were forwarded to the State Government for taking remedial measures.

#### **Irregularities in NIT' Jalandhar**

2390. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plight of NIT' Jalandhar is in shambles in view of large scale irregularities in the institute;

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

(c) what efforts have been put in place to bring back the institute to its past glory?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar (Punjab) is one of the thirty National Institutes of Technology (NITs) governed by the provisions of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (NITSER) Act, 2007 and First Statutes framed under the Act. Necessary actions are taken on the complaints alleging irregularities as per provisions of the NITSER Act, 2007, First Statutes and other prevalent instructions issued from time to time. The President of India in his capacity as the Visitor of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar NIT – Jalandhar has constituted a Committee to review the work and progress of the Institute and to hold inquiries into the affairs thereof in accordance with the provisions under Section 9 (2) of the NITSER Act, 2007. The Committee has submitted its report.

**Release of official portrait of Thiruvalluvar**

2391. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the 50th Anniversary of the creation and release of the official portrait of Thiruvalluvar is being celebrated this year; and

(b) what is Government doing to propagate and observe the teachings and the official portrait of Thiruvalluvar in Northern parts of the country to strengthen national integration?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has incorporated messages of the great thinker Saint Thiruvalluvar in the textbook of Communicative Sanskrit for Class X, published by the CBSE. The textbook is prescribed to all the schools offering Sanskrit across the country, including North India. In addition, the CBSE is scheduled to organize an online essay competition to celebrate the life and works of Thiruvalluvar across the country.

**Science labs in schools of Maharashtra**

2392. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most Government Senior Secondary Schools in Maharashtra do not have decent Science labs which is affecting the science stream;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government proposes to take to set up decent Science labs in all Government schools of the State within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per UDISE 2013-14, in Maharashtra, 42.33% of higher secondary schools have Physics labs of which 74.72% are fully equipped. 42.37 % of higher secondary schools have Chemistry labs of which 74.98% are fully equipped and 41.02% of higher secondary schools have Biology labs of which 75.31% are fully equipped.

(c) Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, on the basis of proposals received from States/UTs, funds are provisioned for construction of Science labs as part of establishment of new secondary schools and as part of strengthening of



existing Government secondary schools. Funds are also provided for purchase of science kits for Government secondary schools.

### **Residential complex for model schools in Chhattisgarh**

†2393. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 74 model schools are being run at various blocks in Chhattisgarh, in which constructions of residential complex for boys and girls and staffs are not approved;

(b) whether, as per part (a) above, it would be approved by the centre during the year 2014-15;

(c) whether approval for residential model schools at the tribal blocks in the naxal areas of Chhattisgarh is required from the Central Government; and

(d) whether approval for girls' hostels at remaining 28 blocks in naxal areas of Chhattisgarh would be accorded ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per the norms of the Model School Scheme, construction of 74 Model Schools has been approved by the Ministry in each of the Educationally Backward Block of Chhattisgarh. Construction of residential complex for boys and girls and staff is not covered under the norms of the Model School Scheme.

(c) With the objective to provide quality middle and high level education to Scheduled Tribe students in remote areas, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, provides for setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) in States and UTs .

(d) As per the norms of Girls' Hostel Scheme, construction of 74 Girls' Hostels has been approved by the Ministry in each of the Educationally Backward Block of Chhattisgarh.

### **Prefabricated porta cabins under SSA in Chhattisgarh**

†2394. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Class I to VIII are allowed in 60 prefabricated porta cabin buildings under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in Chhattisgarh; and

(b) whether the Central Government would accord approval for upgrading it to the secondary school with residential facility?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has approved the construction of 90 previously approved new secondary schools, strengthening of 125 existing secondary schools and construction of 67 teacher's residential quarters using pre-fabricated structures for the year 2014-15.

### **Appointment of Chairman of NITs**

2395. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the procedure and norms for appointment to the post of Chairman of National Institutes of Technology (NITs);

(b) whether irregularities have been reported in appointment of Chairman of Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology (VNIT), Nagpur and disregarding the names sent by the panel, only one name was sent for approval;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government would initiate enquiry into the appointment of Chairman of VNIT;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The President of India is the Visitor of the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) as per Section 9 (1) of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (NITSER) Act, 2007. The Visitor nominates the Chairperson, Board of Governors of NITs in accordance with the provisions under Section 11 (a) of the NITSER Act, 2007.

(b) to (f) No Sir. The nomination of Chairperson, Board of Governors, Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology (VNIT), Nagpur has been made by the Visitor in consonance with the provisions of the NITSER Act, 2007.

**Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyaan**

2396. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched the Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyaan (RAA);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the purpose behind launching it;
- (c) the detailed contours, if chalked out, of the Abhiyaan;
- (d) whether additional funds have been allocated/likely to be allocated for its implementation and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the other steps taken by Government to implement the Abhiyaan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) The Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyaan (RAA) envisages to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom, activities and processes. It seeks to create curiosity, excitement and spirit of innovation and exploration amongst school children, by encouraging higher education institutions to assist secondary and elementary schools in the study of Science and Mathematics.

The RAA would conduct activities by using funds of the existing schemes and institutions of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

**Guidelines on choice based credit system**

2397. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the University Grants Commission has come up with guidelines on choice based credit system;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to accrue to the students as a result of issue of the said guidelines;
- (c) whether UGC has directed the Vice-Chancellors of all the universities to implement the guidelines from the next academic session;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the universities who have already adopted them; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government/UGC to ensure that all universities adopt the system?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has framed guidelines for adoption of Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS) for all undergraduate and postgraduate level degree, diploma and certificate programmes under the credit system awarded by Central, State and Deemed to be Universities. The details of the guidelines are available at [http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdf/news/9555132\\_Guidelines.pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdf/news/9555132_Guidelines.pdf). The CBCS will enable students to take courses of their choice, learn at their own pace, undergo additional courses and acquire more than the required credits, and adopt an interdisciplinary approach to learning. The CBCS guidelines also provide for standardized Letter Grades, corresponding Grade Points, uniform method for calculation of Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) and a consolidated Transcript Format to indicate a student's performance in each semester. The grading system is considered to be better than the conventional marks system and hence it has been followed in the top institutions in India and abroad. Adoption of grading system will facilitate seamless mobility of students across the institutions within and across countries and also enable employers to assess the performance of students.

(c) to (e) The UGC has circulated these guidelines to the Vice-Chancellors of all universities and requested them to introduce this system from the academic year 2015-16. The details of adoption of the guidelines are not centrally maintained in the UGC. The UGC has indicated in the guidelines that it is desirable that Higher Educational Institutions move to CBCS and implement the grading system.

#### ***Ad-hoc teachers in Central Universities***

2398. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any guideline issued by UGC regarding maximum percentage of appointment of *ad-hoc* teachers in Central Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of Central Universities and their colleges where guidelines of UGC in this regard have been violated along with the penal action taken for violation, university-wise and college-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) University Grants Commission (UGC) has not issued

any guidelines regarding maximum percentage of appointment of ad hoc teachers in Central Universities. However, as per UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010 teachers should be appointed on contract basis only when it is absolutely necessary and when the student-teacher ratio does not satisfy the laid down norms. In any case, the number of such appointments should not exceed 10% of the total number of faculty positions in a Central University.

UGC has informed that they do not maintain the data relating to appointment of *ad-hoc* teachers.

### **Violence in BHU**

2399. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether incident of violence has taken place in Banaras Hindu University (BHU) during the third week of November, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of students who have been injured;

(c) whether students who have been brutally beaten up were paid compensation;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government has inquired into the incident of violence in BHU and has fixed responsibility for atrocities on students by university administration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Incident of violence took place in Banaras Hindu University (BHU) on 20.11.2014 and 21.11.2014. As informed by BHU, on 20.11.2014 some students protesting the process of election of Students' Council closed the main gate of the University and sat there on *dharna* bringing the traffic through the main gate to a standstill. When all efforts to persuade them failed, police force was used just to disperse them.

(c) and (d) Nature of injuries of the students who attended casualty OPD of the Hospital of the University was simple excepting the case of one student who was brought with lacerated cut injury scalp. Contrary to the rumours spread by some

people, no firing inflicting bullet injury took place inside BHU Campus. Two students were brought with fire arm injuries on 21.11.2014 out of whom one later expired; however, the place of the incident in their cases was outside BHU Campus. All the injured students brought to the hospital of the University were given treatment free of cost.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. However, the University has constituted a one man Inquiry Committee headed by a former judge of Allahabad High Court to look into the entire incident.

### **Cases of food poisoning under mid-day meal scheme**

2400. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the death toll of children have increased due to food poisoning under the mid day meal scheme;

(b) if so, how many deaths have been registered in the last three years;

(c) the details thereof, State-wise, and

(d) the details of remedies initiated?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) No, Sir. After the unfortunate tragic incident in Bihar on 16th July, 2013, in which 23 children died after taking mid-day meals at Navsarjit Government Primary School, Gandaman, Block Masrakh, District Chhapra, Bihar, no other case of deaths have been reported by any State/UT due to food poisoning in mid-day meal. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued detailed guidelines on 22nd July, 2013 regarding safety, quality, hygiene and testing of meals to all State Governments/UTs.

### **Increase in private professional institutions**

2401. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of private professional institutions are surpassing Government and Government aided professional institutions;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the data of private and Government professional institutions, State-wise;

(d) whether Government intends to increase the number of Government and Government aided professional institutions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, at present the number of private professional institutions are more than the Government and Government aided professional institutions in the country. The main reason for more private professional institutions is that the number of students opting for professional courses is growing and all of them do not get admission in Government and Government aided professional institutions. Therefore, due to growing requirement of seats in professional courses, the number of private professional institutions is increasing.

(c) The State-wise number of Government/Government aided professional institutions and private institutions are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The Government opens various Government and Government aided professional institutions in various parts of the country from time to time keeping in view the requirement. The Government has decided to set-up five new Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) at Jammu, Chhattisgarh, Tirupati, Goa and Kerala and six Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) in Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Odisha, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Bihar.

### ***Statement***

#### *Increase in Private Professional Institutions*

#### *State-wise list of AICTE approved public and private professional institutions in the country (2014-15)*

Sl.No.	State	Govt./Govt. aided Institutes	Private Institutes
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	158	1505
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	1
4.	Assam	25	10
5.	Bihar	35	35
6.	Chandigarh	8	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	40	71
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0
10.	Delhi	23	53
11.	Goa	9	8

Sl.No.	State	Govt./Govt. aided Institutes	Private Institutes
12.	Gujarat	69	343
13.	Haryana	42	408
14.	Himachal Pradesh	19	59
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	24	18
16.	Jharkhand	22	35
17.	Karnataka	182	561
18.	Kerala	107	232
19.	Madhya Pradesh	82	430
20.	Maharashtra	121	1394
21.	Manipur	2	0
22.	Meghalaya	3	3
23.	Mizoram	3	0
24.	Nagaland	1	0
25.	Odisha	40	250
26.	Puducherry	11	20
27.	Punjab	49	327
28.	Rajasthan	61	383
29.	Sikkim	2	1
30.	Tamil Nadu	126	1219
31.	Tripura	7	1
32.	Uttar Pradesh	147	903
33.	Uttarakhand	49	112
34.	West Bengal	75	162
GRAND TOTAL		1551	8547

### Discontinuation of MDMS

†2402. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to discontinue the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), being run in the schools;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) if so, the details of reasons on the basis of which it has been decided to discontinue this scheme;

(c) whether, due to discontinuation of this scheme, 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' campaign of the Government would be adversely affected, and if not, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is contemplating to launch another scheme in place of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

### **Abuse of children by teachers**

2403. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has an assessment of the number of cases in which children were physically abused by their teachers in Government-run schools during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to bring stringent law to deal with cases of child abuse particularly against school officials and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of schools that have formed corporal punishment monitoring cells; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that all schools have a corporal punishment monitoring cells?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The management of most Government schools is the responsibility of State/UT Governments. The Government has issued guidelines under Section 35 of RTE Act on safety and security of children in schools including prevention of physical abuse. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) being a national school education board has also made several provisions in its affiliation Bye-Laws to prevent violence and sexual abuse in affiliated schools.

(c) and (d) Corporal punishment is prohibited under Section 17 (1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Section 17 (2) of the Act also provides that whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be liable to disciplinary action under the service rules applicable to such persons. Government has issued an Advisory to State/UT Governments for eliminating Corporal Punishment in schools.

**Literacy rate**

2404. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the current literacy rate in the country, State-wise and gender-wise;
- (b) the details of the expenditure sanctioned and incurred on National Literacy Mission during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) the achievements made, so far, under the said scheme;
- (d) whether Government proposes to provide special assistance to the States which are below national average and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to improve the level of literacy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) A statement indicating the current literacy rate in the country, State/gender-wise, as per the Census, 2011, is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) A State-wise statement indicating funds sanctioned during the last three years and the current year and expenditure incurred upto September, 2014 under the Saakshar Bharat Scheme, the new variant of the National Literacy Mission is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The scheme has been sanctioned in the rural areas of 393 low female literacy districts in 26 States and 1 UT; over 1.52 lakh Adult Education Centers have been set up; 2.47 million persons have been trained as voluntary teachers; 35.2 million primers in different Indian languages and dialects have been produced and distributed; 3.92 crore learners appeared for basic literacy assessment tests; and 2.86 crore learners have been certified as literates till date.

(d) The Saakshar Bharat Scheme is specifically focused on districts with low levels of adult female literacy.

(e) The Government have enacted The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE) and launched Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, to raise the literacy level, in the age group of 6-14 years and 15 years and above, respectively in the country. The scheme has been further extended for the Twelfth Plan period ending March 2017 with a target to raise the literacy levels to 80 percent and reduce the gender gap to 10 percentile points, besides bridging regional disparities.

**Statement-I**

*Literacy rate in the country, State/Gender-wise, as per the Census 2011*

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Literacy Rate		
		Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
	India	72.98	80.88	64.63
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.02	74.88	59.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.38	72.55	57.70
3.	Assam	72.19	77.85	66.27
4.	Bihar	61.80	71.20	51.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	70.28	80.27	60.24
6.	Goa	88.70	92.65	84.66
7.	Gujarat	78.03	85.75	69.68
8.	Haryana	75.55	84.06	65.94
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82.80	89.53	75.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.16	76.75	56.43
11.	Jharkhand	66.41	76.84	55.42
12.	Karnataka	75.36	82.47	68.08
13.	Kerala	94.00	96.11	92.07
14.	Madhya Pradesh	69.32	78.73	59.24
15.	Maharashtra	82.34	88.38	75.87
16.	Manipur	76.94	83.58	70.26
17.	Meghalaya	74.43	75.95	72.89
18.	Mizoram	91.33	93.35	89.27
19.	Nagaland	79.55	82.75	76.11
20.	Odisha	72.87	81.59	64.01
21.	Punjab	75.84	80.44	70.73
22.	Rajasthan	66.11	79.19	52.12
23.	Sikkim	81.42	86.55	75.61
24.	Tamil Nadu	80.09	86.77	73.44
25.	Tripura	87.22	91.53	82.73

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	67.68	77.28	57.18
27.	Uttarakhand	78.82	87.40	70.01
28.	West Bengal	76.26	81.69	70.54
29.	A and N Islands	86.63	90.27	82.43
30.	Chandigarh	86.05	89.99	81.19
31.	D and N Haveli	76.24	85.17	64.32
32.	Daman and Diu	87.10	91.54	79.55
33.	Lakshadweep	91.85	95.56	87.95
34.	NCT of Delhi	86.21	90.94	80.76
35.	Puducherry	85.85	91.26	80.67

***Statement-II***

*The details of year-wise Central share released and expenditure incurred under Saakshar Bharat Programme*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Central share released				Expenditure reported by SLMA's since 2009-10 upto 30.9.2014
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 till 2.12.2014	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6454.92	11605.83	6921.76	3432	25584.52
2.	Telangana				3432	22357.45
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2260.53	0.00	1417.84	135.94	5011.76
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	1620.00	913.5	3361.84
5.	Bihar	37.63	703.88	6226.09	3930	18793.60
6.	Chhasttisgarh	2867.51	9347.20	1875.00	0	19014.95
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	22.66
8.	Gujarat	1440.12	925.12	0.00	0	3258.24
9.	Haryana	511.12	0.00	0.00	0	2775.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	71.62	269.84	0.00	156	568.03
11.	Jharkhand	46.41	2581.46	0.00	0	468.31
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	887.24	0.00	0.00	0	540.18
13.	Karnataka	0.00	4011.44	1575.19	0	11025.33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2817.61	0.00	0.00	2496	4428.52
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	3375	2142.60
16.	Manipur	474.84	0.00	274.48	0	1039.22
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	393.74
18.	Nagaland	119.81	327.10	198.00	0	657.18
19.	Odisha	964.37	1512.12	228.16	0	1190.31
20.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	52.28
21.	Rajasthan	8111.11	0.00	4017.00	3215.54	16471.00
22.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	66.80	0	112.85
23.	Tamil Nadu	155.74	1375.04	2597.40	0	6783.07
24.	Tripura	0.00	123.82	0.00	0	222.80
25.	Uttar Pradesh	15542.09	0.00	0.00	3978	17971.00
26.	Uttarakhand	2841.73	547.53	1563.12	781.88	7065.62
27.	West Bengal	0.00	2952.05	72.13	916.5	4799.51
		45604.4	36282.43	28652.97	26762.36	176112.18

#### **Under utilization of primary school funds by North Eastern States**

2405. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of funds allocated for primary schools, secondary and technical education, remained unutilized or re-appropriated in North Eastern States including Sikkim during 2012-13 and 2013-14;

(b) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for diversion, non-appropriation and re-appropriation of such funds?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Central funds to States including Sikkim under schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) are released taking into consideration the unspent balance, pace of expenditure, release of matching State share etc. The Status of funds allocated and expenditure incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 under SSA and RMSA and Technical Education is as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Name of Scheme	2012-13		2013-14	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
SSA	251933.00	251933.00	266008.00	239264.25
RMSA	34826.00	34826.00	26714.00	19010.00
Technical Education	67877.00	61377.00	85342.00	85117.00

Shortfall in allocation to NER States is transferred to Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) for NER States.

#### **Enrolment, retention and drop out of children with disability**

2406. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any reliable data on the enrolment, retention and drop-out rates of the children with disability at all levels of education, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many private recognized schools in Delhi have implemented the Delhi High Court's September, 2012 order for appointment of Special Education and making buildings barrier free, so as to provide access to persons with disability; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure implementation of the orders in all schools in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 25.03 lakh Children with Special Needs (CWSN) are enrolled at elementary level, under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). 2.11 lakh CWSN are enrolled at secondary level under Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS). The data regarding retention and dropouts of CWSN is not maintained.

(b) and (c) The Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi has reported that except a few schools, all the unaided private recognized schools under Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi have implemented the Delhi High Court's order dated September 2012 by making the buildings barrier free so as to provide access to persons with disability. Further, 290 schools have appointed Special Educators. Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi has issued directions on 19th February, 2013 to all unaided private recognized schools to appoint Special Educators.

### **Kendriya Vidyalayas in Rajasthan**

†2407. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and locations of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) being run in Rajasthan and the details thereof;

(b) whether the Central Government proposes to set up new KVs in the State and if so, the locations and the number of KVs to be set up; and

(c) whether Central Government has reserved some seats for the admission of the children of the employees of the State Government in KVs and if so, the number thereof and if not, whether Government intends to reserve some percentage of seats for them; the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) At present there are 64 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the State of Rajasthan. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) During the year 2013-2014 the Government had sanctioned 54 new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) under Civil/Defence sector across the country, out of which 05 were in the State of Rajasthan at Jaisindhar, Hanumangarh, Bundi, Dausa and Jalore.

(c) In all the civil sector Kendriya Vidyalayas, where the land is provided by the State Government, 05 seats in each section of class I and 10 seats in all other classes put together are reserved every year for the children of State Government employees.

### **Statement**

*List indicating the locations of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the State of Rajasthan (as on 28.11.2014)*

Sl.No.	Location of K.V.	Sl.No.	Location of K.V.
1.	Ajmer No. I (CRPF)	3.	Alwar
2.	Ajmer No. II (CRPF)	4.	Anoopgarh (BSF)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	Location of K.V.	Sl.No.	Location of K.V.
5.	Banswara	32.	BSF Campus Raisinghnagar
6.	Baran	33.	Khetri Nagar, Distt. Jhunjhunu
7.	Beawar, Ajmer	34.	Deogarh, Distt. Rajsamand
8.	Bharatpur	35.	Bsf Khajuwala, Distt. Bikaner
9.	Bhilwara	36.	Inderpura, Distt. Jhunjhunu
10.	Churu	37.	Jalore, Distt. Jalore
11.	Dabla (BSF)	38.	Tonk, Distt Tonk
12.	Deoli (CISF)	39.	Banar
13.	Gangapur City	40.	Bikaner No. I (Sagar Road)
14.	Jaipur No. I (Bajaj Nagar)	41.	Bikaner No. II (Jaisalmer Road)
15.	Jaipur No. III (MREC)	42.	Bikaner No. III Nal (AFS)
16.	Jaipur No.V (Mansarovar)	43.	Itarana
17.	Jaipur No.VI (Pratap Nagar) (Sec. III)	44.	Jaipur No. II (Cantt)
18.	Jhalawar	45.	Jaipur No.IV (Khatipura)
19.	Jhunjhunu	46.	Jaisalmer (AFS)
20.	Jodhpur (BSF)	47.	Jalipa Cantt
21.	Karauli	48.	Jodhpur No. I (AFS)
22.	Kota No.II	49.	Jodhpur No. I (Army)
23.	Mountabu (CRPF)	50.	Jodhpur No. II (AFS)
24.	Phulera	51.	Jodhpur No. II (Army)
25.	Pokhran (Bsf)	52.	Kota No. I
26.	Sawai Madhopur	53.	Lalgarh Jattan
27.	Sikar	54.	Nasirabad
28.	Udaipur No. I (Pratap Nagar)	55.	Shri Ganga Nagar Cantt
29.	Dungar Pur	56.	Suratgarh No. I (AFS)
30.	Chittorgarh	57.	Suratgarh No. II (AFS)
31.	BSF Ramgarh, Distt. Jaisalmer	58.	Suratgarh No. II (Cantt)



Sl.No.	Location of K.V.	Sl.No.	Location of K.V.
59.	Udaipur No. II	62.	Avikanagar (SWRI)
60.	Uttarlai	63.	Suratgarh STPS
61.	Anta (AGPP)	64.	Chhabra Thermal Power Project

### **Inclusive education for disabled girls and women**

2408. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what measures Government has taken to ensure inclusive education at all levels specifically for girls and women with disabilities;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to include inclusive education as an integral part of core teacher training curricula for all teachers, in both urban and rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), States and UT's are assisted to enrol children with special needs (CWSN) in schools, through early identification, assessment camps, distribution of aids and appliances, appropriate teaching learning equipments, training of teachers in inclusive strategies, barrier free school infrastructure as well as home based learning methods. As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2013-14, 25.03 lakh CWSN are enrolled in schools which included 10.71 lakh girls with special needs. 2.06 lakh CWSN including 91318 girls with severe profound disabilities are being covered under home based education. Besides, 6887 girls with special needs are covered through Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas in educationally backward blocks.

At the secondary level, CWSN are provided assistance under the Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) component of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). Girls with disabilities, in addition to availing facilities under other scheme components for girls' education, are given an additional stipend @200 per month per girl child at the secondary level. The Government has also introduced the Saksham Scholarship Scheme to provide encouragement and support to 1000 differently abled students to pursue technical education in a year.

(b) and (c) All schemes for school education development include training modules for gender sensitization and inclusive education as part of the annual refresher training of inservice teachers. In addition, specialized training to handle teaching learning practices with children of different types of disabilities are also under taken.

**New solar energy policy**

2409. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated new 'Solar Energy Policy' to initiate participation of consumer as producer by putting solar panels in every rooftop as Germany encourages its citizens; and

(b) if so, whether any project facilitation is made for generation of solar panels in "Make in India" category and specifically in solar resource rich Sivaganga district in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing 'Grid Connected Rooftop and Small Solar Power Plants Programme' for installation of grid connected roof top solar systems from 1 kWp to 500 kWp capacity in residential, commercial, institutional and industrial buildings. The programme has a provision of Central Financial Assistance of ₹24 per watt capacity of the system to encourage consumer for installation of solar rooftop systems.

So far, 12 States have formulated solar energy policy to encourage installation of solar rooftop systems by the consumers.

Government of India is encouraging manufacturing of solar panels in India by giving duty concessions for inputs and reserving some quantities for made in India solar cells and module in tenders in Government of India Schemes.

(b) The Solar Policy announced by Tamil Nadu Government. It intends to promote integrated solar generation and manufacturing parks which will house the entire eco-system for solar manufacturing including wafer, cell and module making, and balance of system components (BOS) manufacturing. Provision for tax incentives as per the Tamil Nadu Industrial Policy is provided to attract investors from India and abroad. The policy encourages growth of local manufacturing of solar components and ancillaries. The facilities offered in the Solar Policy are applicable for all the districts in Tamil Nadu.

**Encouragement to non-conventional energy sector**

2410. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-conventional energy sector is not getting the required encouragement;

(b) whether any tax rebate for the corporate houses in this sector is under consideration;

(c) with which countries talks for exchange of technology in this sector are going on; and

(d) whether export is also being done or it has better prospects in future and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been making serious efforts in promoting renewable in various sectors including corporate houses. Various fiscal and financial incentives such as Accelerated Depreciation (AD), capital and/or interest subsidy, tax holiday for 10 years, Generation Based Incentive (GBI), etc.

(c) and (d) Collaborative research and development projects in various areas of renewable energy have been taken up involving institutions in USA, Germany, Spain and Denmark. Indian renewable energy industries are exporting solar photovoltaic modules, wind turbines, hydro turbines, biomass boilers and turbines, biomass gasifiers, etc. to several countries worldwide.

### **Generation of solar energy in Rajasthan**

†2411. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of solar energy companies in Rajasthan that have been allotted land during the last ten years;

(b) whether all companies have started generating solar energy, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government would give recommendation to Rajasthan Government for cancelling the allotment of land of those companies which have not started working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The details are given in Statement (See below).

(c) State Government is free to take decision in this regard as land allotment is being made under the State Government's own rules and policies.

**Statement***Details of land allotment to solar energy projects in Rajasthan and the commissioning status of the projects*

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Date of Land Allotment	District	Tehsil	Name of Village	Total Area	Capacity (MW)	Commercial operation Date (CoD)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	M/s Rays Power Pvt. Ltd. Jaipur	15.02.2011	Jaisalmer	Pokaran	Bonada	15.09 Bigha	1	14.02.2012
2.	M/s Basant Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	22.02.2011	Jaisalmer	Pokaran	Raj Mathai	21.12 Bigha	1	13.01.2012
3.	M/s Maharashtra Seamless Ltd.	29.04.2011	Jaisalmer	Pokaran	Pokaran	110.00 Bigha	5	07.01.2012
4.	M/s Precision Technik Pvt. Ltd.	05.05.2011	Jaisalmer	Pokaran	Nokh	94.15 Bigha	5	22.03.2012
5.	M/s Godawari Green Energy Ltd.	13.05.2011	Jaisalmer	Pokaran	Nokh	919.05 Bigha	50	19.06.2013
6.	M/s Rajasthan Sun Technique Pvt. Ltd.	23.06.2011	Jaisalmer	Pokaran	Dhursar	2100.00 Bigha	100	17.11.2014
7.	M/s Dahanu Solar Power Pvt. Ltd. Jaipur	12.10.2011	Jaisalmer	Pokaran	Dhursar	864.8 Bigha	40	31.03.2012
8.	M/s Corporate Ispat Alloys Ltd.	24.05.2011	Jaisalmer	Pokaran	Nokh	1158.10 Bigha	50	To be commissioned

9.	M/s Asian Aero-Edu Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	30.05.2011	Jaisalmer	Fatehgarh	Fatehgarh	21.12 Bigha	1	02.12.2012
10.	M/s KVK Energy Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	18.05.2011	Jaisalmer	Nachna	Askandra	370 ha	100	To be commissioned
11.	M/s Lanco Solar Pvt. Ltd.	15.04.2011	Jaisalmer	Pokaran	Lathi	15.09 Bigha	1	16.09.2011
12.	M/s Saidham Overseas Pvt. Ltd.	18.05.2011	Jaisalmer	Nachna	Askandra	17.5 ha	5	30.01.2012
13.	M/s Vasavi Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	18.05.2011	Jaisalmer	Nachna	Askandra	17.5 ha	5	02.02.2012
14.	M/s DDE Renewable Energy Pvt. Ltd.	18.05.2011	Jaisalmer	Nachna	Askandra	17.5 ha	5	14.02.2012
15.	M/s Finehope Allied Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	18.05.2011	Jaisalmer	Nachna	Askandra	17.5 ha	5	07.02.2012
16.	M/s Diwakar Solar Project Pvt. Ltd.	18.05.2011	Jaisalmer	Nachna	Askandra	370 ha	100	To be commissioned
17.	M/s Khaya Solar Power Project Pvt. Ltd.	18.05.2011	Jaisalmer	Nachna	Askandra	17.5 ha	5	28.1.2012
18.	M/s Newton Solar Pvt. Ltd.	18.05.2011	Jaisalmer	Nachna	Askandra	17.5 ha	5	09.02.2012
19.	M/s Electromech Maritech Pvt. Ltd.	18.05.2011	Jaisalmer	Nachna	Askandra	17.5 ha	5	01.02.2012
20.	M/s Punj Llyod Solar Ltd. (M/s Punj Llyod Ltd. Gurgaon)	12.05.2011	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Bap	156.25 Bigha	5	08.01.2012
21.	M/s OPG Energy Pvt. Ltd.	25.02.2010	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Bap	77 Bigha	5	13.10.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	M/s Astonfield Solar Rajasthan P. Ltd.	19.09.2009	Jodhpur	Osiyan	Betwasia	462.15 Bigha	5	15.10.2011
23.	M/s Comet Power Pvt. Ltd. (M/s Videocon Industries Ltd.)	29.07.2009	Jodhpur	Osiyan	Betwasia	93 Bigha	5	14.10.2011
24.	M/s AES Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	24.02.2010	Jodhpur	Osiyan	Tinwari	185 Bigha	5	15.10.2011
25.	M/s Moser Baer Photovoltaic Ltd. Noida	24.02.2010	Jodhpur	Osiyan	Tinwari	566.05 Bigha	5	20.11.2011
26.	M/s Conflux Infratech Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi	29.03.2011	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Khirwa	3.5 ha	1	16.03.2012
27.	M/s Zamil New Delhi Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	04.04.2011	Jodhpur	Shergarh	Godelai	2.5 ha	1	11.01.2012
28.	M/s Oswal Woollen Mills Ltd. Ludhiana	05.03.2011	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Jatisara	100 Bigha	5	10.01.2012
29.	M/s Viraj Renewable Energy Pvt. Ltd.	03.11.2011	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Ravra	100 Bigha	5	05.01.2012
30.	M/s Mahindra Solar One Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai (M/s Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. Mumbai)	05.03.2011	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Ravra Phalodi	108.10 Bigha	35	03.01.2012
31.	M/s SEI Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd. Chennai	29.06.2011	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Ravra	108.10 Bigha	20	01.01.2012

32.	M/s Northwest Energy P. Ltd. Mumbai	28.06.2011	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Ravra	108.10 Bigha	5	07.01.2012
33.	M/s Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Mumbai	07.04.2011	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Ravra	77.22 Bigha	5	02.02.2012
34.	M/s OPG Energy Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai	29.09.2011	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Bap	31.00 Bigha	5	13.10.2011
35.	M/s Swiss Park Vanijya Pvt. Ltd	25.02.2010	Jodhpur	Osiyan	Tinwari	25 ha	5	14.10.2011
36.	M/s Sovox Renewables Pvt. Ltd.	28.01.2011	Jodhpur	Shergarh	Dugar	3.5 ha	1	13.03.2012
37.	M/s Vivek Pharmachem Pvt. Ltd.	28.02.2011	Barmer	Pachapa- dara	Patodi	15.09 Bigha	1	11.03.2012
38.	M/s Refex Refrigerant Pvt. Ltd.	20.08.2009	Barmer	Pachapa- dara	Vituza	55.4 Bigha	5	14.10.2011
39.	M/s Reliance Industries Energy	03.06.2011	Nagaur	Khimsar	Khimsar	35 Acre	5	31.03.2011
40.	M/s Azure Power (Rajasthan) Pvt. Ltd.	26.04.2011	Nagaur	Jayal	Kathauti	17.5 ha	5	01.01.2012
41.	M/s Azure Power Pvt. Ltd.	30.05.2012	Nagaur	Jayal	Barnail	432.09 Bigha	35	12.02.2013
42.	M/s Azure Power Pvt. Ltd.	30.05.2011	Nagaur	Jayal	Kathauti & Barnail	325 Bigha	15	13.02.2013
43.	M/s Sun Edison Energy India Pvt. Ltd.	06.01.2011	Sirohi	Reodar	Rahuwa	3.5 ha	1	10.03.2012

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
44.	M/s Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Jaipur	02.10.2011	Jaipur	Phagi	Phagi	28 Bigha	1	23.03.2012
45.	M/s GAIL India Pvt. Ltd.	08.06.2012	Jaisalmer	Ramgarh	Raghawa	17.5 ha	5	18.02.2013
46.	M/s Enfield Infrastructure Ltd.	14.08.2012	Jaisalmer	Pokaran	Nokh	25 ha	10	Not commissioned
47.	M/s Welspun Solar AP Pvt. Ltd.	18.06.2012 & 27.07.2012	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Sri Mandrup Nagar Ravra	175.04 ha	50	19.02.2013
48.	M/s Mahindra Suryaprakash Pvt. Ltd.	13.08.2012	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Ravra	70.1 ha	20	20.02.2013
49.	M/s Solarfield Energy Two Pvt. Ltd.	09.08.2012	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Ravra	70.1 ha	20	20.02.2013
50.	M/s Green Infra Solar Farm Ltd.	23.08.2012	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Bap	58.58 ha	20	30.01.2013
51.	M/s Oil India Limited	21.06.2013	Jaisalmer	Ramgarh	Raghawa	35 ha	10	23.01.2013
52.	M/s Essel Mining & Industries Ltd.	03.10.2013	Jodhpur	Bap	Bhadla	45 ha	20	12.03.2014
53.	M/s Siddhidata Solar Urija Ltd.	20.12.2013	Jodhpur	Bap	Bhadla	10 ha	5	11.08.2014



54.	M/s. Sungold Energy Pvt. Ltd.	06.01.2014	Jodhpur	Bap	Bhadla	10 ha	5	To be commissioned
55.	M/s Energo Energy Project Ltd.	03.10.2014	Jodhpur	Bap	Bhadla	25.00 ha	10	To be commissioned
56.	M/s Star Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	03.11.2014	Jodhpur	Bap	Bhadla	10 ha	5	To be commissioned
57.	M/s R.D.A. Energy Pvt. Ltd.	31.10.2014	Bhilwada	Sahpura	Nimbada	4.16 ha	10	To be commissioned
58.	M/s Reliance Green Power Pvt. Ltd.	13.08.2014	Jaisalmer	Pokaran	Dhursar	356.13 ha	150	To be commissioned
59.	M/s Azure Clean Energy Pvt. Ltd.	13.08.2014	Jodhpur	Bawri	Hardhani	140 ha	40	To be commissioned
60.	M/s Azure Clean Tech Pvt. Ltd.	13.08.2014	Jodhpur	Bawri	Hardhani	100 ha	40	To be commissioned
61.	M/s Azure Sunshine Pvt. Ltd.	13.08.2014	Jodhpur	Bawri	Hardhani	50 ha	20	To be commissioned
62.	M/s Suryalabh Pvt. Ltd.	08.09.2014	Jodhpur	Bap	Kalyansingh ki seed	600.00 Bigha	30	To be commissioned
63.	M/s Today Green Pvt. Ltd.	08.09.2014	Jaisalmer	Pokaran	That	175 ha	50	To be commissioned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
64.	M/s Medha Energy Pvt. Ltd.	09.10.2014	Jodhpur	Badisid	Badisid	275 Bigha	20	To be commissioned
65.	M/s ACME Gurgaon Power Pvt. Ltd.	09.10.2014	Jodhpur	Badisid	Badisid	400 Bigha	20	To be commissioned
66.	M/s ACME Rajdhani Power Pvt. Ltd.	09.10.2014	Jodhpur	Badisid	Badisid	400 Bigha	20	To be commissioned
67.	M/s ACME Mumbai Power Pvt. Ltd.	09.10.2014	Jodhpur	Badisid	Badisid	300 Bigha	20	To be commissioned
68.	M/s Ranji Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	09.10.2014	Jodhpur	Badisid	Badisid	275 Bigha	20	To be commissioned
69.	M/s Welspun Solar UP Pvt. Ltd.	23.09.2014	Bikaner	Kolayat	Deh	12.50 ha	5	To be commissioned
70.	M/s Adani Power Pvt. Ltd.	04.10.2012	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	Kuchhdi	769 Bigha	50	Land cancellation under process
71.	M/s Adani Power Rajasthan Pvt. Ltd.	03.10.2012	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	Kuchhdi	769 Bigha	50	Land cancellation under process
72.	M/s North Delhi Power Ltd. New Delhi	27.04.2011	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	Kuchhdi	1056.15 Bigha	50	Allotment cancelled

73.	M/s Sky Energy Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi	18.03.2010	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Badi Dhani	1150 Bigha	50	Allotment Cancelled
74.	M/s Rajasthan Patrika Pvt. Ltd. Jaipur	07.10.2010	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Badi Sid	385.16 Bigha	-	Allotment cancelled
75.	M/s Ensorce Energy India Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai	03.05.2011	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Badi Sid	772.04 Bigha	50	Allotment cancelled
76.	M/s Dalmia Solar Power Ltd. (M/s Rangam M/s Brokers & Holding Ltd. New Delhi)	25.02.2010	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Bap	154.44 Bigha	10	Allotment cancelled
77.	M/s Dalmia Solar Power Ltd. New Delhi	16.05.2011	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Sultan Nagar	617.12 Bigha	40	Allotment cancelled
78.	M/s Entegra Ltd. New Delhi	25.02.2010	Jodhpur	Phalodi	-	69 ha	10	Allotment cancelled
79.	M/s Global Lopower & Infra New Delhi	29.07.2010	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Bhadla	849.42 Bigha	50	Allotment cancelled
80.	M/s Nidhi Power Infra New Delhi	29.07.2010	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Bhadla	849.42 Bigha	50	Allotment cancelled
81.	M/s Par Solar Mumbai	21.08.2011	Jodhpur	Osiyan	Dhundhadiya	926.13 Bigha	5	Allotment cancelled

**Target of solar and wind power**

2412. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would come up with a renewable energy policy and legislation to streamline generation in a hard push to achieve its target of 1 lakh MW solar and wind power output in 5 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new policy would be put in place before Renewable Energy Global Investment Promotion Meet and Expo to be held next year;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has also asked the State Government to set up a single-window agency for speedy clearance of renewable energy projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry is preparing a Renewable Energy Bill to facilitate speedy growth of Renewable Energy Power Generation in the country. The details are being worked out in consultation with concerned stakeholders. This apart, the Ministry is also preparing a scale up plan for development of Solar in the next five years. The plan is under development stage.

(c) and (d) The new policy is under process of formulation in consultation with the stakeholders. Efforts will be made to bring the policy in place as early as possible.

(e) and (f) The State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) under State Governments are working as focal point to facilitate speedy development of renewable energy projects in their respective states. The details of the SNAs are given in Statement.

***Statement******State-wise details of State Nodal Agencies***

<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>
Non-Conventional Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (NED-CAP) Ltd.	Arunachal Pradesh Energy Development Agency
5-8-207/2 Pisgah Complex, Nampally	Urja Bhawan Tadar Tang Marg, Post
Hyderabad-500001.	Box No. 141
	Itanagar-791111

**Assam**

Assam Energy Development Agency  
(under Science and Technology  
Deptt. Government of Assam)  
Bigyan Bhawan, Near IDBI Building  
G S Road, Guwahati-781005

**Chhattisgarh**

Chhattisgarh State Renewable Energy  
Development Agency (CREDA)  
2nd Floor, CSERC Building,  
Shanti Nagar, Raipur

**Goa**

Goa Energy Development Agency  
DST&E Building, 1st Floor,  
Saligo Plateau  
Opp. Seminary, Saligao, Bardez  
Goa-403511

**Haryana**

Haryana Renewal Energy  
Development Agency (HAREDA)  
SCO 48, Sector 26  
Chandigarh-160019

**Jammu and Kashmir**

Jammu and Kashmir Energy  
Development Agency (JAKEDA)  
12 BC Road, Rehari, Jammu-180001  
Tele:0191 - 2546495, 2552725(R),  
(Fax) 2546495  
Dharrilla, Raj Bagh Srinagar

**Karnataka**

Karnataka Renewable Energy  
Development Agency Ltd.  
19, Maj. Gen. A. D. Loganadan,  
INA Cross, Queen's Road,  
Bangalore-560052

**Bihar**

Bihar Renewable Energy Development  
Agency  
1st Floor, Sone Bhawan,  
Virchand Patel Marg,  
Patna-800001.

**Gujarat**

Gujarat Energy Development Agency  
(GEDA)  
4th Floor, Block No.11 & 12  
Udyog Bhawan, Sector-11.  
Gandhi Nagar-382017, Gujarat

**Himachal Pradesh**

HIMURJA, SDA Complex,  
Kasumpti, Shimla-171009.

**Jharkhand**

Jharkhand Renewable Energy  
Development Agency  
328 B, Road No.4  
Ashok Nagar, Ranchi-834002.

**Kerala**

Agency for Non-Conventional Energy  
and Rural Technology (ANERT),  
PATTOM P.O. PB No.1094,  
KESAVADASAPURAM  
Thiruvananthapuram-695004.

**Maharashtra**

Maharashtra Energy Development  
Agency (MEDA)  
S.No. 191/A, Phase1, 2nd Floor,  
MHADA Commercial Complex  
Opp. Tridal Nagar, Yerawada  
Pune-411006.

**Madhya Pradesh**

MP Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd.,  
Urja Bhawan, Main Road NO.2  
Shivaji Nagar, Bhopal-462016

**Manipur**

Manipur Renewable Energy  
Development Agency (MANIREDA)  
Department of Science, Technology  
Minuthong Hafiz Hatta,  
Imphal-795001

**Mizoram**

Zoram Energy Development Agency  
(ZEDA)  
Zuangtui, P.O. Zemabawk  
Aizawl, Mizoram-796017

**Odisha**

Odisha Renewable Energy Development  
Agency  
S-59, Mancheswar Industrial Estate  
Bhubaneswar-751010

**Rajasthan**

Rajasthan Renewable Energy  
Corporation Limited  
E-166, Yudhister Marg, 'C' Scheme  
Jaipur-302001

**Tamil Nadu**

Tamil Nadu Energy Development  
Agency (TEDA)  
EVK Sampath Building,  
Chennai-600006

**Uttar Pradesh**

New and Renewable Energy  
Development Agency (NEDA), U.P.  
Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar  
Lucknow-226010

**Meghalaya**

Meghalaya Non-conventional and Rural  
Energy Development Agency  
Lower Lachauimiere,  
Opp. P&T Dispensary,  
Near BSF Camp (Mawpat),  
Shillong-793001

**Nagaland**

Department of New and  
Renewable Energy Development  
Agency  
(NREDA)  
Nagaland Secretariat  
Kohima, Nagaland-797001

**Punjab**

Punjab Energy Development Agency  
SCO 134-136, Sector 34-A  
Chandigarh-160036

**Sikkim**

Sikkim Renewable Energy  
Development Agency,  
SRE DA Bhawan, D.P.H Road  
Gangtok, Sikkim-737101

**Tripura**

Tripura Renewable Energy  
Development Agency  
Vigyan Bhawan, 2nd Floor,  
Pandit Nehru Complex  
West Tripura, Agartala-799006

**Uttarakhand**

Uttarakhand Renewable Energy  
(URED A) Development Agency  
Energy Park Campus  
Industrial Area, Patel Nagar,  
Dehradun-248001

**West Bengal**

West Bengal Renewable Energy  
Development Agency  
Bikalpa Shakti Bhawan, Plot- J-1/10,  
EP & GP Block, Salt Lake  
Electronice Complex, Sector-V,  
Kolkata-700091

**Installed capacity of energy from renewable sources**

2413. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of installed capacity based on renewable sources, State-wise;

(b) whether the Eastern Zone (Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha) States have very small share of renewable energy in their energy production mix; if so, the plans to increase the use, of renewable sources to generate electricity in these areas; and

(c) whether there are plans to use the greater portion of coal cess credited to those States to invest in producing clean energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of installed capacity for power generation through renewable energy sources in the country is given in Statement (*See below*) which include around 20 MW in Jharkhand, 132 MW in West Bengal and 116 MW in Odisha. The installation of renewable energy projects in a particular state depends upon availability of resources and State policies.

Further, to increase the use of renewable energy in the country including Eastern Zone States, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/interest subsidy, generation based incentives, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties. The other steps to promote renewable energy include: setting up of demonstration projects, preferential tariff for purchase of power generated from renewable sources, resource assessment, development of power evacuation and testing facilities, introduction of Renewable Energy Certificates and Renewable Purchase Obligation, etc. Wide publicity and awareness raising on the benefits of renewable energy systems have also been taken up in Hindi, English and regional languages using print, electronic and outdoor media.

(c) The National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) that is created from the proceeds of coal cess provides funds to Research and Development (R&D) Projects in clean energy technologies. Any project/scheme relating to innovative methods to adopt to clean energy technology and R&D shall be eligible for funding under NCEF. All states including Eastern Zone States are eligible for submitting the proposal for funding from NCEF.

**Statement**

*State-wise installed capacity for power generation from renewable energy sources as on 31.10.2014.*

(in Megawatts)							
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Small Hydro Power	Wind Power	Bio-Power		Solar Power	Total Capacity
				Biomass Cogeneration	Waste to Energy		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	221.03	894.15	380.75	50.66	234.86	1781.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	103.91	-	-	-	0.03	103.93
3.	Assam	34.11	-	-	-	0.00	34.11
4.	Bihar	70.70	-	43.42	-	0.00	114.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	52.00	-	264.90	-	7.60	324.50
6.	Goa	0.05	-	-	-	0.00	0.05
7.	Gujarat	16.60	3551.33	43.90	-	919.05	4530.88
8.	Haryana	70.10	-	61.30	-	12.80	144.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	662.91	-	-	-	0.00	662.91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	147.53	-	-	-	0.00	147.53
11.	Jharkhand	4.05	-	-	-	16.00	20.05
12.	Karnataka	1086.91	2544.65	623.28	1.00	57.00	4312.84
13.	Kerala	168.92	35.10	-	-	0.03	204.05
14.	Madhya Pradesh	86.16	534.40	26.00	3.90	353.58	1004.04
15.	Maharashtra	335.43	4223.65	1,001.40	12.72	286.90	5860.10
16.	Manipur	5.45	-	-	-	0.00	5.45
17.	Meghalaya	31.03	-	-	-	0.00	31.03
18.	Mizoram	36.47	-	-	-	0.00	36.47



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Nagaland	29.67	-	-	-	0.00	29.67
20.	Odisha	64.63	-	20.00	-	31.50	116.13
21.	Punjab	157.40	-	140.50	9.25	55.77	362.92
22.	Rajasthan	23.85	2996.65	109.30	-	735.50	3865.30
23.	Sikkim	52.11	-	-	-	0.00	52.11
24.	Tamil Nadu	123.05	7383.70	571.30	8.05	104.20	8190.30
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	16.01	-	-	-	0.00	16.01
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25.10	-	776.50	5.00	29.51	836.11
28.	Uttarakhand	209.32	-	30.00	-	5.00	244.32
29.	West Bengal	98.40	-	26.00	-	7.21	131.61
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	5.25	-	-	-	5.10	10.35
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	-	-	-	16.00	5.47	21.47
35.	Lakshwadeep	-	-	-	-	0.75	0.75
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.03
37.	Others	-	4.30	-	-	0.79	5.09
TOTAL (MW)		3938.13	22167.93	4118.55	106.58	2870.66	33201.85

### Renewable energy capacity in rural areas

2414. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to augment renewable energy capacity in the rural areas where it is having large social impact;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a need to give priority sector status to this sector to enable it to fetch low cost finances; and

(d) if so, the views of the Government on this aspect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing various schemes/programmes, throughout the country including rural areas, for the development and augmentation of renewable energy capacity. Details of these schemes/programmes are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Reserve Bank of India *vide* para-6.5 of Circular No. RPCD. CO.Plan.BC 10/04.09.01/2014-15 dated July 1st 2014 have issued instructions to all Scheduled Commercial Banks that the loans sanctioned by banks directly to individuals for setting up off-grid solar and other off-grid renewable energy solutions for households will be covered under Priority Sector Lending.

### ***Statement***

*Details of the Renewable Energy Schemes Programmes implemented in the country*

1. Grid-Interactive/Off-Grid Renewable Power :

- Wind Power: MW-scale Wind Farms/Aero generators/Hybrid systems.
- Bio-power: Biomass power/Cogeneration.
- Small Hydro Power: Small hydro power plants upto 25 MW capacity; Watermills/Micro hydel plants.
- Solar Power: Grid-interactive-Solar Thermal and SPV power generation plants, and off-grid/decentralized systems for various applications under National Solar Mission.

2. Renewable Energy For Rural Applications:

- Remote Village Electrification Programme: provision of lighting/ electricity in the unelectrified remote villages/hamlets.
- Biomass Gasifier for Rural Energy/Industrial Energy.
- Biogas Programme: setting up of Family Type biogas plants for cooking/ lighting/manure/small scale power generation.
- Solar Thermal Systems: deployment of decentralized solar thermal systems/devices (mainly solar cookers/driers for cooking, drying farm produce) under National Solar Mission.

3. Renewable Energy For Urban, Industrial and Commercial Applications :

- Biomass (non-bagasse) cogeneration/U&I Waste to Energy

- Solar water heating systems: for domestic, institutional, commercial/ industrial applications under National Solar Mission.
- Solar air heating/steam generation systems : for community cooking/ other applications in institutions and industry under National Solar Mission.
- Green Buildings : incorporating active renewable energy systems and passive designs.
- Solar Cities : Planning for reducing their conventional energy consumption through energy conservation and use of renewable energy devices/systems.

4. Research, Design and Development:

- Supporting research and development projects at premier institutions and industries on different aspects of new and renewable energy technologies.

**Subsidy regime of renewable energy**

2415. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the renewable energy may seem expensive, but in the long run, it scores over conventional energy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the subsidy regime need to be more robust, targeted and sustainable;

(c) whether Government stands committed to lead the revolution in the renewable energy sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The cost of power generation from wind, biomass and small hydro is almost comparable with that for the conventional sources. However, it is cost competitive in regions having dominant diesel grid and in remote areas where extension of grid is uneconomical.

(b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has made some changes in the policy with regard to subsidy/incentives under various renewable energy programmes during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The details of subsidies presently being provided under various programmes is given in Statement (*See below*). Further, to make subsidy regime robust, targeted and sustainable, several technical requirements

and administrative procedures are followed for release of subsidy which varies from scheme to scheme.

(c) MNRE has set a target of capacity addition of 29,800 MW from various renewable sources during the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period. The target comprises of 15,000 MW from wind, 10,000 from solar, 2,100 MW from small hydro and 2,700 from bio-power.

Further, to increase the use of renewable energy in the country MNRE is providing various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/interest subsidy, generation based incentives, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties. The other steps to promote renewable energy include: setting up of demonstration projects, preferential tariff for purchase of power generated from renewable sources, resource assessment, development of power evacuation and testing facilities, introduction of Renewable Energy Certificates and Renewable Purchase Obligation, etc. Wide publicity and awareness raising on the benefits of renewable energy systems have also been taken up in Hindi, English and regional languages using print, electronic and outdoor media.

**Statement**

*Subsidy being provided under various renewable energy programmes*

**A. Grid-Interactive Renewable Power Programmes:**

1. Wind Power Projects :

Generation Based Incentive (GBI)	₹0.50 per unit subject to max of ₹1.00 crore/MW
DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS IN:	
Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J & K, HP and Uttarakhand)	₹3.00 crore X C <sup>0.646</sup>
• Other States	₹2.50 crore X C <sup>0.646</sup>
• C Capacity of the project in MW;	^: raised to the power

2. Solar Power Projects :

Solar PV Power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Phase-II, Batch-I of total 750 MW with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF).	Minimum Project Capacity 10MW Maximum Project Capacity 50MW	VGF support upto 30% of Project Cost limited to ₹2.50 Cr/ MW based on reverse bidding process.
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## 3. Small Hydro Power Projects :

Support to new SHP projects in State sector :

Category	Above 100 KW and up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW – 25 MW
Special category and NE States	75,000 per KW	7.5 Crores / MW limited to ₹20 crore per project
Other States	35,000 per KW	3.5 Crores / MW limited to ₹20 crore per project

Support to new SHP project in private/co-operative/joint sector:

Areas	Upto 25 MW
N E Region, J & K, H.P. and Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	1.5 crore/ MW limited to ₹5.00 crore per project
Other States	1.0 crore/ MW limited to ₹5.00 crore per project

## 4. Biomass Power and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects :

Private/Joint/Cooperative/Public Sector Sugar Mills:

	Special Category and NE States	Other States
Biomass Power projects	₹25 lakh per MW*	₹20 lakh per MW*
Bagasse Co-generation	₹18 lakh per MW*	₹15 lakh per MW*
Co-generation projects by cooperative/public sector sugar mills	₹40 lakh ₹50 lakh ₹60 lakh	₹40 lakh ₹50 lakh ₹60 lakh
40 bar and above	Per MW of surplus power	Per MW of surplus power
60 bar and above	(maximum support ₹6.0 cr/project)	(maximum support of ₹6.0 crore per project)
80 bar and above		

\*Maximum support of ₹1.50 crore per project.

## 5. Waste to Energy Projects :

Type of Waste	Central Financial Assistance
Municipal Solid Waste	₹2.00 cr./MW, Max. Support 10 cr. /project.
Urban Waste	₹2.00 cr./MW, Max. Support 5 cr./project.
Industrial waste	₹0.20 cr to ₹1.00cr/MW, Max. Support ₹5.00 cr/project.

**B. Off-Grid/Decentralized Renewable Energy Programmes :**

Sl.No.	Programme	Subsidy
6.	Family Type Biogas Plants NE Region States including Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam) Plain areas of Assam J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (excluding Terai region), Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu, Sadar, Kurseong and Kalimpong sub-divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and SC and ST (not included in above areas) All Others	₹15,000 to ₹17,000 per plant ₹10,000 to ₹11,000 per plant ₹7,000 to ₹11,000 per plant ₹5,500 to ₹9,000 per plant
7.	Solar Photovoltaic Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsidy of 30% of project cost</li> <li>• For solar light through NABARD, Regional Rural Banks (RRB) and other commercial bank 40% subsidy is available.</li> </ul>
8.	Solar Water Heater	60% and 30% of the benchmark cost in special category States and other States respectively. Benchmark cost in the range of ₹11,000/sq.m. and 8,000/sq.m for different configuration of systems.
9.	Concentrating Solar Thermal Technology	30% of the project cost.
10.	Small Aero-Generators and Hybrid Systems	₹1.00 lakh per KW
11.	Micro-hydel plants/Water mills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 1.25 lakh/kw for Micro-hydel upto 100 kW</li> <li>• ₹ 0.50 lakh per watermill for mechanical application</li> <li>• ₹ 1.50 lakh per watermill for electrical application</li> </ul>

Sl.No.	Programme	Subsidy
12.	Biomass Gasifier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 15,000 / kW (with 100% producer gas engine)</li> <li>• ₹ 2,500/kW for duel fuel engine</li> <li>• ₹ 2.0 lakh per 300 kW for Thermal Applications</li> <li>• 20% higher CFA for special category states</li> </ul>
13.	Improved Cookstoves Family sized/domestic cook-stoves/ earthen cookstoves	50% of cost of cook-stoves with maximum ceiling of ₹ 400 for natural draft (including earthen chulhas with metal combustion chambers) and ₹ 800 for forced draft - average support taken at ₹ 600/- per cookstove.
	Community Cook-stoves for MDM Kitchens, Anganwadis, Tribal/SC/Backward hostels, Government and forest rest houses etc.	50% of cost of cook-stoves with maximum ceiling of ₹ 2500 for natural draft and ₹ 5000 for forced draft type cook-stoves-average support taken at ₹ 3750 per cook-stove

### JNNSM in West Bengal

2416. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of implementation of JNNSM in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) on 11th January, 2010. The Mission targets deployment of 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power by 2022 in three phases. The achievements till date *vis-à-vis* targets is as under:

Application Segment	Target for Phase I (2010-13)	Cumulative Target for Phase 2 (2013-17)	Cumulative Target for Phase 3 (2017-22)	Achievements till date
Grid solar power (large plants, rooftop and distribution grid plants)	1,100 MW	10,000 MW	20,000 MW	3000 MW commissioned
Off-grid solar applications	200 MW	1,000 MW	2,000 MW	351.5 MW commissioned
Solar Thermal Collectors (SWHs, solar cooking, solar cooling, Industrial process heat applications, etc.)	7 million sq. meters	15 million sq. meters	20 million sq. meters	8.5 million sq. meter installed

(c) Under the JNNSM, 7.21 MW of grid connected Solar power plants and 1.95 MW off grid applications have been commissioned in the state of West Bengal.

### **Implementation of National Capacity Building Framework**

2417. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for implementation of the National Capacity Building Framework which envisages upgradation of knowledge and skills of the elected representatives of panchayats and their officials;

(b) the number of representatives who have been trained under this, State-wise;

(c) whether these trained officials are provided with periodic skill building opportunities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) to (d) The National Capability Building Framework (NCBF) 2014 has been prepared after extensive consultations with States/Non-Government Organisations. This is meant to assist the States in expanding the outreach and enhancing the quality of their capability building initiatives in the context of



Panchayati Raj Institutions. It provides numerous recommendations regarding training outreach, various modes of training, subjects of training, quality enhancing strategies, training of women as well as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes representatives, improving training institutions, etc. The NCBF was shared with the Principal Secretaries of Panchayati Raj Departments of all States/UTs and also all the State Institutes of Rural Development in October, 2014. A conference of SIRDs was held to discuss and share training strategies within the context of the NCBF. It is too early to assess the number of Elected Representatives and Panchayat Functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions trained under the above mentioned NCBF, since the NCBF was launched only recently.

### **Devolution of power to Panchayati Raj Institutions**

†2418. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is preparing details of functions, funds and the activities related to transfer of funds of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has fixed any time frame for completing the schemes of first phase and implementation of upcoming schemes and programmes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) and (b) The Constitution of India places many subjects dealing with rural development and poverty alleviation in the domain of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The Legislature of a State may, by law, endow the Panchayats with such powers and authority and entrust to them implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been actively pursuing with the respective Ministries in the Central Government for according centrality to Panchayats in planning, implementation and monitoring of the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is constantly monitoring the extent of devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to PRIs across the country. States are required to provide details of the actions taken for devolution annually. The nature of devolution is captured by activity mapping exercises done by the State Governments in respect of each sector that has been devolved to PRIs. The activity maps cover the schemes associated with the sector.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Backward Region Grant Fund**

2419. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) is being granted to 272 backward districts in 27 States;
- (b) if so, since when these districts are getting the finances;
- (c) to what extent they have utilized this fund for the benefit of the people of these backward districts and with special emphasis on Maharashtra;
- (d) whether Government proposes to restructure BRGF; and
- (e) if so, the need for such a step?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) District component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme is being implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj in 272 backward districts in 28 States, including the newly created State of Telangana.

(b) Funds under the BRGF Programme are being released since 2006-07. 22 new districts were added during the year 2012-13 to the 250 districts already covered under the Programme.

(c) The various States/Districts have reported utilization of ₹ 22966.46 crores under the BRGF Programme as on 11.12.2014. Maharashtra covering 12 districts has reported utilization of ₹ 1294.72 crores till 11.12.2014.

(d) and (e) As per the Finance Minister's Budget speech for the year 2014-15 restructuring of the BRGF Programme seeks to address intra-district inequalities to ensure that backward sub-district units within the States receive adequate financial support.

**New scheme for employment**

†2420. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to make a new scheme for effective implementation of employment programmes by Gram Panchayats;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has made any assessment regarding implementation of these programmes; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) to (d) There is no proposal under consideration for any new scheme for effective implementation of employment programme by Gram Panchayats, and therefore the question of assessment of such programmes does not arise. However, the ongoing programme of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) has provided for establishment of institutional platforms for regular consultations between Community Based Organizations (CBOs) of the rural poor women under NRLM and Panchayats, particularly at the level of Gram Panchayats, for exchange of mutual advice, support and sharing of resources. NRLM also provides that the target groups identified through the process of Participatory Identification of the Poor (PIP) must be vetted by the Gram Panchayat. It also provides for sensitization of Panchayat representatives and their capacity building for playing a pro-active role in the programme.

#### **Districts under BRGF**

2421. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of districts identified, State-wise, for assistance under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF);

(b) whether any request has been received during the last two years from various States for inclusion of districts and increasing financial assistance under BRGF; if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the details of request from Madhya Pradesh and assistance provided during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) The details of 272 identified districts, State-wise, for assistance under the District Component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Requests have been received during the last two years from various States for inclusion of districts and financial assistance under BRGF. 22 new districts were included under the BRGF Programme during the year 2012-13 as per details at Annex. Six new districts of Madhya Pradesh namely, Alirajpur, Anuppur, Ashoknagar, Burhanpur, Chhindwara and Singrauli were included under the BRGF Programme during the year 2012-13. These districts have been given funds worth ₹162.41 crores under the BRGF Programme during the last two years (2012-13 and 2013-14) and the current year (2014-15) till 11.12.2014

***Statement****List of 272 BRGF districts including 22 new districts*

Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Anantpur
		2.	Chittoor
		3.	Cuddapah
		4.	Vizianagaram
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.	Upper Subansari
3.	Assam	6.	<b>Baksa</b>
		7.	Barpeta
		8.	Bongaigaon
		9.	Cachar
		10.	<b>Chirang</b>
		11.	Dhemaji
		12.	Goalpara
		13.	Hailakandi
		14.	Karbi Anglong
		15.	Kokarajhar
		16.	Moregaon
		17.	North Cachar Hills
		18.	North Lakhimpur
4.	Bihar	19.	Araria
		20.	<b>Arwal</b>
		21.	Aurangabad
		22.	Banka
		23.	Begusarai
		24.	Bhagalpur
		25.	Bhojpur
		26.	Buxar
		27.	Darbhanga
		28.	Gaya
		29.	Gopalganj

Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	Districts
		30.	Jamui
		31.	Jehanabad
		32.	Kaimur
		33.	Katihar
		34.	Khagaria
		35.	Kishanganj
		36.	Lakhisarai
		37.	Madhepura
		38.	Madhubani
		39.	Munger
		40.	Muzaffarpur
		41.	Nalanda
		42.	Nawada
		43.	Paschim Champaran
		44.	Patna
		45.	Purbi Champaran
		46.	Purnia
		47.	Rohtas
		48.	Saharsa
		49.	Samastipur
		50.	Saran
		51.	Sheikhpura
		52.	Sheohar
		53.	Sitamarhi
		54.	<b>Siwan</b>
		55.	Supaul
		56.	Vaishali
5.	Chhattisgarh	57.	Bastar
		58.	Bijapur
		59.	<b>Bilaspur</b>
		60.	Dantewada

Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	Districts
		61.	Dhamtari
		62.	Jashpur
		63.	Kabirdham
		64.	Kanker
		65.	Korba
		66.	Koriya
		67.	Mahasammund
		68.	<b>Narayanpur</b>
		69.	Raigarh
		70.	Rajnandgaon
		71.	Sarguja
6.	Gujarat	72.	Banas Khantha
		73.	Dahod
		74.	Dang
		75.	Narmada
		76.	Panchmahal
		77.	Sabar Kantha
7.	Haryana	78.	Mahendragarh
		79.	Sirsa
8.	Himachal Pradesh	80.	Chamba
		81.	Sirmaur
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	82.	Doda
		83.	<b>Kishtwar</b>
		84.	Kupwara
		85.	Poonch
		86.	<b>Ramban</b>
10.	Jharkhand	87.	Bokaro
		88.	Chatra
		89.	Deoghar
		90.	Dhanbad

Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	Districts
		91.	Dumka
		92.	Garhwa
		93.	Giridih
		94.	Godda
		95.	Gumla
		96.	Hazaribagh
		97.	Jamtara
		98.	Koderma
		99.	<b>Khunti</b>
		100.	Latehar
		101.	Lohardagga
		102.	Pakaur
		103.	Palamu
		104.	<b>Ramgarh</b>
		105.	Ranchi
		106.	Sahebganj
		107.	Saraikela Kharswan
		108.	Simdega
		109.	West Singhbhum
11.	Karnataka	110.	Bidar
		111.	Chitradurga
		112.	Davangere
		113.	Gulbarga
		114.	Raichur
		115.	<b>Yadgir</b>
12.	Kerala	116.	Palakkad
		117.	Wayanad
13.	Madhya Pradesh	118.	<b>Alirajpur</b>
		119.	<b>Anuppur</b>
		120.	<b>Ashoknagar</b>

Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	Districts
		121.	Balaghat
		122.	Barwani
		123.	Betul
		124.	<b>Burhanpur</b>
		125.	Chhattarpur
		126.	<b>Chhindwara</b>
		127.	Damoh
		128.	Dhar
		129.	Dindori
		130.	Guna
		131.	Jhabua
		132.	Katni
		133.	Khandwa
		134.	Khargone
		135.	Mandla
		136.	Panna
		137.	Rajgarh
		138.	Rewa
		139.	Satna
		140.	Seoni
		141.	Shahdol
		142.	Sheopur
		143.	Shivpuri
		144.	Sidhi
		145.	<b>Singrauli</b>
		146.	Tikamgarh
		147.	Umaria
14.	Maharashtra	148.	Ahmednagar
		149.	Amravati
		150.	Aurangabad
		151.	Bhandara



Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	Districts
		152.	Chandrapur
		153.	Dhule
		154.	Gadchiroli
		155.	Gondia
		156.	Hingoli
		157.	Nanded
		158.	Nandurbar
		159.	Yavatmal
15.	Manipur	160.	Chandel
		161.	Churchandrapur
		162.	Tamenglong
16.	Meghalaya	163.	Ri-bhoi
		164.	South Garo Hills
		165.	West Garo Hills
17.	Mizoram	166.	Lawngtlai
		167.	Saiha
18.	Nagaland	168.	<b>Kiphrie</b>
		169.	<b>Longleng</b>
		170.	Mon
		171.	Tuensang
		172.	Wokha
19.	Odisha	173.	<b>Bargarh</b>
		174.	Bolangir
		175.	Boudh
		176.	Deogarh
		177.	Dhenkanal
		178.	Gajapati
		179.	Ganjam
		180.	Jharsuguda
		181.	Kalahandi

Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	Districts
		182.	Kandhamal
		183.	Keonjhar
		184.	Koraput
		185.	Malkangiri
		186.	Mayurbhanj
		187.	Nabarangpur
		188.	Nuapada
		189.	Rayagada
		190.	Sambalpur
		191.	Sonepur (Subarnapur)
		192.	Sundargarh
20.	Punjab	193.	Hoshiarpur
21.	Rajasthan	194.	Banswara
		195.	Barmer
		196.	Chittaurgarh
		197.	Dungarpur
		198.	Jaisalmer
		199.	Jalore
		200.	Jhalawar
		201.	Karauli
		202.	<b>Pratapgarh</b>
		203.	Sawai Madhopur
		204.	Sirohi
		205.	Tonk
		206.	Udaipur
22.	Sikkim	207.	North District
23.	Tamil Nadu	208.	Cuddalore
		209.	Dindigul
		210.	Nagapattinam
		211.	Sivaganga
		212.	Tiruvannamalai

Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	Districts
24.	Telangana	213.	Villupuram
		214.	Adilabad
		215.	Karimnagar
		216.	Khammam
		217.	Mahaboobnagar
		218.	Medak
		219.	Nalgonda
		220.	Nizamabad
		221.	Rangareddy
		222.	Warrangal
25.	Tripura	223.	Dhalai
26.	Uttar Pradesh	224.	Ambedkar Nagar
		225.	Azamgarh
		226.	Badaun
		227.	Bahraich
		228.	Balrampur
		229.	Banda
		230.	Barabanki
		231.	Basti
		232.	Chandauli
		233.	Chitrakoot
		234.	Etah
		235.	Farukhabad
		236.	Fatehpur
		237.	Gonda
		238.	Gorakhpur
		239.	Hamirpur
		240.	Hardoi
		241.	Jalaun
		242.	Jaunpur
		243.	<b>Kasganj</b>

Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	Districts
		244.	Kaushambi
		245.	Kushinagar
		246.	Lakhimpurkhiri
		247.	Lalitpur
		248.	Maharajganj
		249.	Mahoba
		250.	Mirzapur
		251.	Pratapgarh
		252.	Raibareilly
		253.	Sant Kabir Nagar
		254.	Shrawasti
		255.	Siddhartha Nagar
		256.	Sitapur
		257.	Sonbhadra
		258.	Unnao
27.	Uttarakhand	259.	Chamoli
		260.	Champawat
		261.	Tehri Garhwal
28.	West Bengal	262.	24 South Paraganas
		263.	Bankura
		264.	Birbhum
		265.	Dinajpur Dakshin
		266.	Dinajpur Uttar
		267.	Jalpaiguri
		268.	Maldah
		269.	Medinipur East
		270.	Medinipur West
		271.	Murshidabad
		272.	Purulia

*Note:* The 22 districts highlighted in bold are new districts included under the BRGF Programme during the year 2012-13.

**Affordable LED bulbs to power consumers**

†2422. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to start an undertaking to provide affordable LED bulbs to power consumers in the country;

(b) whether the Ministry has discussed this matter with power distributors and companies involved in LED manufacturing;

(c) whether a joint venture of the Ministry's Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and Energy Efficiency Service Limited is to be started;

(d) by when these LED bulbs would be provided to power consumers and at what price;

(e) whether Government has found any other source to compensate itself financially for the said purpose; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (f) There is no proposal by the Ministry to start an undertaking for supplying LED bulbs. However, Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a Joint Venture Company of 4 PSUs viz. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL), Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) and Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC) of Ministry of Power, is implementing an innovative Demand Side Based Efficient Lighting Programme (DELP) under which high quality LED lamps are provided to household consumers at ₹10/- each as replacement to incandescent bulbs. The entire upfront cost is invested by EESL and is paid back by the distribution company from the energy savings monetized over a 5–10 years period duly approved by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission. These LED bulbs are provided to consumers of power distribution companies only when the programme is approved by the distribution company, State Government and Regulatory Commission. EESL is implementing such projects in Puducherry and Andhra Pradesh. The programme is financially sustainable and does not require any external funding from Central or State funds.

**24x7 power supply**

2423. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed a detailed roadmap in consultation with the States to provide 24x7 power to every house, factory and farm;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Government has sought help from the international funding agencies to meet the target; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Government of India has taken a joint initiative to support State Governments to prepare Action Plans for providing 24x7 power to all consumers. To begin with, State specific documents for the State of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have been prepared and action for preparation of State specific documents in respect of other States/UTs has been initiated.

(c) and (d) The action plan for providing 24x7 power to all consumers would, *inter-alia*, also identify the key areas where funds may be required for its implementation for which help from international funding agencies may be sought if considered necessary.

### **Electricity supply to Tamil Nadu**

2424. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power transmitted to Southern Region (SR) particularly to Tamil Nadu after the commissioning of 765 kv Raichur-Sholapur double transmission line which paved the way for achieving 'One Nation-One Grid-One Frequency'; and

(b) if no power was evacuated or transmitted from North-East-Western (NEW) Grid since the inception of Raichur-Sholapur Transmission Line, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The first and second circuit of 765 kv Raichur - Sholapur transmission line were put on commercial operation from 1st January 2014 and 1st July 2014 respectively. Thus 765 kv Raichur- Sholapur double line started operating *w.e.f.* July, 2014.

The energy exported to Southern Region during July to November, 2014 was 7036 MUs out of which 1000 MUs was exported through 765 kV Raichur- Sholapur double line. Energy scheduled for export from NEW Grid to Tamil Nadu during the same period *i.e.* July to November, 2014 was 2145 MUs (excluding the energy purchased by Tamil Nadu from power exchange).

**Free power to host States**

2425. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the Chief Minister of Odisha has written to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the Chief Ministers of mineral-rich States like Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand had placed a memorandum for equitable compensation to the host power generating States and levy of duty on power generation; and

(b) whether as TERI has given its report to the Planning Commission, the Ministries of Power and Coal would take appropriate steps so that the States may be allowed free power to host State and to levy on environmental tax to mitigate the environmental impacts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

The major coal bearing States *i.e.* Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh have been airing their concerns about the negative externalities they face in connection with coal mining and coal based power generation and have been demanding equitable compensation to host power generating States and levy duty on power generation.

(b) In this regard, the Planning Commission engaged TERI to suggest a suitable methodology for compensation to the States. TERI submitted its report to the Planning Commission.

The report has not recommended the use of free power to cover negative externalities as the same may create different implications for power deficit and power surplus states.

Government of India have already introduced in 2010 a Clean Energy Cess for which a levy of ₹100 is now imposed for every tonne of coal. The amount collected is provided to National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) which aims to fund projects on clean energy, including in the host States.

**Power supply in rural areas**

2426. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes a plan for rural electrification on the lines of Jyotigram Yojana of Gujarat Government for providing 24 hours uninterrupted quality power supply to rural areas in the country;

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

(c) whether Government has fixed any time frame for implementation of the plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Government of India has introduced Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana for feeder separation, strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution system including metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers and rural electrification with a scheme outlay of ₹43033 crore during the entire implementation period in Twelfth and the Thirteenth Plan. Schedule of completion of the projects under the scheme is within a period of 24 months from the date of issue of letter of Award by the utility. The scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana has been subsumed in the new scheme.

#### **Investment in power sector**

2427. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of public and private investments in the power sector during the last five years;

(b) the additional power requirement of the country for the next five years; and

(c) in view of the above, what steps the Ministry proposes to take to enhance public and private investment in the power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the information provided by the project authorities to the Central Electricity Authority, amount of Public and Private investments in the power sector during the last five years (from 2009–10 to 2013–14) was ₹510557.02 crore and ₹355829.85 crore respectively.

(b) As per the Eighteenth Electric Power Survey published by Central Electricity Authority, total power requirement of the country for the next five years (for utilities only) is as under:

Year	Electrical Energy Requirement (MU)	Peak Electric load (MW)
2015-16	1248081	181988
2016-17	1354874	199540
2017-18	1450982	214093
2018-19	1552008	229465
2019-20	1660783	246068



(c) The Government of India has already taken various measures for enhancing investment in infrastructure sectors, including power. These measures, *inter alia*, include tax holiday to power companies for a block of 10 years within the first 15 years of operation under Income Tax Act; long-term financial assistance to infrastructure projects by India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd; permitting Limited investment in tax-free long-term infrastructure bonds since 2010-11; allowing external commercial borrowings for investment by import of capital goods, new projects, modernization and expansion of existing production units, as well as for part financing of rupee debt of existing power projects; 15% investment allowance deduction allowed to companies investing over ₹100 crore in plant and machinery during 2013-15; financing restructuring of distribution companies launched with central assistance through a transition finance mechanism to enable restoration of their financial health; private sector participation in transmission sector by identifying projects for implementation through tariff based competitive bidding.

#### Losses of State Electricity Boards

2428. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- whether some State Electricity Boards (SEBs) are running into heavy losses;
- the details of losses of each SEBs during each of the last three years; and
- whether the State Governments have requested the Central Government for financial assistance to cover losses and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per Power Finance Corporation (PFC) report on “Performance of State Power Utilities”, for the year 2010-11 to 2012-13, based on the detailed accounts provided by the State Power Utilities (SEBs/unbundled utilities/Power Departments) and private distribution companies created as a result of reform measures (DISCOMs in Delhi and Odisha), a majority of the Utilities selling directly to consumers have incurred losses during the period 2010-11 to 2012-13.

The aggregate losses incurred by all utilities (utilities selling directly to consumers, Gencos and Transcos) for the period 2010-11 to 2012-13 are as given below:

	(₹ crores)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Profit/ (Loss) after tax on accrual basis	(52,569)	(72,381)	(68,085)
Profit/ (Loss) on subsidy received basis	(54,953)	(76,633)	(68,964)

The state-wise and utility-wise details of losses for the years 2010-11 to 2012-13 are given in Statement. (*See* below).

(c) The Central Government has approved and notified the scheme for Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) of State owned Discoms in October 2012, to enable the turnaround of the State Discoms and ensure their long term viability.

The scheme contains measures to be taken by the State Discoms and State Governments for achieving financial turnaround by restructuring their debt with support through a Transitional Finance Mechanism by Central Government. As per the Scheme, 50% of the outstanding short term liabilities upto March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2013 (for Bihar, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh) are to be taken over by State Governments. First, this is converted into bonds to be issued by Discoms to participating lenders, duly backed by State Government guarantee, followed by takeover of liability by State Government from Discoms in the next 2-5 years by way of special securities and repayment and Interest payment to be done by State Government till the date of takeover. The Scheme availability period expired on 31.3.2014.

Central Government will provide incentive by way of grant equal to the value of the additional energy saved by way of accelerated AT&C loss reduction beyond the loss trajectory specified under R-APDRP and capital reimbursement support of 25% of principal repayment by the State Government on the liability taken over by the State Government under the scheme.

Statement

The aggregate losses incurred by Utilities (selling directly to Consumers, Gencos and Transcos)

Region	State	Utility	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		(₹ crore)
			Profit/ (Loss) after tax on ac- tual basis	Profit/ (Loss) on Subsidy Recd. Basis	Profit/ (Loss) after tax on ac- tual basis	Profit/ (Loss) on Subsidy Recd. Basis	Profit/ (Loss) after tax on ac- tual basis	Profit/ (Loss) on Subsidy Recd. Basis	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	(1,332)	(1,332)	(2,662)	(2,662)	(1,088)	(1,088)	
		NBPDCL		0		0	(56)	(56)	
		SBPDCL		0		0	(84)	(84)	
		BSPGCL		0		0	0	0	
		BSPTCL		0		0	0	0	
	TOTAL		(1,332)	(1,332)	(2,662)	(2,662)	(1,227)	(1,227)	
	Jharkhand	JSEB	(723)	(723)	(3,211)	(3,211)	(875)	(875)	
	TOTAL		(723)	(723)	(3,211)	(3,211)	(875)	(875)	
	Odisha	CESU	(87)	(87)	(257)	(257)	(316)	(316)	
		GRIDCO	(588)	(588)	(937)	(937)	32	32	
		NESCO	(72)	(72)	(92)	(92)	(77)	(77)	
		OHPC	38	38	76	76	47	47	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		OPGCL	115	115	137	137	167	167
		OPTCL	(13)	(13)	28	28	21	21
		SESCO	(19)	(19)	(22)	(22)	(34)	(34)
		WESCO	(38)	(38)	(52)	(52)	(132)	(132)
	TOTAL		(663)	(663)	(1,119)	(1,119)	(292)	(292)
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	(23)	(23)	(17)	(17)	39	39
	TOTAL		(23)	(23)	(17)	(17)	39	39
	West Bengal	WBPDCCL	78	78	380	380	132	132
		WBSEDCL	95	95	73	73	82	82
		WBSETCL	174	174	172	172	333	333
	TOTAL		348	348	625	625	546	546
EASTERN TOTAL			(2,394)	(2,394)	(6,384)	(6,384)	(1,808)	(1,808)
North	Arunachal	Arunachal PD	(182)	(182)	(274)	(274)	(255)	(255)
Eastern	Pradesh							
	TOTAL		(182)	(182)	(274)	(274)	(255)	(255)
	Assam	AEGCL	(68)	(68)	(68)	(68)	119	119
		APGCL	9	9	(50)	(50)	(6)	(6)
		APDCL	(486)	(486)	(408)	(558)	(418)	(568)
	TOTAL		(545)	(545)	(525)	(675)	(305)	(455)

Manipur	Manipur PD	(204)	(204)	(307)	(307)	(315)	(315)
MANIPUR TOTAL		(204)	(204)	(307)	(307)	(315)	(315)
Meghalaya	MeECL	(91)	(91)	(195)	(195)		0
	MePDCL		0		0	(63)	(63)
	MePGCL		0		0	(124)	(124)
	MePTCL		0		0	(24)	(24)
TOTAL		(91)	(91)	(195)	(195)	(210)	(210)
Mizoram	Mizoram PD	(158)	(158)	(126)	(126)	(201)	(201)
TOTAL		(158)	(158)	(126)	(126)	(201)	(201)
Nagaland	Nagaland PD	(179)	(179)	(214)	(214)	(212)	(212)
TOTAL		(179)	(179)	(214)	(214)	(212)	(212)
Tripura	TSECL	(126)	(130)	(157)	(157)	(166)	(166)
TOTAL		(126)	(130)	(157)	(157)	(166)	(166)
NORTH EASTERN TOTAL		(1,487)	(1,491)	(1,799)	(1,949)	(1,665)	(1,815)
Northern	Delhi						
	BSES Rajdhani	388	388	121	121	21	21
	BSES Yamuna	155	155	21	21	25	25
	Delhi Transco	134	134	795	795	261	261
	Indraprastha	18	18	266	266	99	99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Pragati	103	103	168	168	223	223
		TPDDL	258	258	339	339	310	310
	TOTAL		1,057	1,057	1,710	1,710	939	939
	Haryana	DHBVNL	(792)	(955)	(4,599)	(4,599)	(1,352)	(1,352)
		HPGCL	5	5	(160)	(160)	(147)	(147)
		HVPNL	188	188	140	140	(38)	(38)
		UHBVNL	(129)	(129)	(8,604)	(8,604)	(2,297)	(2,297)
	TOTAL		(729)	(892)	(13,223)	(13,223)	(3,834)	(3,834)
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	(122)	(122)		0		0
		HPSEB Ltd.	(380)	(380)	(513)	(513)	(542)	(542)
	TOTAL		(502)	(502)	(513)	(513)	(542)	(542)
	Jammu & Kashmir	J&K PDCL	187	187	242	242	308	308
		J&K PDD	(2,167)	(2,167)	(3,037)	(3,037)	(3,129)	(3,129)
	TOTAL		(1,979)	(1,979)	(2,795)	(2,795)	(2,821)	(2,821)
	Punjab	PSPCL	(1,640)	(1,640)	(537)	(459)	296	51
	TOTAL		(1,640)	(1,640)	(537)	(459)	296	51
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	(6,907)	(6,907)	(7,596)	(7,596)	(3,905)	(3,905)

JDVVN	(6,827)	(6,827)	(6,179)	(4,285)	(4,285)
JVN	(7,636)	(7,636)	(5,797)	(4,161)	(4,161)
RRVP	42	29	(36)	(50)	26
RRVUN	(41)	(41)	(330)	(185)	(185)
TOTAL	(21,369)	(21,382)	(19,938)	(12,495)	(12,510)
Uttar Pradesh					
DVN	(1,322)	(1,322)	(2,840)	(3,364)	(3,364)
KESCO	(182)	(182)	(384)	(545)	(545)
MVN	(742)	(742)	(1,765)	(2,033)	(2,033)
Pash VN	(453)	(453)	(1,992)	(1,303)	(1,303)
Poorv VN	(1,268)	(1,268)	(2,244)	(2,533)	(2,533)
UPVN	1	1	(23)	0	0
UPCL	(4,836)	(4,836)	(2,722)	(3,479)	(3,479)
UPRVUN	126	126	88	80	80
UPPTCL	(2)	(2)	(53)	23	23
TOTAL	(8,677)	(8,677)	(11,934)	(13,155)	(13,155)
Uttarakhand					
UVN	17	17	56	18	18
Ut PCL	(204)	(204)	(55)	(13)	(13)
Ut Transco	(10)	(10)	(7)	7	7
TOTAL	(197)	(197)	(5)	13	13
NORTHERN TOTAL	(34,036)	(34,212)	(47,235)	(31,599)	(31,859)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	AP Genco	313	313	402	402	437	437
		AP Transco	62	62	260	260	417	417
		APCPDCL	3	(778)	4	(1,476)	(7,718)	(7,718)
		APEPDCL	13	(572)	25	(963)	(1,681)	(1,681)
		APNPDCL	7	(409)	3	(874)	(3,436)	(3,445)
		APSPDCL	3	(418)	6	(710)	(4,673)	(4,678)
TOTAL			401	(1,803)	699	(3,361)	(16,654)	(16,668)
Karnataka		BESCOM	0	0	118	107	(433)	(433)
		CHESCOM	11	11	(123)	(269)	(270)	(337)
		GESCOM	61	61	(5)	34	(189)	(189)
		HESCOM	(65)	(65)	40	40	41	41
		KPCL	525	525	115	115	2	2
		KPTCL	1	1	8	8	44	44
Kerala		MESCOM	2	2	6	6	13	13
	TOTAL		536	536	159	40	(791)	(859)
		KSEB	241	241	241	241	241	241
	TOTAL		241	241	241	241	241	241



Puducherry	Puducherry PCL	(0)	(0)	8	8	7	7
	Puducherry PD	(134)	(134)	(164)	(164)	(308)	(308)
TOTAL		(134)	(134)	(156)	(156)	(301)	(301)
Tamil Nadu	TNEB	(6,273)	(6,273)		0		0
	TANGEDCO	(5,634)	(5,634)	(13,321)	(13,308)	(11,679)	(12,064)
	TANTRANSO	0	0	(0)	(0)	236	236
TOTAL		(11,907)	(11,907)	(13,321)	(13,308)	(11,443)	(11,827)
SOUTHERN	TOTAL	(10,864)	(13,067)	(12,379)	(16,545)	(28,949)	(29,415)
Western	Chhattisgarh						
	CSPGCL	(361)	(361)	16	16	16	16
	CSPTCL	(16)	(16)	101	101	(19)	(19)
	CSPDCL	(581)	(581)	(2,012)	(2,012)	(498)	(498)
TOTAL		(958)	(958)	(1,895)	(1,895)	(501)	(502)
Goa	Goa PD	(79)	(79)	(271)	(271)	(285)	(285)
TOTAL		(79)	(79)	(271)	(271)	(285)	(285)
Gujarat	DGVCL	63	63	76	76	25	25
	GETCO	211	211	249	249	277	277
	GSECL	144	144	172	172	177	177
	GUVNL	76	76	67	67	14	14
	MGVCL	25	25	36	36	21	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		PGVCL	3	3	9	9	11	11
		UGVCL	13	13	12	12	14	14
	TOTAL		533	533	623	623	539	539
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	(605)	(605)	(1,129)	(1,129)	(1,593)	(1,595)
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	(578)	(578)	(624)	(624)	(1,425)	(1,425)
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	(974)	(974)	(1,167)	(1,167)	(1,432)	(1,432)
		MPPGCL	(243)	(243)	(74)	(74)	(17)	(17)
		MPPTCL	(18)	(18)	(10)	(10)	(5)	(5)
	TOTAL		(2,419)	(2,419)	(3,004)	(3,004)	(4,472)	(4,474)
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	(1,505)	(1,505)	(808)	(808)	(871)	(871)
		MSPGCL	309	309	200	200	488	488
		MSETCL	329	329	570	570	1,038	1,038
	TOTAL		(866)	(866)	(37)	(37)	655	655
	WESTERN TOTAL		(3,788)	(3,788)	(4,584)	(4,584)	(4,064)	(4,067)
	GRAND TOTAL		(52,569)	(54,953)	(72,381)	(76,633)	(68,085)	(68,964)

**Auction of power transmission projects**

2429. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is likely to auction eight contracts to set up power transmission projects in a global bidding round;

(b) whether the proposed transmission projects would benefit the power-starved States of South India that face acute power transmission congestion;

(c) whether the package would include a 2,500 km long high capacity power evacuation link between Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Setting up of power transmission projects through global bidding is a continuous process. Recently, seven projects have been proposed to be given on Tariff based competitive bidding route.

(b) The transmission projects relating to Additional Inter-Regional AC link for import of power into Southern Region *i.e.* Warora – Warangal and Chilakaluripeta - Hyderabad - Kurnool 765 kV link and strengthening of transmission system in Southern Region beyond Vemagiri would benefit the States of Southern Region.

(c) and (d) The transmission project relating to HVDC (High Voltage Direct Current) Bipole link between Western Region [Raigarh (Chhattisgarh)] and Southern Region [Pugalur (Tamil Nadu) and Madakkathara (Kerala)], which has a length of about 2,505 circuit kilometers (ckm), would be implemented by Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.

**Role of private players under RGGVY**

2430. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the role of the private players has increased under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY); and

(b) the amount sanctioned to such players by Government to each State during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana' (RGGVY) for creation of rural electricity infrastructure and

household electrification, in April 2005 for providing access to electricity to rural households. Rural Electrification Corporation has been designated as the nodal agency for implementation of RGGVY. The projects are implemented by the State Utilities and Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) selected by the States.

No amount/loan has been sanctioned to private players under RGGVY by Government of India.

### **Electrification of rural areas by REC**

2431. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has taken up proposals for electrification of rural areas in each State particularly SC/ST areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof in each State including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and the amount sanctioned and spent so far during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Government of India had launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana' in April, 2005 for creation of rural electricity infrastructure and household electrification, for providing access to electricity to rural households and release of free electricity connections to Below Poverty Line households. REC was designated as the nodal agency to oversee the implementation of RGGVY.

Under RGGVY, 648 projects were sanctioned during Tenth and Eleventh Plan, covering electrification of 1,12,287 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 3,71,646 electrified villages and release of free electricity connection to 2.72 crore BPL households in the country including SC/ST areas. Cumulatively, as on 30.11.2014, electrification works in 1,08,818 un-electrified villages and intensive electrification of 3,13,012 electrified villages have been completed and free electricity connection to 2.20 crore BPL households have been released under the scheme including SC/ST areas. State wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under RGGVY, 413 projects were sanctioned in Eleventh Plan with a project cost of ₹30192.10 crore. A capital subsidy of Rs 18603.62 crore, as on 30.11.2014, has been disbursed by REC against these projects.

Further, 273 projects was sanctioned under RGGVY in XII Plan with a project cost of ₹23708.65 crore. As on 30.11.2014, State-wise details of project cost and subsidy disbursed by REC including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, during Eleventh and Twelfth Plan are given in Statement.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise coverage and achievement of un-electrified villages and release of free electricity connections to BPL households for the sanctioned project under RGGVY in Tenth and Eleventh Plan*

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects	Coverage			Cumulative achievement (up to 30.11.201)		
			UEV	IEV	BPL connections	Un-electrified	IEV	BPL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	16	0	16155	1997962	0	16155	1997962
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	2096	1408	53312	2041	1340	50431
3.	Assam	23	8427	12900	1270814	8292	12752	1164576
4.	Bihar	54	24294	18622	5448300	23008	6734	2544166
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	1731	16114	1268165	1286	14914	1092959
6.	Gujarat*	25	0	16176	841219	0	1614	841219
7.	Haryana*	21	0	5910	220605	0	5137	199173
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	95	12093	17494	91	10234	16655
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	237	3247	80021	209	3175	69079
10.	Jharkhand	22	18615	6085	1470260	18136	5786	1314933
11.	Karnataka	27	58	24078	923595	58	23972	890549
12.	Kerala*	14	0	1272	125598	0	854	117804

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Madhya Pradesh	52	879	48635	1838849	764	30844	1263905
14.	Maharashtra*	35	0	36464	1226185	0	36072	1220672
15.	Manipur	9	882	1378	107369	633	628	33899
16.	Meghalaya	7	1867	3145	109387	1823	2921	104360
17.	Mizoram	8	145	570	30917	114	462	20540
18.	Nagaland	11	105	1170	74064	92	1113	46566
19.	Odisha	32	14431	27213	2883902	14430	26746	2870496
20.	Punjab*	17	0	6580	102176	0	6030	100404
21.	Rajasthan	40	4226	33961	1263735	4180	33313	1163691
22.	Sikkim	4	25	413	12108	25	405	11571
23.	Tamil Nadu	29	0	10402	525571	0	9673	501202
24.	Telangana	10	0	9746	752297	0	9485	712111
25.	Tripura	4	148	658	117163	144	652	117157
26.	Uttar Pradesh	86	28312	22253	1919543	27796	3163	1078666
27.	Uttarakhand	13	1512	10790	261100	1511	10748	261100
28.	West Bengal	29	4202	24208	2310299	4185	23560	2217571
TOTAL		648	112287	371646	27252010	108818	313012	22023417

\* In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Telangana, no un-electrified village was proposed in the DPRs by these States, however, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of projects sanctioned under RGGVY in Eleventh and Twelfth Plan including project cost and capital subsidy disbursed by REC*

(As on 30.11.2014 ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	XI Plan			XII Plan		
		No. of projects	Project Cost	Subsidy Disbursed	No. of projects	Project cost	Subsidy Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	95.77	93.07	0	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pr.	14	955.27	767.41	0	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	20	2622.66	2046.33	16	1621.07	0.00
4.	Bihar	28	5231.39	2498.79	27	5220.64	942.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	15	1181.52	754.68	4	286.10	0.00
6.	Gujarat	22	249.82	211.41	0	0	0.00
7.	Haryana	17	137.63	122.41	0	0	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11	271.12	207.49	0	0	0.00
9.	J&K	11	832.29	651.53	3	101.28	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	9	1596.25	1248.05	17	1260.93	0.00
11.	Karnataka	10	440.92	300.98	9	103.85	0.00
12.	Kerala	13	204.40	113.97	0	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	44	2367.72	1351.41	34	1430.87	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	31	610.37	469.35	0	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	7	349.22	262.77	6	222.17	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	5	410.27	320.08	0	0	0.00
17.	Mizoram	6	180.70	145.05	8	77.03	0.00
18.	Nagaland	9	225.89	179.31	11	92.31	0.00
19.	Odisha	28	3493.30	2647.14	31	3546.77	0.00
20.	Punjab	17	183.91	51.54	0	0	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	15	833.71	637.58	28	1453.91	0.00
22.	Sikkim	2	125.71	97.35	8	0	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	29	385.46	295.45	0	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	3	161.93	128.76	0	316.23	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Telangana	5	107.06	74.54	0	0	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	22	4476.32	1189.31	64	7366.88	198.75
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00
28.	West Bengal	16	2461.47	1737.98	7	608.60	0.00
TOTAL		413	30192.10	18603.62	273	23708.65	1141.37

### Filling up of reserved category posts in REC

†2432. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers and employees in the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Ltd. along with number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes appointed under the reservation quota;

(b) whether some posts of reserved category are lying vacant in REC;

(c) if so, the details thereof, category-wise; and

(d) the details of the action being taken by Government to fill up vacant posts of reserved category expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The total number of officers and employees working in Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) is 612 (excluding board level positions, as on 20.11.2014). The total number of appointed officers and employees belonging to SC/ST and OBC category are as under:

Sl.No.	Category	Officers	Staff (Employees)
1.	SC	43	41
2.	ST	13	01
3.	OBC	49	06

(b) and (c) Very few reserved posts are lying unfilled in REC, as follows:

Sl.No.	Post	Category	No. of post
1.	GM (Engg.)	OBC-NCL	1
2.	DGM (Engg.)	ST	1
3.	Chief Manager (F&A)	ST	1

(d) In spite of notifying the vacancies for filling up the posts many times, suitable candidates were not available. All the vacant backlog vacancies are carried forward to the next recruitment cycle on completion of the earlier cycle.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Electrification of villages under RGGVY**

†2433. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had planned to electrify all the villages under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(b) if so, the details thereof in Bihar, district-wise;

(c) whether Sudiya village of Fulparas block in Madhubani district having the population of approximately fifteen thousand is deprived of basic facilities like electricity even after sixty seven years of independence; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor along with the action plan of Government to electrify this village expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In order to electrify all the villages in the country Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) was launched in 2005 and it is now subsumed as the Rural Electrification (RE) component of newly approved Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in November, 2014.

(b) Under RGGVY, 26 projects were sanctioned in Bihar in Tenth Plan, covering electrification of 16,612 un-electrified villages with a project cost of ₹2207.49 crore. The electrification works in these projects have been completed. A capital subsidy of ₹1887.31 crore was released against these projects, as on 30.11.2014.

Similarly, under Eleventh Plan of RGGVY, 28 projects were sanctioned in Bihar, covering electrification of 7,682 un-electrified villages and intensive electrification of 18,622 electrified villages with a project cost of ₹5231.39 crore. Cumulatively, electrification works in 6,396 un-electrified villages and intensive electrification of 6734 electrified villages have been completed and a capital subsidy of ₹2498.79 crore has been released against these projects, as on 30.11.2014. The district-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Further, in Twelfth Plan, 27 projects have been sanctioned under the scheme in the financial year 2013-14, covering electrification of 6,882 un-electrified villages and intensive electrification of 21,377 electrified villages with a project cost of ₹5220.65 crore. A capital subsidy of ₹942.62 crore has been released against these projects towards first installment. The district wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As informed by the Rural Electrification Corporation, the nodal agency for the implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), the village named Sudiya in Fulparas block, district Madhubani, does not exist. However, there is a hamlet called Surigahi, which is a part of Ramnagar village in Fulparas Block of Madhubani District, for which the work of electrification has already been awarded by North Bihar Power Distribution Co. Ltd. under RGGVY in Twelfth Plan.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*Statement-I*  
*District-wise coverage and achievement of Un-Electrified Villages, Intensive Electrification of Electrified Villages Under RGVY in Tenth and Eleventh Plan in Bihar*

As on 30.11.2014									
Sl. No.	District	Project Cost (₹ in crore)	Un-Electrified Villages		Intensive Electrified Villages		Capital Subsidy		
			Coverage	Ach.	Coverage	Ach.	Disbursed (₹ in crore)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
<b>Tenth Plan</b>									
1.	Darbanga	53.04	369	369	0	0		48.48	
2.	East Champaran	88.24	744	744	0	0		74.82	
3.	Madhubani	36.85	326	326	0	0		38.37	
4.	Sheohar	14.96	116	116	0	0		15.55	
5.	Sitamarhi	43.45	305	305	0	0		35.63	
6.	Araria	120.03	593	593	0	0		88.62	
7.	Aurangabad	171.15	1239	1239	0	0		139.41	
8.	Banka	144.56	1276	1276	0	0		133.66	
9.	Bhagalpur	60.27	525	525	0	0		62.75	
10.	Bhojpur	82.79	594	594	0	0		63.11	

11.	Buxar	71.93	516	0	0	58.26
12.	Gaya (South)	146.26	1210	0	0	118.47
13.	Gaya (North)	130.56	849	0	0	105.76
14.	Gopalganj	100.07	692	0	0	87.19
15.	Jamui	116.32	953	0	0	107.69
16.	Kaimur	37.80	460	0	0	44.51
17.	Kishanganj	75.28	477	0	0	65.00
18.	Lakhisarai	24.76	175	0	0	19.69
19.	Munger	28.72	201	0	0	23.40
20.	Nalanda	81.79	609	0	0	77.78
21.	Nawada	74.38	613	0	0	59.10
22.	Patna	65.03	438	0	0	63.13
23.	Purnia	86.65	583	0	0	70.18
24.	Rohtas	106.93	998	0	0	87.29
25.	Saran	126.30	925	0	0	102.30
26.	Siwan	115.57	826	0	0	93.37
BPL under Kutir Jyoti Scheme		3.78				3.78
TOTAL		2207.49	16612	0	0	1887.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Eleventh Plan</b>							
1.	Begusarai	150.66	332	332	330	330	109.48
2.	Katihar	316.44	423	423	176	176	191.26
3.	Khagaria	59.63	96	94	106	106	40.85
4.	Madhepura	99.56	234	234	147	147	75.20
5.	Saharsa	112.72	186	181	201	201	87.83
6.	Samastipur	185.39	455	447	658	650	132.87
7.	Supaul	55.91	303	303	165	165	41.58
8.	Sheikhpura	148.40	162	158	106	106	107.82
9.	Darbhanga	110.77	284	284	419	411	90.12
10.	East Champaran	123.37	96	96	412	412	98.13
11.	Madhubani	117.27	309	309	370	351	93.34
12.	Sheohar	20.09	32	32	41	41	16.07
13.	Sitamarhi	95.93	259	259	238	238	76.48
14.	West Champaran	204.96	868	868	387	385	164.65
15.	Jahanabad and Arwal	61.39	540	540	0	0	46.01
16.	Muzzafarpur	201.41	335	335	1055	1055	154.71

17.	Vaishali	173.40	336	336	1021	1006	103.13
18.	Muzzafarpur and Vaishali completed under MNP		1094	1094	0	0	
TOTAL		2237.28	6344	6325	5832	5780	1629.53
Phase-II of Eleventh Plan							
1.	Araria	254.06	109	8	590	175	67.57
2.	Purnea	155.19	190	0	906	65	41.27
3.	Siwan	297.63	17	4	1421	50	79.16
4.	Kishanganj	319.20	184	5	438	42	84.89
5.	Banka	203.75	91	0	1567	131	95.68
6.	Bhojpur	168.30	115	13	884	56	44.76
7.	Gaya	434.26	402	27	2283	172	117.25
8.	Nawada	335.22	22	0	947	34	89.15
9.	Rohtas	220.69	70	9	1640	131	58.69
10.	Nalanda	392.11	42	0	956	7	122.25
11.	Patna	213.71	96	5	1158	91	68.59
TOTAL		2994.11	1338	71	12790	954	869.26
GRAND TOTAL (ELEVENTH PLAN)		5231.39	7682	6396	18622	6734	2498.79

***Statement-II***

*District-wise details of projects sanctioned under  
RGGVY in Twelfth Plan in Bihar*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	District	Project Cost	Un-Electrified Villages	Intensive Electrified Villages	Capital Subsidy Disbursed (as on 30.11.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Begusarai	222.91	457	686	0.00
2.	Darbhanga	238.88	221	1028	0.00
3.	Gopalganj	328.33	381	1118	81.84
4.	Kaithar	178.47	1271	269	40.10
5.	Khagaria	119.62	94	205	30.17
6.	Madhepura	178.41	50	387	0.00
7.	Madhubani	271.15	97	1003	68.59
8.	Muzzafarpur	147.36	88	1322	37.47
9.	Paschim Champaran	290.87	229	1245	72.88
10.	Purba Champaran	347.02	69	1224	87.12
11.	Saharsa	166.59	57	411	41.68
12.	Samastipur	315.30	156	1062	79.34
13.	Saran	412.95	560	1205	103.26
14.	Sheohar	51.20	17	185	12.86
15.	Sitamarhi	179.85	33	770	0.00
16.	Supaul	243.30	63	487	0.00
17.	Vaishali	114.41	105	1464	28.47
18.	Arwal	54.37	25	286	0.00
19.	Aurangabad	220.14	279	1569	54.99
20.	Bhagalpur	264.29	596	924	0.00
21.	Buxar	182.11	381	753	45.50
22.	Jamui	188.57	410	1096	40.17
23.	Jehanabad	93.70	20	557	47.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Kaimur	165.20	629	1068	41.47
25.	Lekhisarai	101.44	91	381	0.00
26.	Munger	118.01	438	423	29.59
27.	Sheikhpura	26.20	65	249	0.00
TOTAL		5220.65	6882	21377	942.62

### Integrated Power Development Scheme

2434. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the highlights of Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS);

(b) whether sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure in urban areas, including metering have been proposed to be modernized and streamlined, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the budget provision made therefor during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) was approved on 20th November 2014. IPDS envisages strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network including metering at all levels in urban areas. The earlier scheme of Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) has been subsumed in the new scheme of IPDS.

Major components of the scheme are:

- (i) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network.
- (ii) Metering.
- (iii) IT application-ERP and Customer Care Services.
- (iv) Provisioning of Solar Panels.
- (v) Ongoing works of R-APDRP to be completed.

All Discoms including private Discoms and State Power Departments are eligible for financial assistance under this scheme. Power Finance Corporation (PFC) is the Nodal Agency for operationalization of this scheme.

(c) Budget provision for IPDS for FY14-15 is ₹100 crore.

**Gas based power plants**

2435. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the gas-based thermal power plants which are stranded for want of gas in the public/private sector; and

(b) the details of those projects which were guaranteed gas and are only partially working along with, the details of their Plant Load Factor (PLF) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) A total capacity of 16107 MW gas based thermal power stations are stranded. Details are as under:

- (1) Capacity stranded due to non-availability of Gas from KG D6 since March 2013; 6997 MW.
- (2) Capacity commissioned without any gas allocation – 3761.8 MW.
- (3) Capacity ready for commissioning without any Gas allocation – 5349 MW.

The list of stranded gas based thermal power plants along with Plant Load Factor (in percentage) during 2013-2014 is given in Statement.

***Statement******List of Stranded Gas Based Power Stations***

Sl.No.	Name of Power Station	Installed Capacity (MW)	Name of the State	Annual Plant Load factor % during 2013-2014
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A. List Of Pre-Dominantly Kg D6 Gas Based Power Stations</b>				
<b>Central Sector</b>				
1.	Ratnagiri (RGPP-L-Dhabhol)	1967	Maharashtra	8.77
<b>State Sector</b>				
2.	Dhuvaran CCPP (GSECL)	112	Gujarat	16.2
3.	Utran CCPP (GSECL)	374	Gujarat	0
<b>Pvt. Sector</b>				
4.	Vatwa CCPP (Torrent)	100	Gujarat	0



1	2	3	4	5
Pvt. IPP Sector				
5.	Rithala CCPP (NDPL)	108	Delhi	0
6.	Essar CCPP	300	Gujarat	1.80
7.	Peguthan CCPP (GTEC)	655	Gujarat	4.43
8.	Sugen CCPP (Torrent)	1147.5	Gujarat	23.06
9.	Gautami CCPP	464	Andhra Pradesh	0
10.	GMR - Kakinada (Tanirvavi)	220	Andhra Pradesh	0
11.	Jegurupadu CCPP (GVK)	220.5	Andhra Pradesh	0
12.	Konaseema CCPP	445	Andhra Pradesh	0
13.	Kondapalli Extn. CCPP.	366	Andhra Pradesh	0
14.	Vemagiri CCPP	370	Andhra Pradesh	5.48
15.	Sriba Industries	30	Andhra Pradesh	Not Available
16.	RVK Energy	28	Andhra Pradesh	Not Available
17.	Silk Road Sugar	35	Andhra Pradesh	Not Available
18.	LVS Power	55	Andhra Pradesh	Not Available
SUB TOTAL (A)		6997.0		
B.	Projects commissioned without any gas allocation			
State Sector				
1.	Pragati CCGT-III	750	Delhi	0
2.	Pipavav CCPP	702	Gujarat	0
3.	Dhuvaran CCPP (GSECL)	376.3	Gujarat	0
4.	Hazira CCPP Ext	351	Gujarat	0

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pvt. IPP Sector</b>				
5.	Unosugen CCPP	382.5	Gujarat	0
6.	Dgen Mega CCPP	1200	Gujarat	0
SUB TOTAL (B)		3761.8		
C.	Projects ready for commissioning and no gas allocation			
<b>Private Sector</b>				
1.	GMR Vemagiri EXP	768	Andhra Pradesh	
2.	Kondapalli Exp St-III	742	Andhra Pradesh	
3.	Samalkot EXP	2400	Andhra Pradesh	
4.	CCGT by Panduranga	116	Andhra Pradesh	
5.	Gas Engine by Astha	35	Andhra Pradesh	
6.	Kashipur Sravanthi St-I & II	450	Uttarakhand	
7.	Beta Infratech CCGT	225	Uttarakhand	
8.	Gama Infraprop CCGT	225	Uttarakhand	
9.	CCGT By Pioneer Gas Power Ltd.	388	Maharashtra	
SUB TOTAL (C)		5349.0		
TOTAL STRANDED GAS BASED PROJECTS (A+B+C)		16107		

### **Initiatives for investment in hydro-power development**

2436. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to take a number of initiatives, including hydro-development fund, to woo the investors to boost hydro-power development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the current hydro-power generation per annum and what is its projection by end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government have taken a number of initiatives to boost hydro-power development and hydro-power projects in order to meet the country's power requirements which include policy initiatives like National Electricity Policy, Hydro-Power Policy, National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policies, National Tariff Policy etc. except setting up of a hydro-development fund. Apart from these policy initiatives, the Central Government regularly monitors and reviews the implementation of various hydro projects.

(c) As on 30.11.2014, 188 Nos. of hydro stations with total installed capacity of 40798.76 MW including 9 Pumped Storage Schemes (PSS) with installed capacity of 4785.6 MW are under operation. At the end of Eleventh Plan, hydro-power capacity in the country was 38990 MW which is 40798.75 MW at present. A Hydro capacity addition of 10,897 MW is planned for benefits during Twelfth Plan. The total hydro capacity in the country at the end of Twelfth Plan is likely to be 49887 MW.

#### **Progress of power for all programme**

2437. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made in implementation of 'Power for All (24x7) Programme';

(b) whether Government is taking any measures to promote the use of renewable energy under this Programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is focusing on any key States under this Programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Electricity is a concurrent subject and the supply and distribution of electricity in a State falls under the purview of respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Central Government supplements the efforts taken by the State Governments in providing reliable electricity supply to all consumers. Government of India has recently taken a joint initiative to assist States/UTs in preparation of the Action Plans for all the States/UTs for providing 24x7 Power to all consumers.

Accordingly, State specific documents for the State of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have been prepared and action for preparation of State specific documents in respect of other States/UTs planned in time bound manner.

(b) and (c) The use of renewable energy and its promotion as per the existing policies and procedures of the Central and State Governments is also covered in the State/UT specific action plans.

(d) and (e) All the States/UTs are proposed to be covered for preparation of State/UT specific Action Plan documents.

### **Disposal of fly ash by NTPC, Kahalgaon**

2438. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that fly-ash emitted from the NTPC plant at Kahalgaon in Bhagalpur is being loaded and unloaded indiscriminately in the residential areas and the railway premises of the city is also being used for this work for a long time;

(b) whether such fly-ash are highly hazardous for human health and life;

(c) if so, whether Government is planning to take any stringent step to stop this loading-unloading of fly-ash in the open residential area immediately; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) NTPC issues fly ash in closed tankers or jumbo bags to the agencies within the plant boundary of Kahalgaon plant in Bhagalpur. Further, the ash is issued to only those agencies who have “No Objection Certificate” (NOC) from Bihar State Pollution Control Board. Subsequently, the agencies are responsible for further bagging and transportation of ash through road/railways.

(b) Fly ash is categorized as high volume low effect waste under Hazardous Material (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 and is excluded from the category of Hazardous Waste, *vide* Notification dated September 24, 2008, issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

(c) and (d) Even though fly ash is excluded from the category of Hazardous Wastes and agencies are responsible for ash transportation, however, as a responsible corporate entity, NTPC has taken following steps to arrest fugitive emission:

(i) Installation of wind breaking wall at Kahalgaon Railway Station.

- (ii) Daily water sprinkling at Railway Station and on NH-80 throughout the route.
- (iii) Installation of ash bagging machine just below silos.

### **SC/ST Employees' Welfare Association in PSUs**

2439. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether SC/ST Employees' Welfare Organisation/Association have been established by the PSUs under the administrative control of the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether bye-Laws/rules governing the functioning of SC/ST Employees' Association, if any existing are duly approved and updated regularly; and
- (d) whether any mechanism exist to oversee their functioning; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) to (e) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

### **SAARC Framework Convention on Energy Cooperation**

2440. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has given approval for SAARC Framework Convention on Energy Cooperation;
- (b) whether the agreement includes creating an integrated operation of regional grid across the region;
- (c) whether this would lead to increased electricity export from India when large population in the country is still without electricity; and
- (d) whether the scope of the agreement also includes increased focus on renewable energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) India has signed "SAARC Framework Agreement for Energy Cooperation (Electricity)" on 27.11.2014 during 18th SAARC summit held in Nepal on 26-27 November, 2014.

- (b) The Agreement would facilitate integrated operation of regional grid across the region.

(c) The Agreement would enable cross-border trade of electricity amongst the SAARC Member States on voluntary basis subject to the laws, rules and regulations of the respective Member States. Cross border electricity trade would facilitate transfer of surplus power from one Member State to other Member State(s) in a short term to long term time-frame.

(d) The Agreement includes a provision to enable the Member States to encourage knowledge sharing and joint research related to, *inter-alia*, development and integration of grid of renewable energy sources.

### **Status of road projects**

†2441. CHAUDHARY MUNVVAR SALEEM : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new roads construction work announced during the last five years in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of work completed in the approved projects, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the pending projects, State-wise and the reasons for pendency of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The information is being collected.

### **Revamping of toll collection system**

2442. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to go for a complete revamp of toll collection across the country in view of the repeated allegations of exorbitant toll collection, irregularity in collection of toll and other issues raised by the motorist;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and

(c) the details of the proposal under Government's consideration to revamp toll collection and the time-frame fixed for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, to do away with allegations of exorbitant toll collection, irregularity in collection of toll and to have seamless movement on National Highways, Government has decided

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to adopt Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology based on Electronic Product Code (EPC), Gen-2, ISO 18000-6C Standards for implementing Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) system on all toll plazas on National Highways.

(c) ETC will be implemented on Pan India basis by 2015.

**Protection for road accident victims**

2443. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the action taken by Government to improve road safety in the country;

(b) whether Government is aware that lot of people including traffic policemen, school going children and children living in the slums and foot paths become victim to road accidents;

(c) if so, how many such cases have been recorded during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to protect the children and provide stringent punishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Ministry has taken the following steps to minimize road accidents in the country:

- (i) The Government has formulated a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (ii) The Government has constituted National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety. The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees.
- (iii) The Ministry has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on four E's of Road Safety viz. (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) Emergency care. Consolidated recommendations have been advised to the states for implementation.
- (iv) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at the planning stage.

- (v) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways/ Expressways.
- (vi) Establishment of model driving training institutes and automated Inspection and Certification Centers.
- (vii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like helmets, seat belts, power-steering, rear view mirror, mandating of airbags, anti-lock brake system, speed governors for transport vehicles etc.
- (viii) Publicity and advocacy campaigns on road safety awareness.

(b) and (c) Road accident data is compiled in the Ministry in a format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP). In this format, specific data for road accidents of traffic policemen, school going children and children living in the slums and foot paths is not compiled. However, State/UT-wise total number of road accidents for the last three calendar year (2011 to 2013) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Ministry has issued an advisory to all the States/UTs regarding safety of school busses. In the advisory, the guidelines of Hon'ble Supreme Court has been emphasized. As per Section 2 (47) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 an educational institution bus is a transport vehicle therefore it requires permit and undergo mandatory fitness test every year for plying on the road. These were reiterated for strict compliance and enforcement in true spirit to the States/UTs.

#### ***Statement***

*State/UT-wise total number of road accidents for the calendar years 2011 to 2013*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2011	2012	2013
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44,165	42,524	43,482
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	263	251	308
3.	Assam	6,569	6,535	7,211
4.	Bihar	10,673	10,320	10,200
5.	Chhattisgarh	14,108	13,511	13,657
6.	Goa	4,560	4,312	4,294
7.	Gujarat	30,205	27,949	25,391
8.	Haryana	11,128	10,065	10,482
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3,099	2,899	2,981



Sl.No.	States/UTs	2011	2012	2013
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,655	6,709	6,457
11.	Jharkhand	5,451	5,711	5,569
12.	Karnataka	44,731	44,448	44,020
13.	Kerala	35,216	36,174	35,215
14.	Madhya Pradesh	49,406	51,210	51,810
15.	Maharashtra	68,438	66,316	63,019
16.	Manipur	692	771	671
17.	Meghalaya	599	483	525
18.	Mizoram	97	110	114
19.	Nagaland	39	42	71
20.	Odisha	9,398	9,285	9,680
21.	Punjab	6,513	6,341	6,323
22.	Rajasthan	23,245	22,969	23,592
23.	Sikkim	406	158	244
24.	Tamil Nadu	65,873	67,757	66,238
25.	Tripura	834	888	818
26.	Uttarakhand	1,508	1,472	1,297
27.	Uttar Pradesh	29,285	29,972	30,615
28.	West Bengal	14,945	12,290	12,414
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	234	236	200
30.	Chandigarh	437	419	410
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	103	85	91
32.	Daman and Diu	50	50	59
33.	Delhi	7,281	6,937	7,566
34.	Lakshadweep	0	3	1
35.	Puducherry	1,480	1,181	1,451
TOTAL		497,686	490,383	486,476

**Response to NHAI projects**

2444. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India was unable to find bidders for its projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether even the subsidy failed to draw big players to road contracts;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether NHAI bids to award highways under build, operate and transfer (BOT) found only bidders for just 100 kms; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Due to economic downturn resulting in upsetting the traffic projections and consequent revenue generation, non-availability of equity with the concessionaires and due to other construction related issues during 2012-13 and 2013-14, the response to national highways (NH) projects under Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode of delivery was poor, with 21 project bids out by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode not receiving any response. Even during the current year, no bids were received for 10 NH projects put to bid under BOT (Toll) mode covering total length of 999.600 kms with project cost of ₹13,998.28 crore.

(e) to (f) NHAI has awarded only 3 NH projects covering a length of 514.44 kms with projects cost of ₹4091.44 crore under BOT (Toll) mode of delivery during the current year.

**Collection of toll on highways**

2445. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee appointed by Government has favoured no toll for roads that are less than four lanes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to bring two and half lane highways under the toll network; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir. However user fee is levied on the stretches of National Highways having two-lanes with paved shoulders and above but below four-lane on which substantial improvement has been made by widening carriageway by three meters or more, at sixty per-cent of the rate of fee specified under sub-rule (2) of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 as amended.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Maintenance of highways by NHAI**

2446. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is entrusted only with construction of roads for which toll is collected;

(b) whether repair of National Highways is included in its basket of duties;

(c) why NHAI is not promptly repairing parts of National Highways 17 and 47 in Kerala even when they are in a very bad condition; and

(d) whether Government would intervene to make these highways travel worthy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is mandated for development, maintenance and management of National Highways (NH) entrusted to them by the Government including implementation of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) in a phased manner through Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) and Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) modes of delivery. EPC contracts are done directly by NHAI based on open competitive bidding on payment to the contractor directly by NHAI and user fee (Toll) for such projects are collected separately either on arrangement on yearly basis or on Operation Maintenance Tolling (OMT) basis by remittance of agreed amount to NHAI. Maintenance of such projects are done by the OMT Concessionaires. NHAI is responsible for repair of roads executed under EPC mode if the user fee is collected directly by them.

(c) and (d) NH-47 (NH-66) from Walayar to Aroor is maintained properly by NHAI and the road is now in good trafficable condition. NH-17 from Kerala-Karnataka Border to Tamil Nadu Border was taken up by NHAI for 4 laning but due to prolonged land acquisition problems, the road was handed over back to the Public Works Department (PWD) of the State Government of Kerala and responsibility of the maintenance is now with the latter.

### **Road accidents in Delhi**

2447. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether deaths caused by road accidents have gone up unabated in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such deaths during the last five years along with its main causes;

(c) whether Government has devised some action plan to guard against such untimely deaths; and

(d) how far the number of such road accidental deaths in the Delhi region, have been controlled as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No sir. As per annual publication "Road Accident in India" published by Transport Research Wing of this Ministry, the number of persons killed in road accidents in Delhi during the last five calendar years (2009-2013) is shown in the Table-I below:

*Table I: Number of persons killed in road accidents in Delhi — 2009 to 2013*

Year	Number of persons killed in Road Accidents in Delhi
2009	2,325
2010	2153
2011	2,065
2012	1,866
2013	1,820

As per information received from the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic (Head Quarters), New Delhi for the calendar year 2013, causes of fatality in road accidents is shown in Table-II below:

*Table-II: Causes of persons killed in road accidents in  
Delhi for the calendar year 2013*

Causes of road accidents	Total Number of persons killed
Drivers' Fault	986
Fault of Cyclist	-
Fault of Pedestrian	-
Defect in condition of Motor Vehicle	4
Defect in Road Condition	-
Weather condition	25
All other Causes*	805
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,820</b>

\* includes fault of Driver of other Vehicles, fault of passengers, poor light condition, falling of Boulders, Neglect of civic bodies, stray animals, other causes and causes not known.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on four E's of Road Safety viz. (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) Emergency care. The consolidated recommendations regarding recommending various short term and long term measures has been advised to the States for implementation. In spite of increasing motorization, the road accident fatality data shows a downward trend.

### **Deaths during ship breaking**

2448. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some deaths have been reported during the process of ship breaking at the ship breaking ports in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether proper precautionary action plan has not been installed at such places to control such deaths; and

(c) if so, the action plan of Government to work out a strategy to ensure that the people entrusted with each jobs are not harmed in any manner during the process of ship breaking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been reported that 13 workers

have lost their lives in the year 2014 at Alang Sosiya Ship Breaking Yard out of which 5 workers died when a fire broke out on 20th June 2014 during the process of cutting a tank of a ship, named D.V Perin, with the help of gas-cutter.

(b) and (c) These unfortunate accidents have taken place in spite of strict safety and precautionary measures in place. Under the Ship Breaking Code 2013, tankers are required to obtain 'fit for work' certificates issued by Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) or any competent agency authorized by Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, under the Factories Act, before beaching for the purposes of breaking. The vessels are required to complete gas freeing operation and obtain certificates failing which the vessels will be sent off. Besides, the Ship Breaking Code also provides for elaborate provisions for safety compliance like space for safe passage, fire fighting equipments, appointing qualified Safety Officers for supervision, distance to be maintained during cutting operations, providing personal protection equipments, displaying of 'dos and don'ts', inspection by state government officials, training of workers, etc.

#### **Declaration of State Highways as National Highways**

2449. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to declare certain State Highways as National Highways;

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

(c) the reasons for achieving even the halfway mark of its annual construction target; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to expedite development of newly identified State Highways as National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highways is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se-priority* and availability of funds.

(c) 2212 km. have been constructed upto November, 2014 against the annual target of 6300 km. This is mainly due to the fact that pace of construction picks up after October *i.e.* completion of Monsoon season.

(d) After declaration of National Highway, project reports are prepared and development works are taken up keeping in view the feasibility, *inter-se-priority* and availability of funds.

**Tax rationalisation for taxis and maxis**

2450. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to rationalize taxes for taxis and maxis operating within a State and also inter-State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to promote free movement of taxis and maxis in States in order to encourage tourism ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Taxation of motor vehicle is a State subject and it is governed by the respective State laws/rules. The issue regarding rationalization of motor vehicle taxes was discussed in the 35th meeting of Transport Development Council (TDC) held on 23.10.2013 under the Chairmanship of Union Minister for Road Transport and Highways. The TDC decided to rationalize taxes for Taxis/Maxis by State Governments at floor rate of 6% or more on the sale price by 31.03.2014 and on taxi/maxi operating on inter-State route by 30.09.2014. Taxation of motor vehicle being State Subject, the States are required to notify the rationalization of motor vehicle taxes in their respective States in consonance with the decision taken by Transport Development Council.

(c) All State Governments and Union Territories Administration were requested on 12.12.2013, 06.06.2014 and subsequently in the 36th TDC meeting held on 28.10.2014 for issuing notifications for rationalization of Motor Vehicle Taxes in their respective States/UTs as per the decisions taken in the 35th TDC Meeting held on 23.10.2013.

**Construction of Tripunithura bypass**

2451. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal from Kerala Government for approval of the revised land acquisition estimate for Tripunithura bypass; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State Government of Kerala in compliance to Ministry's observations dated 25.4.2014 on land acquisition estimate for Tripunithura bypass, has submitted the revised land acquisition estimate amounting to ₹984.46 crore *vide* correspondence dated 22.9.2014. The proposal is under scrutiny in the Ministry.

### **Flyovers on NH-1**

†2452. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flyovers proposed on Delhi-Parwanoo National Highway-1 and the name of company which has been awarded the construction of these flyovers;

(b) by when this work would be completed; and

(c) the details of funds allocated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The work of 6-laning of NH-1 from Panipat to Jalandhar has been awarded to M/s Soma Isolux NH-1 Tollway Pvt. Ltd. The number of flyovers to be constructed in the state of Haryana from Panipat up to km.212 (near Ambala) is as under:

(i) Viaducts - 2 numbers.

(ii) Flyovers - 28 numbers.

(iii) Vehicle under pass - 15 numbers.

(iv) Passenger under pass - 16 numbers.

(v) Road-over-Bridge (ROB) - 01 number.

From Ambala to Parwanoo is not part of NH-1. In Delhi to Panipat section of NH 1, 4-laning including flyovers is already completed and at present, there is no flyover under construction.

(b) The work is likely to be completed by 31.03.2015 as per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(c) The work is being executed on BOT (Toll) Mode as such funds are arranged by the Concessionaire by borrowing from lenders.



**Construction of roads**

2453. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

(a) the per day average construction of roads, in km., during the last three years year-wise;

(b) what is the per day average construction during 15th May, 2014 to 14th November, 2014;

(c) whether Government intends to increase per day average road construction in the near future;

(d) if so, what measures are being contemplated to revive the stalled road projects worth about ₹ 60,000 crore;

(e) whether any group has been constituted to review and expedite the progress of projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The per day average construction of National Highways, in km during the last three years is as below.

Sl.No.	Year	Kilometres per day
1.	2011-12	13.73
2.	2012-13	15.70
3.	2013-14	11.67

(b) The per day average construction of National Highways during the current year is 8.04 km till 30th November. Pace of construction is expected to be picked up after October *i.e.* after the monsoon season.

(c) to (f) Yes, Sir. To resolve all inter-ministerial matters, in order to expedite completion of projects, a group under the chairmanship of Minister of Road Transport and Highways has been constituted.

**Completion of delayed projects**

2454. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had issued instructions to Government officials and

private contractors to complete the delayed projects within the time frame given by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had issued revised schedule for all the delayed National Highways projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has held discussions with the private contractors to complete the projects; and

(f) if so, the outcome of the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (f) Periodical review of all ongoing National Highways (NH) projects are done at various level in the Government including the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) and the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to resolve impediments for speedy implementation of the project. The Government has also taken a number of steps for speedy completion of NH projects including streamlining of the process of statutory clearances, harmonious substitution of concessionaire, re-schedulement of premium quoted by concessionaires, getting Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to treat road sector loans as secured, introduction of revamped dispute resolution mechanism and close coordination with other ministries and State Governments etc. The details of delayed NH projects indicating completion date as per respective Concession Agreements and likely date of completion is given in Statement (*See* below).

**Statement**  
*Details of delayed National Highway Projects under various stages of implementation, State-wise*

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	NH No.	Total Length (in KM)	Total Project Cost (Rs. in crore)	Funded By	Start Date	Completion date as per contract	Likely date of completion	Physical progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Six Laning of Nellore-Chilikaluripet	Andhra Pradesh	5	183.52	1535.00	BOT	November-2011	May-2014	May-2015	70.86
2.	Chilikaluripet - Vijayawada (Six lane)	Andhra Pradesh	5	82.5	572.30	BOT	May-2009	October-2011	June-2015	80.25
3.	Kudapa-Mydukur-Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	18	188.752	1585.00	BOT	November-2010	May-2013	December-2014	74.05
4.	Nalbari to Bijni	Assam	31	25	225.00	NHAI	November-2005	June-2009	March-2015	93.03
5.	Nalbari to Bijni	Assam	31	27.3	208.00	NHAI	October-2005	April-2008	December-2014	80.50
6.	Brahmputra Bridge	Assam	31	5	217.61	NHAI	October-2006	April-2010	March-2015	82.96
7.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border	Assam	31C	33	237.80	NHAI	November-2005	June-2008	March-2015	66.90
8.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border	Assam	31C	30	195.00	NHAI	November-2005	June-2008	March-2015	70.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border	Assam	31C	30	230.00	NHAI	November-2005	June-2008	June-2015	70.62
10.	Guwahati to Nalbari	Assam	31	28	175.96	NHAI	December-2005	April-2008	December-2014	71.75
11.	Guwahati to Nalbari	Assam	31	28	198.16	NHAI	October-2005	April-2008	December-2014	82.87
12.	Silchar-Udarband	Assam	54	32	154.57	NHAI	September-2004	September-2007	December-2014	95.65
13.	Harangajo to Maibang	Assam	54	26	386.10	NHAI	November-2011	April-2014	March-2015	23.27
14.	Harangajo to Maibang	Assam	54	24	363.74	NHAI	November-2011	April-2014	December-2014	63.64
15.	Harangajo to Maibang	Assam	54	16	280.00	NHAI	August-2006	February-2009	December-2014	83.61
16.	Maibang to Lumding	Assam	54	21	200.00	NHAI	October-2006	April-2009	December-2014	61.46
17.	Maibang to Lumding	Assam	54	23	167.64	NHAI	July-2011	January-2014	December-2014	48.78
18.	Maibang to Lumding	Assam	54	28	385.13	NHAI	January-2011	July-2013	March-2015	34.70
19.	Dharamtul to Sonapur	Assam	37	25.5	200.00	NHAI	December-2005	June-2008	December-2014	92.60

20.	Dharamtul to Sonapur	Assam	37	22	160.00	NHAI	November-2005	May-2008	December-2014	90.35
21.	Sonapur to Guwahati	Assam	37	19	245.00	NHAI	September-2005	June-2009	December-2014	90.32
22.	Nagaon to Dharmatul	Assam	37	25	264.72	NHAI	December-2005	June-2008	December-2014	92.00
23.	Maibang to Lumding	Assam	54	15	280.13	NHAI	January-2011	July-2013	June-2015	72.72
24.	Forbesganj-Simrahi	Bihar	57	34.87	332.94	NHAI	April-2006	September-2008	December-2014	97.51
25.	Kotwa to Dewapur	Bihar	28	38	240.00	World Bank/ NHAI	November-2005	November-2008	January-2015	98.68
26.	Deewapur to UP/Bihar Border	Bihar	28	41.085	300.00	World Bank/ NHAI	November-2005	October-2008	June-2014	46.25
27.	Patna-Muzzaffarpur	Bihar	19 & 77	63	671.30	Annuity	August-2010	February-2013	December-2014	83.05
28.	2-Laning with PS khangaria - Purnea	Bihar	31	140	664.00	Annuity	May-2011	February-2014	Part Commercial Operation Date (PCOD) ISSUED	99.14
29.	Patna - Bakhtiarpur	Bihar	30	50.6	574.00	BOT	September-2011	March-2014	December-2014	97.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	2-Laning with PS Moti-hari-Raxaul	Bihar	28A	68.79	375.09	BOT	October-2011	April-2014	March-2015	37.30
31.	2-Laning with PS Gopalganj-Chappra	Bihar	85	92	325.00	Annuity	December-2011	May-2014	June-2014	22.88
32.	4 Laning of Chappra-Hajipur	Bihar	19	65	575.00	Annuity	January-2011	July-2013	March-2015	51.50
33.	2 Laning of Muzaffarpur - Sonbarsa	Bihar	77	86	511.54	Annuity	May-2011	November-2013	December-2014	91.90
34.	2 Laning of Mokama-Munger	Bihar	80	69.27	351.54	Annuity	May-2011	May-2013	PCOD IISUED	88.19
35.	2-Laning with paved shoulder of Muzaffarpur- Barauni	Bihar	28	107.56	356.40	BOT	July-2012	July-2014	March-2015	81.35
36.	Varanasi-Aurangabad	Bihar/ Uttar Pradesh	2	192.4	2848.00	BOT	September-2011	March-2014	December-2015	17.45
37.	Aurang - Raipur	Chhattisgarh	6	43.485	190.00	BOT	April-2006	January-2009	December-2014	99.97
38.	Samaikhiali-Gandhidham	Gujarat	8A	56.16	805.39	BOT	September-2010	March-2013	December-2014	95.00

39.	Gujarat/Maharashtra Border-Surat-Hazira Port Section	Gujarat	6	132.9	1509.10	BOT	March-2010	September- 2012	December- 2014	80.68
40.	4 laning of Jampur-Som- nath section of NH-8D	Gujarat	8D	123.45	828.00	BOT	March-2012	September- 2014	March-2015	70.30
41.	4 Laning of Ahmedabad to Godhara	Gujarat	59	117.6	1008.50	BOT	December-2010	June-2013	PCOD IISUED	99.29
42.	4 Laning of Godhara to Gujarat/MP Border	Gujarat	59	87.285	785.50	BOT	March-2011	August-2013	PCOD IISUED	99.43
43.	Kandla - Mundra Port	Gujarat	8A	71.4	953.88	BOT	January-2011	July-2013	June-2015	64.50
44.	Surat - Dahisar (Six lane)	Gujarat/ Maha- rashtra	8	239	1693.75	BOT	February-2009	August-2011	December- 2014	91.00
45.	Rohtak - Bawal	Haryana	71	83.65	650.00	BOT	May-2011	November- 2013	PCOD IISUED	99.40
46.	Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak	Haryana	10	63.49	486.00	BOT	May-2008	May-2010	December- 2014	94.33
47.	Panipat - Jalandhar (Six lane)	Haryana / Punjab	1	291	2288.00	BOT	May-2009	November- 2011	March-2015	71.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
48.	Gurgaon - Kotputli - Jaipur (Six lane)	Haryana / Rajasthan than	8	225.6	1673.70	BOT	April-2009	October-2011	December-2015	84.18
49.	Jammu - Udhampur	Jammu Kashmir	1A	65	1813.76	Annuity	June-2011	June-2014	December-2014	93.71
50.	Srinagar to Banihal	Jammu Kashmir	1A	67.76	1100.70	Annuity	June-2011	June-2014	December-2014	30.30
51.	4 Laning of Barhi - Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	33	41.314	398.00	BOT	February-2012	February-2014	September-2015	25.44
52.	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	Jharkhand	33	75	625.07	Annuity	August-2010	January-2013	PCOD ISSUED	99.80
53.	Belgaum-Dharwad	Karnataka	4	80	480.00	BOT	December-2010	June-2013	December-2014	99.81
54.	4 Laning of Belgaum-Khanpur and 2 Laning with paved shoulders of Khanpur-Knt/Goa Border	Karnataka	4A	81.89	359.00	BOT	March-2011	September-2013	December-2016	0.00
55.	4 Laning of Mulbagal - Karnataka / AP Border	Karnataka	4	22.18	141.11	BOT	May-2013	May-2014	December-2014	87.25



56.	Kundapur-Surathkal & Mangalore-KNT/Kerala Border	Karnataka	17	90	671.00	BOT	September-2010	March-2013	June-2015	59.89
57.	Devihalli-Hassan	Karnataka	48	77.23	453.00	BOT	December-2010	May-2013	PCOD ISSUED	98.05
58.	NH Connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadam	Kerala	47C	17.2	557.00	NHAI	August-2007	February-2010	December-2014	99.25
59.	Six lanning of Vadakkancherry - Thrissure-section	Kerala	47	30	617.00	BOT	February-2010	October-2013	March-2016	5.00
60.	RajMarchg Choraha to Lahknadon	Madhya Pradesh	26	54	251.03	ADB	April-2006	October-2008	December-2014	91.39
61.	Indore-Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	3	45.05	325.00	BOT	November-2010	May-2013	December-2015	92.05
62.	Bhopal-Sanchi	Madhya Pradesh	86Ex	53.78	209.00	Annuity	October-2011	January-2013	December-2015	27.03
63.	Indore-Jhabua-Gujrat/MP	Madhya Pradesh	59	155.15	1175.00	BOT	October-2010	April-2013	December-2014	85.71
64.	Dholpur - Morena Section (including chambal bridge) NS-1/RJ-MP/1	Madhya Pradesh /Rajasthan	3	10	232.45	NHAI	September-2007	September-2010	March-2015	86.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
65.	4 Laning of Nagpur Betul	Madhya Pradesh/ Maha- rashtra	69	176.3	2498.76	Annuity	February-2011	August-2014	July-2015	97.33
66.	2-laning with paved shoulders of Multai-Ch- hindwara-Seoni section & Narsinghpur-A March- wara-Umranala-Saoner section	Madhya Pradesh / Maha- rashtra	69A & 26B	418	1565.00	NHAI	October-2011	October- 2014	December- 2014	95.00
67.	Gwalior - Jhansi	Madhya Pradesh/ Uttar Pradesh	75	80	604.00	Annuity	June-2007	December- 2009	December- 2015	79.01
68.	Borkhedi-Jam	Maha- rashtra	7	27.4	110.00	NHAI	June-2005	December- 2007	December- 2014	99.00
69.	Four laning from MP/ Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass	Maha- rashtra	7	95	1170.52	BOT	April-2010	June-2012	PCOD IISUED	84.52

70.	Pune – Satara	Maharashtra	4	140.35	1724.55	BOT	October-2010	March-2013	December-2014	64.96
71.	Pimpalgaon - Nasik - Gonde	Maharashtra	3	60	940.00	BOT	January-2010	July-2012	PCOD ISSUED	98.50
72.	Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge	Maharashtra	6	45.43	484.19	BOT	April-2012	October-2014	December-2014	98.15
73.	Talegaon-Amravati	Maharashtra	6	67.8	567.00	BOT	November-2009	November-2013	PCOD ISSUED	99.80
74.	Nagpur - kondhali	Maharashtra	6	40	168.00	BOT	June-2006	December-2008	PCOD ISSUED	91.00
75.	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-I	Maharashtra	9	110.05	1110.00	BOT	November-2009	March-2012	PCOD ISSUED	99.00
76.	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-II	Maharashtra	9	105	835.00	BOT	September-2011	January-2014	March-2015	87.00
77.	Panvel-Indapur	Maharashtra	17	84	942.69	BOT	December-2011	June-2014	December-2015	34.28
78.	Wadner-Devdhari	Maharashtra	7	29	193.45	NHAI	February-2011	November-2010	December-2014	18.34
79.	Kelapur-Pimpalkhatti	Maharashtra	7	22	130.81	NHAI	April-2012	April-2014	December-2014	21.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
80.	Jorbat-Barapani	Meghalaya	40	61.8	536.00	Annuity	January-2011	January-2014	December-2014	76.30
81.	Six Lanning of Chandikhol-Jagatpur-Bhubaneswar	Odisha	5	67	1047.00	BOT	December-2011	June-2014	December-2014	82.24
82.	Bhubneshwar-Puri	Odisha	203	67	500.29	BOT	March-2011	August-2013	March-2015	82.00
83.	Sambalpur-Baragarh-Chhattisgarh/Odisha Border	Odisha	6	88	909.00	BOT	November-2011	May-2014	December-2014	86.50
84.	Rimoli - Roxy - Rajamunda	Odisha	215	96	586.00	BOT	July-2011	January-2014	December-2016	9.00
85.	Pathankot to Jammu & Kashmir Border	Punjab	1A	19.65	97.73	NHAI	November-2005	May-2008	December-2014	99.00
86.	Four lanning of Ludhiyana- Talwandi section	Punjab	95	78	479.00	BOT	March-2012	September-2014	December-2014	50.00
87.	Amritsar - Pathankot	Punjab	15	106	705.00	BOT	May-2010	November-2012	December-2014	95.68
88.	Kota Bypass	Rajasthan	76	26.42	250.39	NHAI	May-2006	November-2008	January-2015	99.20

89.	Chambal Bridge	Rajasthan	76	1.4	281.31	NHAI	November-2006	February-2010	July-2016	59.26
90.	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	Rajasthan	8	93.56	795.00	BOT	November-2009	May-2012	December-2014	99.49
91.	Reengus - Sikar	Rajasthan	11	43.887	333.51	Annuity	March-2012	September-2014	January-2015	93.91
92.	Jaipur-Reengus	Rajasthan	11	54	267.81	BOT	August-2010	February-2013	PCOD ISSUED	99.55
93.	Deoli - Kota	Rajasthan	12	83	593.00	BOT	January-2011	July-2013	December-2014	94.02
94.	Jaipur-Tonk - Deoli	Rajasthan	12	150	792.06	BOT	June-2010	December-2012	PCOD ISSUED	99.60
95.	Beawar-Pali-Pindwara	Rajasthan	14	244.12	2388.00	BOT	December-2011	June-2014	November-2015	97.00
96.	Chengapalli to Coimbatore Bypass and End of Coimbatore Bypass to TN/Kerala Border	Tamil Nadu	47	54.83	852.00	BOT	September-2010	March-2013	December-2014	76.00
97.	New 4-Lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port - Maduravoyal	Tamil Nadu	4	19	1655.00	BOT	September-2010	September-2013	PCOD ISSUED	14.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
98.	Chennai - Tada (Six lane)	Tamil Nadu	5	43.4	353.37	BOT	April-2009	October-2011	December-2014	54.96
99.	Six Laning of Krishnagiri-walajahpet section	Tamil Nadu	46	148.3	1250.00	BOT	June-2011	December-2013	December-2014	94.83
100.	Trichy - Karur	Tamil Nadu	67	79.7	516.00	BOT	January-2008	July-2010	PCOD ISSUED	83.60
101.	2 Laning of Dindigul-Perigulam-Theni-Kumili	Tamil Nadu	220	134	485.00	Annuity	September-2011	August-2013	February-2015	61.65
102.	2-Laning of Krishnagiri-Tindivanam	Tamil Nadu	66	176.51	624.00	Annuity	April-2012	April-2014	May-2015	59.25
103.	Two Laning of Trichy-Karaikudi and Trichy Bypass	Tamil Nadu	210 & 67	110.372	374.00	Annuity	May-2011	May-2013	December-2014	82.74
104.	Tanjore-Trichy	Tamil Nadu	67	56.49	280.00	BOT	December-2006	June-2009	PCOD ISSUED	99.00
105.	Development of Adiqate Road Connectivity to Chennai-Ennore Port Connectivity	Tamil Nadu	SR	30.2	600.00	Special Purpose Vehicle	June-2011	June-2013	December-2014	97.30
106.	Six Laning of Hosur-Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	7	59.87	535.00	BOT	June-2011	December-2013	March-2015	86.10

107.	Tirupati -Tiruthani - Chennai	Tamil Nadu/ Andhra Pradesh	205	124.7	571.00	BOT	April-2011	October-2013	Decem-ber-2014	84.78
108.	Ganga Bridge to Rama Devi Crossing	Uttar Pradesh	25	5.6	201.66	NHAI	December-2005	September-2008	Decem-ber-2014	57.00
109.	Jhansi to Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	25, 26	49.7	355.06	Annuity	March-2007	September-2009	PCOD IISUED	87.94
110.	New 4 laning Agra Bypass	Uttar Pradesh	2,3	32.8	465.5	NHAI	October-2007	October-2010	June-2015	14.50
111.	Lucknow - Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	25	16	54.00	NHAI	February-2010	August-2011	Decem-ber-2014	98.00
112.	Ghaziabad-Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	91	126	1141.00	BOT	February-2011	August-2013	Decem-ber-2014	38.00
113.	Muradabad-Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	24	121	1267.00	BOT	April-2010	June-2013	March-2015	57.80
114.	Bareilly - Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh	24	151.2	1046.00	BOT	March-2011	September-2013	Decem-ber-2015	16.50
115.	2-Laning with PS Agra - Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	93	81.4	250.50	BOT	October-2012	October-2014	Decem-ber-2014	13.92
116.	2-Laning with PS Kanpur-Kabrai	Uttar Pradesh	86	123	373.47	BOT	January-2013	July-2014	Decem-ber-2014	0.00
117.	2-Laning with PS Raibariely to Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	24B	119	291.36	BOT	July-2012	January-2014	Decem-ber-2015	11.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
118.	Lucknow - Raebareli	Uttar Pradesh	24B	70	635.90	Annuity	July-2012	July-2014	December-2014	80.00
119.	Muzaffarnagar - Haridwar	Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	58, 72	80	754.00	BOT	September-2011	March-2013	December-2015	23.72
120.	Haridwar - Dehradun	Uttarakhand	72	39	478.00	Annuity	November-2011	October-2013	December-2015	23.72
121.	Dalkola Bypass	West Bengal	34	5.5	67.00	NHAI	September-2006	August-2008	PCOD ISSUED	35.88
122.	4 Laning of Brahmapore-Faraka	West Bengal	34	103	998.79	BOT	February-2011	August-2013	December-2014	78.88
123.	4 Laning of Faraka-Raiganj	West Bengal	34	103	1078.84	BOT	February-2011	August-2013	June-2015	71.12
124.	4 Laning of Raiganj-Dalkola	West Bengal	34	50	580.43	BOT	February-2011	August-2013	December-2015	9.08
125.	6-Laning of Dhankuni-Khargpur Section	West Bengal	6	111.4	1396.18	BOT	April-2012	September-2014	March-2015	85.84
126.	Barasat - Krishnanagar	West Bengal	34	84	867.00	Annuity	August-2012	February-2015	February-2016	10.34
127.	Krishnanagar - Berhampore	West Bengal	34	78	702.16	Annuity	February-2012	July-2014	December-2015	49.39



**Projects running behind schedule**

2455. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several National Highway projects are running behind schedule and in some cases the delay is more than 10 years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether due to delay of these National Highway projects, cost of these projects have gone up many times as against the anticipated initial cost; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. 163 Nos. of National Highway Projects are running behind schedule. No project has been delayed for more than 10 years. Cost overrun is applicable only to item rate contracts. In such contracts, there is a provision for payment of escalation due to delay. In case the project is delayed due to reasons attributable to the contractor, liquidated damages are to be imposed and no escalation is paid. Actual escalation due to delay or cost overrun is known only after completion of the project and final settlement of bills.

**Bypass on NH-3 at Indore**

†2456. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the work on bypass at Indore, Madhya Pradesh on Agra-Mumbai National Highway No. 3, is still incomplete;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the amount allocated for the said work and the time-frame fixed for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Six-laning of Indore to Dewas section of National Highway (NH)-3 has been awarded to the concessionaire on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT)-Toll basis. The work is ongoing with 92.05% physical progress. The scheduled completion date of the project was 28.02.2014. However, due to financial constraints with the concessionaire and delay in decision by Narmada Development Authority regarding shifting of water pipeline at Rau Circle, the project is delayed and now the work is targeted to complete by Dec, 2015.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Criteria for declaration/conversion of State Highway as National Highway**

2457. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to bring in comprehensive change in criteria prescribed for declaration/conversion of State Highway into National Highway;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) No requirement for bringing out any change in the existing criteria prescribed for declaration/conversion of State Highway into National Highway has been felt, as such there is no such proposal.

**Jetpur to Somnath National Highway**

2458. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether strengthening work of Jetpur to Somnath National Highway is going on;
- (b) whether any complaint of the poor quality of work on the road has been received; and
- (c) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Independent Engineer engaged by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is conducting the investigations. Further, vigilance team is also visiting the site.

**Delay in completion of Jetpur to Somnath National Highway**

2459. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the work of Jetpur to Somnath National Highway in Gujarat is going on;
- (b) whether it has been delayed;
- (c) if so, the expected date of completion of the work and whether there is any penalty clause for delay in work; and

(d) if so, whether Government has issued any notice to recover the penalty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Yes, sir. The expected date of completion of the work is October, 2015 except Junagadh Bypass which is *sub-judice* in Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat. There is a clause for levying damages against the concessionaire for delays if all condition precedents are fulfilled by the National Highways Authority (NHAI). Notice for damages against the concessionaire has not been issued as the delay has been due to land acquisition etc.

### **Dedicated cycle tracks along roads**

2460. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ:

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government has any action plan to promote use of bicycles in urban areas of West Bengal and rest of the country and construct bicycle tracks along the roads with central funding to reduce pollution;

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

(c) whether Government has received any demand on this issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The National Urban Transport Policy, 2006 lays emphasis on priority to non-motorized transport including cycling. It stresses on the safety concerns of cyclists and pedestrians by encouraging the construction of segregated rights of way for bicycles and pedestrians. Such segregated paths would be useful not only along arterials, to enable full trips using Non Motorized Transport (NMT) but also as a means of improving access to major public transport stations. The Central Government would give priority to the construction of cycle tracks and pedestrian paths in all cities, to enhance safety and thereby enhance use of non-motorized modes.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

### **National Highways in Bihar**

2461. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal regarding National Highways from Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount earmarked by Government for the State for road development and repairing so far as the National Highways projects are concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The Ministry has received 5 (five) nos. of proposals amounting to ₹134.815 lakh from the State Road Construction Department, Bihar under National Highway (Original) work in current financial year, by the end of October, 2014. All the 5 (five) proposals for an amount of ₹141.424 lakh have been approved.

(c) The Ministry has allocated ₹387.81 Crore under National Highway (Original) head and ₹155.34 Cr under Maintenance Head for National Highway of the State of Bihar in the current financial year 2014-15.

#### **Introduction of BS norms**

2462. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 80 per cent of the Indian cities violate the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) concentration;

(b) whether Government is planning to introduce BS-IV, BS-V and BS-VI norms across the country by 2017, 2020 and 2024 respectively as per the Auto Fuel Vision and Policy Committee Report, 2013; and

(c) what are the steps taken towards achieving this end?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Ambient Air Quality is being monitored across the country under the National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) since 1984-85 by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committee (PCCs) and National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) which is co-ordinated by the CPCB. There are 580 operating Air Quality Monitoring Stations covering 242 cities, towns and industrial areas in 28 states and 5 Union Territories including 45 metro cities as on 31.10.2014. Three pollutants, namely, Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and PM<sub>10</sub> (particulate matter having size less than 10 micron) are being monitored at all stations. The monitored data for ambient air as processed by CPCB for the last 03 years (2010, 2011 and 2012) reveals that the levels of fine particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub> – annual average – 60 µg/m<sup>3</sup> exceeded the prescribed norms in 42 out of 45 metro cities monitored during 2012.

(b) and (c) Emission norms for various categories of motor vehicles are specified in rules 115, 115A, 115B, 115C and 115D of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs). For four wheeled vehicles, Bharat Stage IV emission norms have been mandated in the National Capital Region and in the cities of Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Ahmadabad, Hyderabad (including Secunderabad), Bangalore, Kanpur, Pune, Surat, Agra, Sholapur, Lucknow. Since 2010 Bharat Stage-V shall be applicable in the cities of Puducherry, Mathura, Vapi, Jamnagar, Ankaleshwar, Hissar, Bharatpur, Daman Diu, Silvassa, Unnao, Rae Bareilly, Aligarh, Karnal, Valsad, Yamuna Nagar, Kurukshetra, Nizamabad, Medak and Mehboobnagar in respect of four wheeled vehicles manufactured on or after the 1st October, 2014 except the four wheeled transport vehicles plying on Inter-State Permits or National Permit or All India Tourist Permits, within the jurisdiction of the said cities.

Mass emission standards (Bharat Stage-IV) shall be mandated for two wheelers manufactured on and after the 1st April, 2016 for new types of vehicles models and from 1st April, 2017 for existing types of vehicle models. In other parts of the country, Bharat Stage III emission norms are applicable. BS-V, BS-VI norms may be introduced through out the country depending on availability of fuel.

#### **Status of work on National Highway-6**

2463. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of work on National Highway No. 6 connecting the Hazira Port in Gujarat;

(b) the reasons for the delay in the matter and the steps taken by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for early completion of this already delayed project; and

(c) the action taken by NHAI for urgent completion of ONGC Chokdi to Hazira Port portion of NH-6 as huge traffic congestion takes place every day in this portion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) 4-laning of Gujarat–Maharashtra Border – Surat –Hazira Port section of NH-6 has been taken up by National Highway Authority of India on BOT basis under NHDP Phase-III. The present physical progress of work is 80%.

(b) and (c) The project got delayed due to land acquisition, forest clearance, shifting of utilities, approval of ROB from railway, inadequate mobilization and

management by concessionaire etc. Efforts are taken up to complete the project within the extended time. Review meeting with the State Government and other authorities are held to expedite completion of all statutory clearances.

### **Construction of toll free National Highways**

2464. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to construct National Highways in any State without collecting toll fee;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any State, including Kerala, has requested for road development, with alternate mode of financing other than Toll fee; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) As per the extant policy, user fee is levied from the road users, utilizing stretches of National Highway (NH) where substantial improvement has been carried out. This policy applies to entire country despite the fact that request from the State Governments have been received for doing away with the levy of user fee.

### **Condition of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh**

†2465. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for condition of National Highways passing through the districts of Uttar Pradesh like Banda, Hamirpur, Chitrakoot, Mahoba, Jalon, Jhansi and Lalitpur being in a very dilapidated condition in comparison to roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;
- (b) whether bridges and culverts have caved in and haven't been repaired for years; and
- (c) by when such highways would be maintained as per norms set for the same along with the likely time-limit for maintenance of the said highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) No National Highways (NHs) passing through the districts of Banda, Hamirpur, Chitrakoot, Mahoba, Jalon, Jhansi

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Lalitpur in the State of Uttar Pradesh are in dilapidated condition. Construction/maintenance of NHs including bridges and culverts is a continuous process and is carried out based upon inter-se priority and availability of funds. The NHs in the above districts are motorable and in traffic worthy condition.

### **Unsafe school buses**

2466. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

SHIR VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that unsafe transport means are being used to take school children to their schools putting their lives at risk;

(b) whether Government is also aware that more than 100 children have lost their lives in such accidents in Delhi only during the last year;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken for safety of children and action taken against such vehicles and if no measures are taken, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how many cases of hit and run have been reported in Delhi during the last three years, along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Government has conveyed its concern about safe transportation of school children to all the States/UTs who are entrusted with the responsibility to ensure maintenance of traffic discipline by all road users. The detailed guidelines issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding safety of school children have also been reiterated by the Government to all the States. As per Section 2 (47) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, an educational institution bus is a transport vehicle which requires a permit to ply on road. Permits are granted by the State Governments with various terms and conditions. Such vehicles also need to undergo mandatory fitness test every year without which the permit cannot be renewed. As such, all the States have been advised that the guidelines may be incorporated in the permit conditions by the State Transport Departments. Transport Departments of NCT of Delhi takes regular action against buses and vans ferrying school children found committing violation of Motor Vehicles Acts and Central Motor Vehicles Rules.

(b) and (c) Detailed information of accident involving children in Delhi are being collected from Delhi Police.

(d) In the year 2012 and 2013 the total number of hit and run accidents reported in Delhi are 1803 and 706 respectively.

**Proposal under Indira Awas Yojana**

†2467. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases referred to the Central Government by the State Government under Indira Awaas Yojana during the last five years;

(b) the number of cases in which action has been taken; and

(c) the number of cases in which action is yet to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is an ongoing allocation based Scheme under which the funds are allocated and physical targets fixed in respect of the States/UTs based on 75% housing shortage and 25% poverty ratio as well as the annual availability of financial resources with the Scheme.

The funds are released in two instalments annually. 1st instalment is released in respect of all districts, who have taken the second instalment in the previous year. The districts who have not received the 2nd instalment of previous financial year have to submit proposals for first instalment alongwith all requisite documents which were required to be submitted for release of 2nd instalment.

The proposals for 2nd installment are required to be submitted by the States/UTs. The proposals are examined and the funds are released in the same financial year. Details of State/UT-wise funds allocated and released under IAY during the last five years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

In addition, according to para 3.2.4 of the programme guidelines, five percent of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) allocation is retained at the Centres as reserve funds for Special Project proposals posed by the States/UTs for the purpose of rehabilitation of families affected by natural calamities etc. As and when such proposals are received from the State Governments, the Ministry considers them for sanction.

A statement showing State-wise funds released for Special Project proposals under IAY for last five years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Statement-I

Details of State/UT-wise Central funds allocated and released during the years 2009-10 to 2013-14 (₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75900.82	85629.11	86772.58	87366.08	84762.05	89237.17	93916.18	84243.65	113374.34	1394.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2935.66	3336.76	3372.56	3784.31	3294.85	3197.95	3640.22	3327.41	4831.03	0.00
3.	Assam	64914.87	66736.67	74575.72	71031.77	72857.40	76768.36	80494.43	57349.21	97521.24	1465.46
4.	Bihar	224039.39	200854.99	256130.00	226058.94	250195.44	217691.10	277216.04	171817.38	331160.54	25148.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	11737.44	16279.90	13418.67	13279.76	13107.75	25387.10	14523.36	16780.23	26252.54	4778.18
6.	Goa	467.49	467.49	534.46	517.43	522.07	545.20	578.46	490.39	761.99	179.12
7.	Gujarat	377223.48	41574.95	42555.24	51934.99	41569.23	38069.29	46058.62	20813.87	58997.09	4749.99
8.	Haryana	5226.21	5244.96	5974.79	5974.80	5836.35	6045.43	6466.67	6357.54	9859.68	846.73
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1843.31	1863.81	2107.33	2143.04	2058.51	2118.67	2280.82	2178.76	4139.24	776.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Jammu And Kashmir	5725.42	5725.42	6545.51	6643.35	6393.85	5830.04	7084.38	5775.10	9347.32	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	19983.33	30160.35	56595.67	55864.20	22316.33	21816.66	24726.46	25707.73	36724.52	2683.96
12.	Karnataka	29242.52	30227.03	33431.11	38798.37	32656.50	29895.68	36183.34	20787.96	48024.51	25832.13
13.	Kerala	16261.55	16261.55	18590.80	18590.80	18160.05	18964.62	20121.29	14539.64	25013.46	6152.79
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23343.61	24086.27	26687.27	44223.47	26068.92	43588.24	28884.31	39232.78	61762.40	5765.67
15.	Maharashtra	45773.50	47443.24	52329.94	52313.82	51117.44	53881.90	56638.03	51306.53	75093.75	12452.56
16.	Manipur	2548.30	2065.92	2927.55	2541.31	2860.10	2362.86	3159.90	2137.81	5633.39	37.77
17.	Meghalaya	4438.24	3783.31	5098.75	5572.45	4981.27	5513.12	5503.42	4894.99	9749.28	148.72
18.	Mizoram	945.84	1267.79	1086.60	1335.55	1061.56	1108.60	1172.84	1080.27	2574.53	27.00
19.	Nagaland	2936.92	3996.01	3374.01	4455.68	3296.27	3442.32	3641.79	3641.79	7340.45	0.00
20.	Odisha	44016.50	46025.72	50321.27	47573.66	49155.32	62730.58	54464.00	46799.86	70031.18	8381.33
21.	Punjab	6463.27	6463.27	7389.05	6358.58	7217.84	2175.07	7997.36	659.49	10681.36	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	18705.35	18869.60	21384.64	37422.23	20889.15	39472.8	23145.13	26211.11	46736.14	7685.59

23.	Sikkim	561.69	561.69	645.29	852.16	630.42	501.54	696.50	348.25	1009.93	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	30388.96	30547.07	34741.77	34801.21	33936.80	35173.29	37601.90	36956.84	48363.67	10936.54
25.	Tripura	5718.48	6368.57	6569.52	10826.77	6418.13	11530.63	7090.90	6186.32	9399.84	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	100629.31	101479.94	115043.10	114990.42	112377.53	115805.74	124514.06	87774.23	162543.86	16947.07
27.	Uttarakhand	5044.94	5044.94	5767.56	5395.01	5633.93	5827.08	6242.38	4081.19	8210.64	1261.71
28.	West Bengal	60717.10	60727.47	69414.01	63014.36	67805.68	67609.09	75128.55	43631.13	101496.87	7445.38
29.	Andman and Nicobar	962.66	98.04	1100.55	77.09	1075.04	98.04	1191.15	791.81	1517.64	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	160.40	80.20	183.37	91.69	179.12	89.56	198.46	0.00	305.70	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	71.75	0.00	82.03	41.02	80.17	0.00	88.79	0.00	118.18	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	62.21	67.21	71.12	71.12	69.47	0.00	76.98	0.00	137.47	0.00
33.	Puducherry	479.48	239.74	548.16	0.00	535.46	0.00	593.28	0.00	776.61	0.00
TOTAL		849470.00	863573.96	1005370.00	1013945.40	949120.00	986477.80	1051320.00	785903.26	1389490.38	145096.73

**Statement-II**  
*Details of State-wise funds released for special projects under IAY for the years 2009-10 to 2013-14*

Sl.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9728.29	10228.40	719.94		3563.42	24240.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	217.85		444.16	380.61	1081.43	2124.05
3.	Assam	85.70	649.36		1655.65		2390.70
4.	Bihar	18065.13	9303.28				27368.41
5.	Chhattisgarh	4542.46		11769.53	3435.51	24678.50	44426.00
6.	Gujarat		12480.26				12480.26
7.	Haryana	18.75					18.75
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20.50	49.81			91.55	161.86
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		1021.92				1021.92
10.	Jharkhand	10177.02	45.28	1091.25	12261.00	1709.63	25284.18
11.	Karnataka	6384.51	11448.96	26.25		5915.63	23775.35

12.	Kerala	3209.45						3209.45
13.	Madhya Pradesh	742.66	18054.86	17546.49	14529.21		133.28	51006.51
14.	Maharashtra	1669.74	2500.0				909.38	5079.12
15.	Manipur	175.48		20.79			838.01	1034.28
16.	Nagaland							0.00
17.	Odisha	3723.00		18112.84			29215.10	51050.94
18.	Rajasthan	1884.85	16149.81	19562.71	11572.53		2413.99	51583.89
19.	Sikkim	83.30		126.00				209.30
20.	Tamil Nadu	158.11	59.44				9263.08	9480.63
21.	Tripura		3307.01	4828.14			5236.74	13371.89
22.	Uttarakhand						1406.25	1406.25
23.	Uttar Pradesh	850.63	189.50				762.30	1802.43
24.	West Bengal	10.37		3954.09			337.50	4301.96
TOTAL		61747.77	85487.89	78202.19	43834.51		87555.78	356828.15

**Criteria for acquisition of agricultural land**

†2468. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for acquisition of agricultural land and the names of States in which agricultural land has been acquired during last ten years, along with the area of land acquired;

(b) whether farmers whose agricultural land have been acquired would be provided agricultural land at some other places and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has conducted any survey of the families of farmers whose land has been acquired and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 came into effect from 01.01.2014. The aforesaid Act has special provision to safeguard the food security of the country which *inter-alia* provides to minimize the acquisition of multi-cropped irrigated land and to define the limits for the acquisition of the agricultural land in aggregate for all projects in a district or State. Under Second Schedule of the Act there is provision of providing land for land in certain cases of land acquisition. Further, land and its management falls under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States as provided in Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Thus, a central and systemic record of land acquired in different states is not maintained by the Central Government.

**Schemes implemented in Goa**

2469. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Rural Development Schemes being implemented in Goa during the last ten years;

(b) the details of such schemes being implemented only since the last three years; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent in the last ten years and the targets achieved?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development has implemented, through the State Government of Goa, the major rural development programmes, namely,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for wage employment, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for rural housing, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for rural connectivity, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for self-employment and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for social assistance to rural poor in Goa. Under PMGSY, Goa has been sanctioned projects worth ₹14.87 crore for 90 road works (including bridges) covering 182.75 km. of road length. An amount of ₹10 crore has been released to the State by the Government of India. As reported by the State Government, 72 road works of 158.70 km length have been completed incurring an expenditure of ₹10.75 crore. As per available information, funds allocated, spent and targets achieved under MGNREGA, IAY, SGSY and NSAP are given in Statement– I to IV (*See below*).

**Statement-I**

*Physical and financial progress in Goa under MGNREGA*

Year	Household provided employment (in Nos)	Persondays generated (in lakh)	Central fund released (₹ in lakh)	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)
2008-09	NR	NR	618.21	249.96
2009-10	6604	1.85	20.72	470.12
2010-11	13897	3.70	507.76	993.28
2011-12	11167	3.11	259.64	698.3
2012-13	5057	0.69	241.16	144.81
2013-14	5021	1.15	205.86	297.42
2014-15 up to 8.12.2014	6172	1.24	31.13	288.01

NR: Not Reported

*Note:* In FY 2007-08, ₹114 lakh released to Goa for preparatory arrangements.

**Statement-II**

*Physical and financial progress in Goa under IAY*

Year	Central allocation (₹ in lakh)	Utilization of Funds (₹ in lakh)	Target (Unit in nos.)	Houses Constructed (Unit in nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	116.18	164.82	744	397
2005-06	150.28	179.54	801	615

1	2	3	4	5
2006-07	159.77	196.06	852	1115
2007-08	221.90	109.81	1183	735
2008-09	310.64	398.37	1183	735
2009-10	467.49	543.14	2291	1864
2010-11	534.46	803.90	1584	667
2011-12	522.07	1183.64	1547	1087
2012-13	578.46	572.19	1714	28
2013-14	761.985	474.01	1393	616

***Statement-III****Physical and financial progress in Goa under SGSY*

Financial Year	Financial Progress (₹ In lakh)				Physical Progress (Nos.)			
	Central Allocation	Central Re-leases	Total Funds Available	Total Funds Utilised	Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed during the year	SHGs Swaroz-garis Assisted	Individual Swaroz-garis Assisted	Total Swaroz-garis Assisted
2003-04	50.00	25.00	92.66	51.31	190	59	305	364
2004-05	50.00	27.82	83.49	60.93	138	360	323	683
2005-06	50.00	29.36	65.23	51.45	156	369	256	625
2006-07	50.00	50.00	70.06	61.5	145	482	229	711
2007-08	75.00	65.83	91.27	65.99	103	646	89	735
2008-09	125.00	81.98	138.55	79.43	81	559	33	592
2009-10	150.00	75.00	180.88	84.71	75	846	643	1489
2010-11	200.00	108.10	266.9	77.89	71	700	68	768
2011-12	176.00	25.87	451.37	61.59	69	169	15	184
2012-13	175.00	25.72	25.72	0	0	0	0	0



**Statement-IV***Physical and financial progress in Goa under NSAP*

Year	Alloca- tion (₹ in lakh)	Expen- diture Reported (₹ in lakh)	Number of Beneficiaries Reported				
			IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annap- urna
2004-05	66.9	42.35	3731			270	606
2005-06	66.95	50.59	3451			282	597
2006-07	66.95	45.42	3409			313	592
2007-08	136.36	79.6	2687			257	575
2008-09	156.75	65.23	2687			406	447
2009-10	196	179.55	2734			461	420
2010-11	84	186.61	2734	NR	NR	301	NR
2011-12	129	0	2136	NR	NR	569	NR
2012-13	292	42.02	2136	NR	NR	NR	NR
2013-14	274.21	3.63	2136	NR	NR	65	NR

NR: Not Reported

Note: IGNWPS and IGNDPS launched in 2009-10.

**Implementation of poverty alleviation programmes**

2470. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation of various poverty alleviation programmes has been successful in bringing substantial changes in the living standard of people living below poverty line (BPL) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of BPL people brought above poverty line during the last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) in rural areas of the country, through State

Governments and UT Administrations. The objective of these programmes is to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life in rural areas through employment generation, development of rural infrastructure and provision of other basic amenities and they help in alleviation of rural poverty directly and indirectly.

(c) This Ministry does not estimate poverty. The Planning Commission estimates poverty from the large sample survey of Household Consumption Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The latest poverty estimates are available for the year 2011-12. The number of Rural population living Below Poverty Line (BPL) State-wise in 2011-12 *vis-a-vis* 2004-05 are given in Statement (*See below*).

***Statement***

*State-wise rural population living Below Poverty Line (BPL)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Persons (in lakh) in 2004-05	No. of Persons (in lakh) in 2011-12
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh (undivided)	187.1	61.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.9	4.2
3.	Assam	88.8	92.1
4.	Bihar	445.1	320.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	96.5	88.9
6.	Delhi	1.4	0.5
7.	Goa	1.9	0.4
8.	Gujarat	130.1	75.4
9.	Haryana	39.3	19.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	14.3	5.3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.3	10.7
12.	Jharkhand	115.1	104.1
13.	Karnataka	135.0	92.8
14.	Kerala	49.5	15.5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	255.3	191.0
16.	Maharashtra	277.1	150.6
17.	Manipur	6.6	7.4
18.	Meghalaya	2.7	3.0

1	2	3	4
19.	Mizoram	1.1	1.9
20.	Nagaland	1.7	2.8
21.	Odisha	197.3	126.1
22.	Puducherry	0.8	0.7
23.	Punjab	36.5	13.4
24.	Rajasthan	167.2	84.2
25.	Sikkim	1.6	0.4
26.	Tamil Nadu	125.6	59.2
27.	Tripura	12.3	4.5
28.	Uttar Pradesh	604.7	479.4
29.	Uttarakhand	23.3	8.2
30.	West Bengal	231.2	141.1

#### **Integrated development of rural infrastructure**

2471. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place a roadmap for the integrated development of rural infrastructure in Gujarat and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when such a roadmap would be in place for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Rural Development, *inter-alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) in rural areas of the country including rural areas of Gujarat, as a part of overall planning process through State Governments and UT Administrations. The objective of these programmes is to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life in rural areas through employment generation, development of rural infrastructure and provision of other basic amenities.

**Implementation of rural development schemes**

2472. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural development schemes are not being implemented properly by the States and accounts of funds are also not being maintained properly;

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

(c) the number of persons/officers held responsible in this regard during the last two years, State/UT-wise;

(d) the average days of employment provided under the schemes State-wise;

(e) whether Government proposes to give minimum wages like unskilled workers under the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the progress reports/returns received from the State/UT Governments, the implementation of rural development programmes has been found to be satisfactory. Whenever any complaint with respect to irregularities/deficiencies in the implementation of any scheme is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned State Government/UT for necessary action and corrective measures.

(d) The State/UT-wise details of average days of employment provided per household under Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during each of the last three years and the current year are given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) No, sir.

(f) Wages for workers under MGNREGS are fixed by the Central Government under Section 6(1) of the MGNREG Act, which states that notwithstanding anything contained in the Minimum Wages Act 1948, the Central Government may by notification specify the wage rate for the purposes of this Act. Hence, MGNREGA wage rate is delinked from the wage rate fixed by the State Government under the Minimum Wages Act.

**Statement**

*Employment provided per household under MGNREGA during  
Each of the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	States	Average days per household			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	56	50	41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	34	26	10
3.	Assam	26	25	24	18
4.	Bihar	39	45	42	32
5.	Chhattisgarh	44	45	52	32
6.	Gujarat	38	41	40	30
7.	Haryana	39	44	36	23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	53	51	52	32
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	48	57	51	27
10.	Jharkhand	39	40	38	33
11.	Karnataka	42	46	50	34
12.	Kerala	45	55	57	22
13.	Madhya Pradesh	44	40	42	40
14.	Maharashtra	51	54	45	42
15.	Maniur	63	62	25	13
16.	Meghalaya	50	52	59	27
17.	Mizrom	77	88	75	9
18.	Nagaland	80	63	45	11
19.	Odisha	33	34	42	27
20.	Punjab	26	27	33	20
21.	Rajasthan	47	52	51	38
22.	Sikkim	60	64	70	33
23.	Tamil Nadu	48	58	59	38
24.	Telangana				37
25.	Tripura	86	87	88	26
26.	Uttar Pradesh	36	29	35	24

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Uttarakhand	42	44	42	21
28.	West Bengal	27	35	37	26
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	43	52	48	30
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	28	14	23	20
33.	Lakshadweep	43	26	24	15
34.	Puducherry	25	21	21	11
35.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		43	46	46	32

\*till 1.12.2014.

### **Khadi workers under MGNREGA**

†2473. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Khadi workers and weavers to whom Government intends to provide work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, Governments' plan in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) Any job card holder (including Khadi workers) who volunteers to do unskilled manual work is entitled to be provided the same under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act within 15 days from the date of such demand.

### **More jobs to drought affected people of Karnataka**

2474. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal seeking extension for provision of jobs to 150 man days from 100 man days in 98 drought hit taluks of Karnataka to prevent migration of people from villages;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, what is the present stage of consideration of the proposal;

(c) whether all the formalities as per the procedures have been completed by the State Government; and

(d) if so, by when the proposal would be approved?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The proposal has been examined in this Ministry and it was found that less than 1% of the households in the State have used 100 days' entitlement. Since there is adequate scope to address the issues arising out of the drought within the agreed to Labour Budget, the proposal of the State could not be considered at this stage.

### **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana**

2475. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the features of re-named Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana under National Rural Livelihood Mission launched by UPA Government;

(b) whether quality in skill development would be enhanced to the trainees and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated a scheme for recognition and grading of skills and issued guidelines to the training centres in the country;

(d) whether bio-metric systems and CCTVs would be in place to keep a tab on attendance of trainees and monitoring of training programmes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The Government has revamped rural placement linked skill development scheme for poor youth as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY). DDU-GKY is part of National Rural Livelihoods Mission. DDU-GKY provides for:

- Market-led, placement-linked training programme for rural youth undertaken in a PPP mode.
- Mandatory assured placement to 75% of the trained candidates.

- Focus on skilling of rural youth from poor families in the age group of 15 to 35 years.
- Placement with a minimum Salary of ₹6000 per month or minimum wages, whichever is higher (after a three month training course).
- Post-placement support to candidates.
- 12 months industry internship skilling initiative for rural poor youth leading to domestic placement.
- Prioritizing skill projects for foreign placement.

(b) The DDU-GKY guidelines provide for enhancing the quality in skill development program implementation through a three-tier concurrent monitoring process, which includes, *inter-alia*, monitoring trainer and training quality, training center infrastructure and design, teaching-learning materials and certification.

(c) As per available information, the Government has notified the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) which organizes qualifications according to a series of levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude developed as Qualification Packs and National Occupational Standards (QP-NOS) by Sector Skills Councils (SSCs). The NSQF also provides for recognition of prior learning. The DDU-GKY allows for integration with NSQF through QP-NOS aligned courses.

(d) and (e) DDU-GKY guidelines provide for geo tagged time stamped biometric attendance facility to both trainers and trainees in all training centers. The guidelines also require CCTV recording in classroom, labs and common areas in all training centers.

### **Proposal from Himachal Pradesh Government**

2476. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposals from Himachal Pradesh Government during the last three years and current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, proposal-wise;
- (c) the present status of the said proposals, proposal-wise;
- (d) whether many of them are still pending with Government for approval; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor, and by when the said proposals are likely to be approved?



THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government have decided to set up one Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) in each district of the country. Out of 12 districts of Himachal Pradesh, the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) did not approve setting up of a separate RSETI at Lahul, Spiti and Kinnaur, on account of non-viability due to very high altitude. The proposal in respect of RSETI at Chamba has not been received. Proposals for remaining nine districts were received and all of them were accorded the necessary approval. The details of proposals received and sanctioned during the last three years and the current year under PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana) and Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) a sub-component of National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*). Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven scheme. Under the scheme, the funds are released normally in two tranches. For release of 1st tranche, no proposal is required from States. For release of 2nd tranche, State is required to submit proposals. Based on the proposals received from the State of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, agreed to labour Budget and performance during the relevant financial year, Ministry has released funds to Himachal Pradesh from time to time. Details of funds released under MGNREGA during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-III (*See below*). Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is an on-going allocation based scheme. Funds are allocated to the States/UTs based on 75% housing shortage and 25% poverty ratio. No cases/proposals are required to be submitted by the State/UT Government in this regard. Allocations and targets during the last three years and the current year in respect of Himachal Pradesh are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(d) and (e) No proposal from the State of Himachal Pradesh is pending in this Ministry for clearance.

### ***Statement-I***

#### *Details of proposals received and sanctioned under PMGSY*

Year	Value in crore	No of roads/bridges	Length in km
2011-12	230.46	176	889
2012-13		NIL	
2013-14	285.75	141 roads/3 bridges	800
2014-15	246.29	77 roads/23 bridges	548

***Statement-II****Details of proposals received and present status under MKSP*

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Name of the project implementing agency	Year of project receipt	Present status
1.	Project proposal under MKSP in Kangara district of himachal Pradesh	Chinmaya Organization for rural development (CORD) Training Centre, Sidhbari	2011-12	The project was approved by Project Approval Committee (PAC) on 28th February, 2013 and 1st installment of central share of ₹50.79 lakh has released on 30th December, 2013
2.	Project proposal under MKSP for women empowerment through innovative farm and off farm technology models in five development blocks of Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Research Group (HRG)	2011-12	Project was found to be fit for approval by the Project Screening Committee (PSC) in its meeting held on 28th February, 2012
3.	Project proposal on empowering women under MKSP in Himachal Pradesh	Integrated Institute for Rural Development (IIRD)	2011-12	After desk scrutiny and field visit by the team of experts, the project proposal was not found to be in conformity with the MKSP Guidelines.

***Statement-III****Funds released to Himachal Pradesh under MGNREGA*

Year	₹ In crore
2011-12	311.38
2012-13	361.29
2013-14	477.97
2014-15	285.68

**Statement-IV***Central allocation and target under IAY*

2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
Central allocation (₹ In lakh)	Target (unit in no.)	Central allocation (₹ In lakh)	Target (units in no.)	Central allocation (₹ In lakh)	Target (units in no.)	Central allocation (₹ In lakh)	Target (units in no.)
2085.51	5659	2280.82	6271	4139.24	7064	2742.51	4688

**Employment provided under MGNREGA**

2477. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of job card holders who applied for jobs under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last one year till date, State-wise;

(b) whether more than 2 crore households have been denied work under MGNREGA during last eight months due to fund crunch; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH) (a) State/UT-wise details of households provided employment as demanded by job card holders during the last one year till date are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of households provided employment as demanded by job card holders*

(in Nos.)

Sl. No.	States	Households demanded employment		Households provided employment	
		2013-14	2014-15*	2013-14	2014-15*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6597385	3571351	6037540	3093007

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	157024	78084	140081	62616
3.	Assam	1321149	800207	126178	660046
4.	Bihar	2378442	1412652	2059088	997697
5.	Chhattisgarh	2748815	2033495	2512546	1735657
6.	Gujarat	642822	510971	578674	422001
7.	Haryana	362892	240158	324919	180085
8.	Himachal Pradesh	572140	433055	539160	353171
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	712268	200972	657629	115911
10.	Jharkhand	1217894	1019385	1138913	896485
11.	Karnataka	1909761	1313568	1450457	769293
12.	Kerala	1678842	1370471	1523863	1096881
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3156556	3045033	2908534	2671561
14.	Maharashtra	1257710	1028275	1142660	898041
15.	Manipur	455171	446704	455398	441378
16.	Meghalaya	368068	216723	364004	148324
17.	Mizoram	177518	192226	177511	191970
18.	Nagaland	408269	381238	407712	364805
19.	Odisha	1889988	1448004	1710268	1187917
20.	Punjab	454283	304872	412093	245400
21.	Rajasthan	3947075	3777689	3615081	3256514
22.	Sikkim	65393	48701	63288	42556
23.	Tamil Nadu	6309795	5328375	6267704	5298947
24.	Telangana		2776085		2231178
25.	Tripura	596941	579691	591455	564261
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5502478	3369400	4994751	2550568
27.	Uttarakhand	404953	259584	397482	158009
28.	West Bengal	6441583	5140636	6132223	4283684
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	16816	8930	16581	8624
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	5032	6337	5021	6172
33.	Lakshadweep	926	238	614	116

1	2	3	4	5	6
34. Puducherry		43794	20121	39335	16446
35. Chandigarh		NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		51801783	41363231	47926363	34949321

Till 8.12.2014.

NR= Not Reported.

### UNDP report on Indira Awas Yojana

2478. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the UNDP study on the Indira Awas Yojana under the project to study Governance and Accelerate Livelihood Support for Maharashtra has been completed; and

(b) if so, the details of the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the project report of the study?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

### Study on drought prone areas

2479. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to undertake any new study on drought prone areas and their classification in view of the changing rainfall patterns in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development is not planning to undertake any new study on drought prone areas. From 1995-96 onwards, Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) had been implemented in identified DPAP blocks by the Prof. Hanumantha Rao Committee. Since then, the Department of Land Resources has neither excluded any identified block nor included any new block to the programme.

The DPAP alongwith Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) of the Department of Land Resources were integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) in 2009. Due priority/weightage is given

to extent of drought prone areas, desert areas, wastelands and rainfed agriculture areas while selecting the projects for implementation of IWMP.

### **Progress of NLRMP**

2480. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN:

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the National Land Record Management Programme (NLRMP) which was commenced in the year 2008, State-wise;

(b) the details of those States which are unable to effectively implement this Programme; and

(c) the details of the assistance extended by Government to those States which find it very difficult to implement this Programme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Land Record Modernization Programme (NLRMP) is at various stages of implementation in 450 districts in the country. State/UT-wise progress of implementation of the National Land Records Modernization Programme is enclosed given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) To assist the States/UTs in implementation of the programme, the Department of Land Resources has taken several steps such as organizing training for the staff of the States/UTs on use of modern technological equipment and techniques at national institutes like National Remote Sensing Center, Survey of India and National Informatics Centre (NIC), arranging technical support through these institutes wherever required by the States/UTs, conducting meetings/workshops on best practices for experience sharing by the States, arranging visits of the concerned officers of North Eastern States to other better performing States.

### **Statement**

*Financial progress (release of funds and utilization reported) under the NLRMP since 2008-09 (as on 30.11.2014)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Funds Released Since 2008-09		Utilization Reported
		Funds released	Districts covered	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5505.44	6	18.75

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1060.08	3	0.00
3.	Assam	2137.56	27	0.00
4.	Bihar	7732.22	38	4206.34
5.	Chhattisgarh	3345.57	13	905.00
6.	Gujarat	9609.75	30	3270.75
7.	Goa	398.55	2	0.00
8.	Haryana	4015.63	21	1929.63
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4280.45	12	1846.24
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	988.56	12	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	2507.55	20	579.80
12.	Karnataka	2451.20	6	0.00
13.	Kerala	1558.24	11	815.74
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10149.64	27	7257.78
15.	Maharashtra	6536.16	34	1457.36
16.	Manipur	168.53	4	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	623.75	5	78.07
18.	Mizoram	1428.08	3	956.98
19.	Nagaland	1427.62	9	1128.90
20.	Odisha	9628.04	30	4519.36
21.	Punjab	2796.26	5	1050.09
22.	Rajasthan	8274.55	11	207.08
23.	Sikkim	852.19	4	179.40
24.	Tamil Nadu	2884.60	34	1427.94
25.	Telangana	8385.21	10	0.00
26.	Tripura	2234.36	7	1082.82
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1852.49	26	538.35
28.	Uttarakhand	894.17	13	0.00
29.	West Bengal	7530.57	19	1860.57
30.	A and N Islands	72.25	1	53.49
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65.78	1	24.29
33.	Delhi	132.07	1	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	103.72	2	54.69
35.	Lakshadweep	166.41	1	136.66
36.	Puducherry	344.57	2	0.47
37.	Capacity Building/Studies	772.49		285.58
TOTAL		112914.29	450	35872.14

### **Sea route between India and Sri Lanka**

2481. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for new sea route between India and Sri Lanka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No, Sir. At present, there is no such proposal.

### **Declaration of National Waterways**

2482. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to declare National Waterways;

(b) what are the legal consequences of such declaration;

(c) whether it is a fact that concerned State Government would cease to exercise any authority as regards these rivers;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the State Government will also not have any authority, exclusive or otherwise, to exercise the jurisdiction as regards, the land on river beds; and

(e) the rivers which are presently declared as National Waterways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) From time to time Government has been declaring waterways as National Waterways for the purpose of navigation. Starting



from 1986, Government has so far declared five (5) waterways as National Waterways (NWs). After declaration of any inland waterway as a National Waterway, only the development and regulation of the waterway as specified in Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) Act, 1985 comes under the purview of the Central Government and IWAI. All other aspects continue to remain under the purview of the respective State Governments.

(d) Control of Central Government in the water bodies which are declared as National Waterways is limited to promotion, development and regulation of shipping and navigation only, as per IWAI Act, 1985. All other powers over the usage of water and right over land, minerals, metals etc. on the river bed continue to remain with the respective State Government.

(e) The five Waterways, which have been declared as National Waterways (NWs) are as under:

- (i) The Allahabad-Haldia stretch of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River.
- (ii) The Sadiya-Dhubri stretch of the Brahmaputra River.
- (iii) The Kollam-Kottapuram stretch of West Coast Canal and Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals.
- (iv) Kakinada-Puducherry stretch of canals comprising of Kakinada Canal, Eluru Canal, Commamur Canal, Buckingham Canal and the Kaluvelly tank, Bhadrachalam-Rajahmundry stretch of River Godavari and Wazirabad-Vijayawada stretch of River Krishna in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry.
- (v) Talcher-Dhamra stretch of Brahmani-Kharsua-Dhamra rivers, Geonkhali-Charbatia stretch of East Coast Canal, Charbatia-Dhamra stretch of Matai River and Mahanadi delta rivers between Mangalgadi and Paradip in the States of West Bengal and Odisha.

### **Expansion of Sethusamudram Project**

†2483. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the action being taken by Government for the expansion of the Sethusamudram Project;

(b) whether Government has proposed to connect this project with new diverted path for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any apprehension of obstacles in environmental protection through the new route;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the appropriate arrangements being made by Government to remove the expected obstacle so that the movement of ships on this route could be streamlined?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Government of India is exploring the possibility of an alternate route for Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project (SSCP) through Pamban Pass without affecting Ram Sethu/Adam's Bridge. Rail India Technical and Economic Service (RITES) was assigned to carry out a pre-feasibility study on this alternate route by Sethusamudram Corporation Limited and they have submitted the Report.

(d) No environmental related study has been carried out.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

#### **Investment in shipping sector**

2484. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) what was the public and private investment in the shipping sector during the last five years;

(b) what is the annual total shipping capacity, in terms of tonnage of the country at present; and

(c) what is the policy road map to enhance the shipping capacity during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Private sector investment of ₹33336.56 crores have been made in the major port projects awarded on PPP basis during the last five years. The investment from plan funds during the same period is ₹19712.81 crores.

(b) The Indian tonnage as on 30.11.2014 is 10.31 MGT.

(c) The Maritime Agenda 2010-2020 has set an ambitious target of achieving 43 million gross owned and controlled tonnage under Indian flag by the year 2020 so as to increase India's share in total freight.

**Ship breaking projects**

2485. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects pertaining to breaking and dismantling of old and weathered ships are taking place in India in large numbers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has ensured that adequate precautions and safety methods are in place in the ship breaking industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the methods through which the toxic wastes are cleared and disposed; and

(e) the number of employment generated and funds involved and invested, so far, by Government and private sector in these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, there has been a decline in the number of ships coming to India for dismantling. The details are as follows :

Year	Alang Sosiya	Mumbai	Kolkata	Kerala	Total
2009-10	348	38	6	07	399
2010-11	357	61	11	03	432
2011-12	415	53	2	0	470
2012-13	394	54	0	2	450
2013-14	298	41	13	3	355

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has notified a Ship Breaking Code 2013 to ensure adequate precaution and safety methods. Under this Code, certain category of ships are treated as 'Ships of Special Concern' depending upon the quantity of hazardous materials embedded to the ships such as asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls, radioactive materials, etc. A ship is allowed to enter Indian waters after the respective maritime board/port authority, in consultation with Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and custom authorities, gives consent stating that the ship does not contain any hazardous cargo including radioactive/nuclear wastes. Thereafter, the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) certifies that the ship does not contain any hazardous wastes, based on which beaching and cutting permission is given by the maritime board. Any material embedded to a ship which is on a final voyage for dismantling/breaking, is fully decontaminated by experts before it is taken to the yard for breaking/dismantling. If there are any remains of such decontaminated material, they are disposed of in an environmentally safe manner through Treatment and Safe Disposal Facilities set up for this purpose.

(e) Beaching permission for the purpose of ship-breaking is granted by Port Authority/State Maritime Board (SMB) only to the plot-holders to whom plots are allotted by the port authorities or to those who are otherwise permitted by the Port Authority/SMB. The direct employment generated by ship-breaking industry is mostly unorganized and in the range of 20,000 to 25,000. Some State Maritime Boards, such as Gujarat Maritime Board and Kerala State Government have invested around Rupees 65 crore and around Rupees 1 crore respectively for ship-breaking activity.

### **Ship-building industry**

2486. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ship-building industry in the country is in a very poor state and its credibility is declining;

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

(c) what efforts have been made to revive the ship building industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Ship-building in the country is undergoing a downturn primarily due to global economic meltdown. Ship-building industry is mainly dependent on shipping industry which is cyclical in nature. Shipping is highly capital intensive also and depends largely on the debt market to finance its acquisitions. The extreme volatility in charter rates has adversely affected the margins of the shipping companies. The current meltdown in international financial markets, high cost of financing, taxation duties etc. have affected the industry.

(c) The previous shipbuilding subsidy scheme expired in August 2007. Efforts made to revive the shipbuilding industry include extension of the ship-building subsidy scheme of 2002-2007 from October, 2009 till March 31, 2014 for liquidation of committed liabilities for ship-building contracts secured during 2002-2007 under the scheme.

### **Development of small and medium ports**

2487. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has schemes for developing small and medium ports including the infrastructure like godowns, roads, lofts and cranes etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the ports in Kerala allocated funds under the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) As per Indian Ports Act, 1908, the respective State Governments have overall jurisdiction on the ports other than Major Ports, *i.e.* Non-Major Ports. Their development and management comes under the jurisdiction of respective State Governments. At present, there is no scheme in Ministry of Shipping for providing assistance to State Government for development of small and medium ports including infrastructure.

### **Construction of water bodies**

2488. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to promote and motivate villagers to collectively construct water bodies in the villages; and

(b) 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 SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Water Resources/Irrigation projects including Minor Irrigation projects are planned, executed and maintained by State Governments from their own resources and as per their own priorities. With a view to encourage the completion of ongoing projects and help States in creation of irrigation potential, Government of India provides financial assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). In case of Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes, the central assistance to the States is provided to the projects in the Special Category States *i.e.* States of North Eastern Region, hilly States namely, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, undivided Koraput, Bolangir & Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Odisha and projects benefitting tribal areas, drought prone areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) and naxal affected areas in non-special category States. The Central assistance is provided in the form of grant which is 90% and 75% of the total cost of the project in special category States and non-special category States respectively.

As per the information furnished by Ministry of Agriculture, assistance is provided for creating water resources through construction of tanks, farms ponds/reservoirs with plastic/Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) Lining to ensure life saving irrigation to crops. For construction of community structures with plastic/RCC Lining on public land, 100% assistance is provided @ ₹20.00 lakh/unit in plain areas and ₹25.00 lakh/unit in hilly areas for 10 hectare of command area (about 30,000 m<sup>3</sup> size) under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH).

**Social security safeguards of employees in coal mining sector**

2489. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of people in ECL, BCCL, CCL and Singareni Coal Fields Limited are employed in mining activities, coal transportation, etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what social security safeguards are being provided to such employees employed by contractors or companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Apart from regular employees, Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) have engaged other agencies/companies for mining activities, coal transportation, etc. The number of worker engaged by these agencies are as under:

Name of company	Number of worker
ECL	7964
BCCL	4524
CCL	3784
SCCL	9828

(c) Social security safeguards provided to Contractor's workers are as under:

- Coverage under Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1948/ Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952.
- Coverage under Employee's Compensation Act 1923.
- OPD/Indoor medical treatment facility in company's hospital and dispensary.

**Ground water level in Rajasthan**

†2490. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ground water level in Rajasthan has been depleting continuously;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the assistance extended to the State by the Centre during the last five years to check the depleting level; and

(c) the measures taken by the Centre so far to check this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Yes, Sir. Ground water is continuously being exploited due to growth in population, increased industrialization and irrigation as a result of which ground water levels in various parts of the State of Rajasthan are declining.

(b) Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR under the State Sector Scheme of “Artificial Recharge to Ground Water through Dug-wells”, released funds amounting ₹29.68 crore as subsidy through NABARD to 88753 beneficiaries in Rajasthan, during Eleventh Plan period. Besides, 49 Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects costing ₹4.05 crore were approved for construction of artificial recharge structures during Eleventh Plan.

Further, 7 surface MI schemes of Rajasthan were included under AIBP (Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme) during 2009-10 and grant amounting to ₹ 14.17 crore has been released for these schemes.

A total of 16 water bodies of Rajasthan were taken up for revival under the State Sector Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies and grant amounting to ₹7.07 crore has been released to the Government of Rajasthan for completion of works on these water bodies during 2011-12.

(c) Water being State subject, necessary measures are undertaken by the State Governments for maintaining groundwater levels. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a conceptual document entitled “Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India” during the year 2013, which, *inter-alia*, envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in Rajasthan in an area of 1,60,589 sq.km by harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources. Central Government also provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments through various schemes and programmes to facilitate this. A National Water Mission has also been set up, *inter-alia*, to promote conservation of water resources. Besides, a Model Bill has been circulated to all States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation and development. Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has also been constituted under Section 3(3) of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to regulate indiscriminate ground water abstraction in the Country. CGWA has notified 35 Blocks/Talukas/Areas for regulation of ground water development in Rajasthan, wherein, permission to

construct new bore-wells is not granted, except for drinking and domestic purpose. In non-notified areas, CGWA accords “No Objection Certificate (NOC)” for withdrawal of ground water for new and expansion of industrial/infrastructure/mining projects based on guidelines/ criteria fixed for evaluation of such projects.

### **Upper Indravati Lift Irrigation Project**

2491. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Upper Indravati Lift Irrigation Project is under active consideration of Ministry for clearance and funding under AIBP; and

(b) if so, what is the frame kept for clearance and funding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Upper Indravati Lift Irrigation Project was considered by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of MoWR, RD & GR in its meeting held in August, 2013 at New Delhi for an estimated revised cost of ₹986.71 crore at 2012-13 price level. Subsequently, the Investment Clearance was given for latest estimated cost of ₹986.71 crore by the Planning Commission, Government of India.

No proposal for Central Assistance for inclusion of Upper Indravati Lift Irrigation Project of Odisha State under AIBP has been received in Central Water Commission so far. As per the Twelfth Plan Guidelines of AIBP, for funding under AIBP, State Government should submit the proposal in prescribed format in the Regional office of Central Water Commission.

### **Prevention of discharge of untreated water into Ganga**

†2492. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the plan of Government to take concrete measures in order to stop treated and untreated water from falling into Ganga river;

(b) by when Government would implement the measures conceived for preventing the untreated water from mingling into the natural course of Ganga; and

(c) the States where it has been proposed to introduce tourism in Ganga river and the revenue expected to be earned from it, State-wise?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) The Ganga Rejuvenation plan include projects and activities for comprehensive pollution abatement measures for different sources of pollution such as rehabilitation and upgradation of Sewage treatment plants, Interception, diversion and treatment, construction of sewerage systems including creation of additional treatment capacity, *in situ* sewage treatment in open drains, detailed assessment of pollution and water quality monitoring and enforcement of standards in respect of the grossly polluting industries (GPIs) and policy initiatives for ensuring Aviral and Nirmal Ganga.

(b) The Union Government has set up an Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission namely “Namami Gange” for Ganga Rejuvenation including its tributaries. Incorporating the existing projects under the National Ganga River Basin Authority, the Ganga rejuvenation plan provides for ‘Short-term’ (3 years), ‘Medium-term’ (5 years) and ‘Long-term’ (10 years and more) action plan with the collaboration of different Ministries and States.

(c) An amount of ₹100 crores has been allocated in the Union Budget for 2014 -15 for Ghat development and beautification of river front at Kedarnath and Haridwar in Uttarakhand; Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, Patna in Bihar and Delhi. These are now under project preparation stage in coordination with the Ministry of Tourism. Similarly, states have been requested to prepare special projects for areas of tourist interest including the Char Dham Yatra (Uttarakhand) and Gangasagar (West Bengal).

### **Water grid for better water supply**

2493. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Telangana Government is proposing to have water grid for better water supply;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that as per one UN Expert, T. Hanumantha Rao, Paleo Channel Technology is better suited to Telangana as water grid is suitable to only Gujarat and not Telangana;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how the Ministry would help the State to be successful in any technology to achieve the goal of providing water to all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) No such proposal from Telangana Government regarding water grid for better water supply has been received in the Ministry of Water Resources River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise in view of (a) above.

(e) Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources, including measures for irrigation development are undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to complement and supplement the efforts of the State Governments, 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); Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies. The Government of India has also launched the National Water Mission with main objective of “conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management”.

The Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has also formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 potential links under the NPP. The Interlinking of Rivers Programme under the National Perspective Plan will provide water for Irrigation, drinking and other uses to various States including the State of Telangana.

Further, Central Ground Water Board under Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has also taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management programme during Twelfth Plan under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. Under this programme 8.89 lakh sq. km, water stressed area has been prioritized to be covered in the Country. The aquifer mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization including aquifer-wise quantification and quality determination of ground water resources. Based on the aquifer mapping, aquifer management plans will be developed and shared with concerned State Governments for implementation.

### **Linking of hydro electric projects with Ganga rejuvenation plan**

2494. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for linking hydro electric projects with Ganga rejuvenation plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) is the apex body for Ganga rejuvenation facilitating a collaborative mechanism among ministries as well as States. The NGRBA, having the Minister of Power as one of the Members, has been mandated for determination and maintenance of minimum ecological flows in the river when developing river projects including the hydro electric projects. This is also closely coordinated with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

### **National Ganga River Basin Authority**

†2495. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to set up National Ganga River Basin Authority;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any concrete step in this direction so far; and

(c) 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 SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) was originally constituted on 20.02.2009 and three meetings were conducted on 05.10.2009, 01.11.2010 and 17.04.2012. The Government of India has reconstituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority by a notification dated 29th September, 2014. The reconstituted NGRBA continues to be chaired by the Hon'ble PM with a new arrangement of Minister for Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation as Vice-chairperson along with appropriate delegation. It has as its members, the Union Ministers for Finance, Urban development, Power, Science and Technology, Rural Development, Drinking water and Sanitation, Shipping, Tourism, the Chief Ministers of the States through which Ganga flows viz., Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal, among others. The NGRBA is an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority for the Ganga River, to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning. The first

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

meeting of the reconstituted NGRBA took place on 27.10.2014 which discussed and approved the action plan for the Namami Gange, the Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission.

### **Irrigation projects in Assam**

2496. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central and State Government sponsored irrigation projects sanctioned and implemented in Assam, division-wise during 2005 to 2014 including amount and year of sanction;

(b) whether irrigation projects that were implemented in the Tangla division of Udalguri district followed the proper tendering system for its execution;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of all irrigation projects implemented in the Tangla division of Udalguri district mentioning year of sanction, amount, time taken for completion of such project during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Out of 1519 surface minor irrigation schemes (SMIs) sanctioned and included in Assam during the period from 2005 to 2014 under centrally sponsored scheme of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), 782 schemes have been completed. Total central assistance released for these schemes is about ₹2943.8 crore. No major/medium project has been included during this period. Year wise details of SMIs are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (e) Irrigation development being a State Subject, water resources are planned and executed by the respective State Governments from their own resources as per their own requirements and priority of works. However, central assistance is provided under AIBP for creation of irrigation potential. Irrigation projects are implemented by the State Governments through tendering, Panchayati Raj Institutions, etc. The State Government of Assam has informed that out of 232 surface minor irrigation schemes sanctioned under Tangla Division, 146 schemes with estimated cost of about ₹300 crore have been completed and 78 schemes with estimated cost of about ₹764 crore are on-going under AIBP. The remaining 8 schemes with an estimated cost of about ₹58 crore are on-going under NABARD/NLCPR. Year wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

**Statement-I**  
*Year-wise sanction and completion of schemes in Assam under AIBP (Minor Irrigation) and release of CLA/grant during the period from 2005-06 to 2014-15 (19.8.2014)*

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
Year-wise inclusion of schemes under AIBP (MI)	22	47	102	320	505	0	0	269	254	0	1519
Year-wise completion of schemes under AIBP (MI)	15	49	36	87	148	56	115	135	141	0	782
Year-wise release of CLA/grant under AIBP (MI) (₹ Crore) upto 19.8.2014	22.330	30.27	62.15	322.70	577.97	356.90	377.75	414.02	639.03	140.64	2943.8

***Statement-II****Details of surface minor irrigation schemes under Tangla Division*

Name of Scheme	No. of schemes	Year of sanction	Estimated amount (₹ lakh)	Status of the scheme
AIBP (MI)	10	2007-08	925.66	Completed in 2010
AIBP (MI)	17	2008-09	5480.89	Completed in 2011
AIBP (MI) (BTC)	6	2008-09	1220.00	Completed in 2014
AIBP (MI)	37	2009-10	13470.00	Completed in 2014
AIBP (MI) (BTC)	76	2009-10	8900.00	Completed in 2014
TOTAL COMPLETED	146		29996.55	
AIBP (MI)	4	2009-10	1300.00	Ongoing
AIBP (MI) (BTC)	4	2009-10	2005.00	Ongoing
AIBP (MI) (BTC)	50	2012-13	14634.40	Ongoing
AIBP (MI)	8	2014-15	15071.00	Ongoing
AIBP (MI) (BTC)	12	2013-14	43408.34	Ongoing
TOTAL ON GOING	78		76364.74	
NABARD	6		1888.98	Ongoing
N.L.C.P.R,	2		3881.00	Ongoing
TOTAL OTHERS	8		5769.98	
GRAND TOTAL	232		112131.27	

**Award money under NGPS**

2497. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons on the part of Gujarat State, for not conducting base line Surveys to assess actual requirement; and

(b) whether as per the C.A.G. Report No. 5 of the year 2014 award money of ₹ 6.80 crore received from Government under Nirmal Gram Puruskar Scheme (NGPS) was not distributed to award winning villages?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) As informed by the State Government, Gujarat has conducted a Baseline survey in 2012-13, to assess the status of rural sanitation.

(b) As informed by the State Government, the Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) award money has been distributed on 26th February, 2014.

**Krishna Pennar water transfer link**

2498. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. :Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)- Pennar (Somasila) water transfer link under National Perspective Plan would benefit Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka;

(b) whether Feasibility Report has already been completed for the above link; and

(c) if so, the steps the Ministry has taken to move ahead to link above rivers for water transfer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)-Pennar (Somasila) water transfer link under National Perspective Plan is a part of nine link system of Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar link system which would be benefiting the States of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry after implementation. Feasibility Report of Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)-Pennar (Somasila) water transfer link under national Perspective Plan has already been completed by National Water Development Agency. The Government is pursuing the Interlinking of River program in a consultative manner. Its implementation is dependent upon the consensus and co-operation of the concerned States and upon obtaining various mandatory clearances from Ministry/Departments of Central and State Governments including statutory clearances. The Government has constituted a Consensus Group headed by the Chairman, Central Water Commission and Secretaries of Irrigation/ Water Resources Department of the concerned States for arriving at a consensus on the links for sharing of the surplus water and preparation of DPR by NWDA. Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar link system has been taken up by the Consensus Group for arriving at a consensus for the preparation of DPRs in its 11th and 12th meeting. However, consensus among concerned States for taking up DPRs by NWDA is yet to be achieved. As such the DPRs for these link projects

including the Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)-Pennar (Somasila) could not be taken up. Further, the Special Committee for Interlinking of River (ILR), chaired by Hon'ble Union Minister of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is also reviewing the progress of river link proposals including Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar link system in consultation with the stakeholders for expediting these projects.

### **Distribution of water**

2499. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the surplus waters of the rivers Krishna and Godavari are distributed between the stake holder States at present;

(b) whether Tamil Nadu has stated its share in the distribution of waters;

(c) whether Tamil Nadu has been made a party before Krishna Water and Godavari Water Dispute Tribunal; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) In respect of Krishna waters, Clause V(C) of Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (KWDT-I) states that "The State of Andhra Pradesh will be at liberty to use in any water year the remaining water that may be flowing in the river Krishna but thereby it shall not acquire any right whatsoever to use in any water year nor be deemed to have been allocated in any water year water of the river Krishna in excess of the quantity specified hereunder".

In respect of Godavari waters, the decision of Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal does not have any provision for sharing of surplus water among basin States.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh agreed on 14th April, 1976 to spare 5 TMC each out of their respective shares of Krishna waters, to enable the Government of Tamil Nadu to draw up to 15 TMC of Krishna water per annum for water supply to the city of Madras (Chennai).

(c) and (d) As Tamil Nadu is not a basin State in Krishna and Godavari Basins, hence it has not been made a party before Krishna and Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal.



**Proposal for river development**

2500. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has got proposal from the State Governments for River Development in different States for action plan with Central aid; and

(b) if so, the proposals sent by Tamil Nadu State including strengthening water reservoir across “Manimuthar” in Sivaganga District, Eriyar Water Reservoir to supply irrigation and drinking water needs for 120 km till the Gulf of Mannar outlet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per Central Water Commission (CWC), no such proposal has been received from Tamil Nadu State.

**Construction of barrage on water bodies**

†2501. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to construct barrage on water bodies in various States;

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

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the facts that the proposed barrages will increase the water level and consequently erosion will also increase besides sudden release of water from these barrages would cause flood;

(d) whether the residents of Malda, Murshidabad and other places of West Bengal might have to face the flood like situation due to these barrages; and

(e) if so, the details of the plan for people resettlement of displaced persons in such a situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) State Governments are primarily responsible for planning and implementing water resources projects, including barrages, as per their requirement and priorities.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The role of Central Government is limited to being promotional and catalytic, and also providing central assistance under on-going schemes to identified projects.

(b) Details of State-wise barrage projects presently under appraisal in the Central Water Commission under this Ministry, are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) While appraising a barrage project proposed by the State Governments, the issues of possible adverse impacts of the projects are assessed and are given due thought before approving any project. However, barrages being only a diversion structure and not a storage structure *per se*, are generally likely to pose less threat of erosion or floods.

(d) There is presently no proposal about any barrage project posing threat of flood like situation for the residents of Malda, Murshidabad and other places of West Bengal, under consideration of this Ministry.

(e) In view of (d) above, question does not arise.

**Statement***Status of Barrage Projects under appraisal in Central Water Commission*

Sl. No.	Project	Category	Rivers/Basin	Districts Benefited	Benefits (Th. Hectare)	Estt. Cost (₹ in crore)
Andhra Pradesh						
1.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranhita – Chavella Sujala Sravanthi	Major	Pranhita/ Godavari	Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Warangal, Rangareddy and Nalgonda	663.7	40,300 SOR (2007-08)
Assam						
2.	Amreng Irrigation Project	Medium	Amreng/ Brahmaputra	Karbi/ Anglong	10.88	96.967
Chhattisgarh						
3.	Arpa Bhaisajhar Project	Major	Arpa/Mahanadi	Bilaspur	25.00	606.43
Karnataka						
4.	Sonthi LIS	Major	Bhima/Krishna	Gulbarga and Yadgir	16.00	600.00
5.	Shiggaon Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	Varada/ Krishna	Haveri	13.5	532.0 (2012-13)
Maharashtra						
6.	Lower Tapi Project	Major	Tapi	Jalgaon	25.6	1905.52
7.	Babhali Barrage	Medium	Godavari	Nanded	7.995	149.44
Uttar Pradesh						
8.	Badaun Lift Canal Irrigation Project	Major	Ganga/Ganga	Badaun, Sambhal	CCA-139.665	1850.35

**Discharging effluents in Ganga**

2502. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has stated in its report submitted to the National Green Tribunal (NGT) that Uttar Pradesh is home to 817 grossly polluting industrial units on or along the river Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NGT had directed the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) to take action against these polluting industrial units in the State discharging effluents into the river and its tributaries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) As reported by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the board has inventorized 764 grossly polluting industries (GPI) discharging their effluents directly into the River Ganga or through its tributaries like River Ramganga and Kali east, of which 687 GPIs are in Uttar Pradesh. As per the orders of the National Green Tribunal (NGT), the UP Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) has also identified polluting industrial units.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has on 6th May, 2014 directed CPCB and Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) to examine the identified 956 units including the 687 GPIs in the state of Uttar Pradesh, which discharge their effluent into the River Ganga and its tributaries and submit a report to NGT.

The CPCB in compliance of the order conducted inspections jointly with UPPCB and the inspection reports have been placed in public domain as directed by the NGT. Further verifications are being carried out by the CPCB and UPPCB in accordance with the latest order of NGT dated 17/11/2014.

**Minor irrigation projects**

†2503. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds allocated for minor irrigation schemes during the last three years, till date, State-wise;
- (b) the number of minor irrigation projects that were granted approval during the current Five Year Plan period;
- (c) the funds allocated for implementation thereof; and
- (d) by when these projects would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) State-wise details of approved outlay for Minor Irrigation Schemes during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*). Approved outlay for 2014-15 is not issued for the States.

(b) to (d) Water Resources/Irrigation projects including Minor Irrigation projects are planned, executed and maintained by State Governments from their own resources and as per their own priorities. Government of India do not approve the Minor Irrigation Schemes. With a view to encourage the completion of ongoing projects and help states in creation of irrigation potential, Government of India provides financial assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). 3320 Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) schemes have been included under AIBP during the current five year plan and a total central grant amounting to ₹4372.98 crore has been released to the States for completion of these SMI schemes during the same period. As per AIBP guidelines effective from October, 2013, the time for completion of SMI schemes is two years excluding the year of inclusion of SMI schemes under AIBP.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of approved outlay for minor irrigation schemes  
during last three years* (₹ crores)

Sl.No.	Name of States	Approved outlay		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2563.58	2818.05	3357.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	74.07	70.00	66.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	192.46	235.25	271.69
4.	Bihar	255.46	276.67	265.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	758.36	878.21	897.37
6.	Goa	69.06	63.65	86.79
7.	Gujarat	1140.52	1373.03	1504.65
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	161.89	157.49	191.80
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	209.82	21.06	
11.	Jharkhand	648.70	30.38	269.00
12.	Karnataka	956.76	1090.36	1202.07
13.	Kerala	75.33	99.52	75.06
14.	Madhya Pradesh	694.03	662.97	766.01
15.	Maharashtra	1200.01	1723.91	1605.00
16.	Manipur	63.42	102.00	80.00
17.	Meghalaya	101.55	225.50	202.00
18.	Mizoram	78.40	115.25	82.97
19.	Nagaland	141.63	0.00	201.10
20.	Odisha	592.40	685.75	878.15
21.	Punjab	140.33	150.80	199.30
22.	Rajasthan	257.01	577.39	564.15
23.	Sikkim	46.63	18.03	148.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	173.83	65.48	45.57
25.	Tripura	99.31	14.86	69.71
26.	Uttar Pradesh	619.03	664.15	799.45
27.	Uttarakhand	234.95	240.80	321.97
28.	West Bengal	390.48	265.89	497.42
	TOTAL STATES	11939.02	12626.45	14648.61
29.	A and N Islands	2.39	3.31	3.38
30.	Chandigarh	0.20	0.16	4.05
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.11	15.01	12.01

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Daman and Diu	0.20	0.50	0.92
33.	Delhi	0.05	0.05	0.05
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	20.15	31.87	22.63
TOTAL UTs		33.10	50.90	43.04
TOTAL STATES AND UTs		11972.12	12677.35	14691.65
Central Sector		134.46	374.81	312.02
GRAND TOTAL		12106.58	13052.16	15003.67

### Inter-State river linking projects

2504. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the rivers which are being considered for the proposed inter-State river linking projects;

(b) the criteria for linking of rivers; and

(c) the criteria for defining a river as inter-State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas and projects for interlinking of rivers are identified on the basis of this criteria provided the consent of respective State Governments is available and Environmental as well as techno-economic clearances are available. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 potential links under the NPP. Details of the links identified on various rivers under NPP are given in Statement (*See below*). Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for Ken-Betwa Link, Damanganga - Pinjal links have been completed by NWDA.

In addition, out of 46 proposals of intra-state links received by NWDA from 9 States, the Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga Link of Bihar, Kosi-Mechi Link of Bihar, Ponnair-Palar Link of Tamil Nadu, Wainganga-Nalganga Link of Maharashtra and Barakar-Damodar-Subernarekha Link of Jharkhand have also been taken up for preparation of DPRs by the NWDA on the request made by the concerned States.

The DPRs of two intra-state links *i.e.* Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga Link Project and Kosi-Mechi Link Project have been completed and sent to Government of Bihar in December, 2013 and March, 2014 respectively.

(c) A river basin extending over two or more States is said to be Inter-State river basin.

### ***Statement***

#### *The Details of the links identified on various rivers under NPP*

Sl.No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
<b>Peninsular Component</b>				
1	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi and Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
2	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari and Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh,	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link*	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem) – Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna and Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka,	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar and Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai -Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link*	Ken and Betwa	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	FR and DPR (Ph-I&II) Completed



Sl.No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
11.	Parbati -Kalisindh-Chambal link *	Parbati, Kalisindh and Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link *	Par, Tapi and Narmada	-do-	FR Completed DPR Started
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link *	Damanganga and Pinjal	Maharashtra and Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed.
14.	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti and Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	FR Completed
15.	Netravati – Hemavati link	Netravati and Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	FR Completed
16.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil and Vaippar	Kerala and Tamil Nadu,	FR Completed

### Himalayan Component

1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Bhutan	FR taken up
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi and Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	FR in Indian portion started
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak and Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra and Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda and Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna and Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan	Draft FR completed

Sl.No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga and Sone	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam – Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone and Badua	Bihar and Jharkhand	FR taken up
10.	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar and Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha and Mahanadi	West Bengal and Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi and Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal and Nepal	PFR completed (Indian portion) Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga and Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista and Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

\* Priority links PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report;

• PFR- Pre Feasibility Report;

• FR- Feasibility Report;

• DPR- Detailed Project Report.

### **Management plan for Ganga River Basin**

2505. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the features of the plan/scheme taken up to clean the iconic river Ganga so far;

(b) whether a consortium of IITs has since submitted a management plan for Ganga River Basin;

(c) if so, the features of those recommendations;

(d) the action taken thereon;

(e) the proportion of pollution generated by industrial effluents and domestic effluents respectively in Ganga; and

(f) the number of new sewerage networks, treatment plants, river front development schemes and solid waste management systems that have been proposed in the Ganga River Basin, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION ( SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) The Specific action points have been identified in the Ganga Rejuvenation plan for key thrust areas for restoring wholesomeness of Ganga by ensuring Aviralta, Nirmalta and protection and beautification of river front, conservation of aquatic life and afforestation to restore the liveliness and grandeur of river Ganga.

(b) The Ganga River Basin management Plan is yet to be submitted by the consortium of 7 IITs.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) As per the information provided by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), 501 million litre per day (MLD) of industrial effluents from the grossly polluting industries, and about 3535 MLD of domestic wastewater from 56 Class-I Cities and 31 Class - II towns is being generated.

(f) City-wise sewerage networks, treatment plants and river front development schemes taken up under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme is given in Statement (*See below*). No Solid Waste Management scheme has so far been taken up under NGRBA programme.

#### ***Statement***

*City-wise sewerage networks, treatment plants and river front development schemes taken up under National Ganga River Basin Authority Programme*

Sl.No.	State/ Town	Number of Sub-Projects related to		
		Sewerage Network	Sewerage Treatment Plant	River Front Development
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Uttarakhand</b>				
1.	Badrinath	1	1	-
2.	Karanprayag	1	1	-
3.	Deoprayag	1	1	-

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Rudraprayag	1	1	-
5.	Joshimath	1	-	-
6.	Gopeshwar	1	-	-
7.	Rishikesh	1	1	-
8.	Haridwar	1	1	-
9.	Uttarkashi	1	1	-
10.	Muni ki Reti Dhalwala	1	1	-
SUB TOTAL		10	8	0

**Uttar Pradesh**

1.	Allahabad	4	4	-
2.	Garmukteshwar	1	2	-
3.	Moradabad (Ramganga)	1	1	-
4.	Kannuaj (Kali)	1	1	-
5.	Varanasi	4	1	1
6.	Bithoor, Kanpurnagar	1	1	-
7.	Narora, Bulandsahar	1	1	-
8.	Anup Shahr	1	2	-
SUB TOTAL		14	13	1

**Bihar**

1.	Begusarai	1	1	-
2.	Buxar	1	1	-
3.	Hajipur (Gandak)	1	1	-
4.	Munger	1	1	-
5.	Patna	2	3	1
SUB TOTAL		6	7	1

**Jharkhand**

1.	Sahibganj	1	1	-
SUB TOTAL		1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
<b>West Bengal</b>				
1.	Kolkata	-	-	2
2.	Bansberia	-	-	1
3.	Howrah	-	-	1
4.	Serampore	-	-	1
5.	Khardah	-	-	1
6.	Naihati	-	-	1
7.	Chandannagar	-	-	1
8.	Baidyabati	-	-	1
9.	Rishra	-	-	1
10.	Panihati	-	-	1
11.	Kamarhati	-	-	1
12.	Bally	-	-	1
13.	Titagarh	-	-	1
14.	Maheshtala	-	-	1
15.	North Barrackpore	-	-	1
16.	Konnagar	-	-	1
17.	Hoogly-Chinsurah	-	-	1
18.	Halisahar	1	1	1
19.	Budge-Budge	1	1	1
20.	Gayeshpur	1	1	-
21.	Uttarpara-Kotrung	-	-	1
22.	Kalyani	1	1	-
23.	Bhatpara	1	1	-
SUB TOTAL		5	5	21
TOTAL		36	34	23

**World Bank fund for Ganga**

2506. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister, in his meeting with the World Bank President recently, suggested that cleaning of Ganga would be a very inspiring project for the World Bank to take up;

(b) if so, whether out of the earlier approval of \$1 billion for Mission Clean Ganga by the World Bank in 2011, some amount had already been disbursed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for a fresh request for the same purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) In their recent meeting, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and visiting World Bank President have agreed to look at the intervention of the Bank in some of the focus areas of the Government and Cleaning of Ganga is listed as one of the priority areas.

(b) and (c) The World Bank Loan of US \$1 billion continues and an amount aggregating US\$ 75.25 million has been disbursed till 31st May 2014 by the World Bank. No fresh proposal has been posed to the World Bank over the above this.

**Development and management of water resources**

†2507. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several reports by international organizations such as World Bank, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) etc. have mentioned about ground water related issues and challenges in the country thereby necessitating essential measures to be taken for sustainable development and management of ground water;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;

(c) whether Government proposes to formulate a scheme to check uncontrolled exploitation of water resources including ground water to prevent water crisis in the future; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Several reports by international organizations such as World Bank, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) etc. have mentioned about ground water related issues and challenges in the Country, and suggested a number of measures like an increase in water tariffs in urban settings; reducing crop water requirements as well as non-beneficial evapo-transpiration from fields in agricultural settings; conjunctive use of surface and ground water in specific areas; ground water recharge enhancement to manage over-exploitation of ground water etc. which, *inter-alia*, include measures to be taken for sustainable development and management of ground water in the country.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during the year 2013, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the Country in an area of 9,41,541 square km by harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources. Further, the National Water Policy (2012), which has been forwarded to all State Governments/UTs and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for appropriate action, also highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through direct use of rainfall. Initiatives for water conservation and water recharge are being undertaken by the respective State Governments which, *inter-alia*, include conservation of water resources in the reservoirs and traditional water bodies, rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water. Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments through various schemes and programmes to facilitate this. A National Water Mission, has also been set up to *inter-alia*, promote conservation of water resources.

(c) and (d) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under Section 3(3) of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to regulate indiscriminate ground water abstraction in the Country. CGWA has notified 162 Blocks/Talukas/Areas for regulation of ground water development in the Country, wherein, permission to construct new bore-wells is not granted, except for drinking and domestic purpose. In non-notified areas, CGWA accords "No Objection Certificate (NOC)" for withdrawal of ground water for new and expansion of industrial/infrastructure/mining projects

based on guidelines/criteria fixed for evaluation of such projects. Regulations are being enforced through the concerned Deputy Commissioners/District Collectors and in cases of reported violations/shortcomings in implementation of directives of CGWA, the concerned Deputy Commissioners/District Collectors have been authorized to take necessary action as per the provisions of Section 15 to 21 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Besides, a Model Bill has been circulated to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation and development.

### **Emergency action plan for dams**

2508. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether only few States have prepared emergency action plans for dams thereby rendering huge area and property left vulnerable to cascading effects of dam failure;

(b) if so, the details thereof and corrective steps taken by the Central Government to safeguard the life of people;

(c) whether even river basins and dams under the Central Water Commission's (CWC) monitoring for flood forecasts, have deficiencies regarding non-functioning telemetry stations, temporary gauge sites during the flood period and flood forecasting stations not having dedicated communication facilities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when these deficiencies would be rectified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Central Water Commission has prepared "Guidelines for Development and Implementation of Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for Dams". EAP is project specific and is prepared by Dam owners (State Governments/Public Sector Units/Project Authorities) keeping in view the EAP Guidelines. Further, the responsibility for implementing EAP lies with the Dam owners. Central Government provides a guiding and advisory role in matters concerning Dam Safety. The necessity of having an EAP for large dams is emphasized by the National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS) to member States/Organisations in its meetings. As per information available in Central Water Commission (CWC), nineteen State Governments/project authorities have prepared EAP for a number of dams under them as per details given in Statement (*See below*). Central Government is implementing the "Dam Rehabilitation



and Improvement Project” (DRIP) with World Bank assistance, under which 223 dams have been identified for rehabilitation in four states, namely, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Tamil Nadu. Under this project, apart from structural intervention, non-structural intervention like Emergency Action Plan would also be developed for these dams.

(c) and (d) The flood forecasting network of CWC at 175 stations is operated through data collection by telemetry as well as manual observations. The data communication is made through satellite, wireless, mobiles etc. Observation and communication of data by telemetry is sometimes disrupted due to various reasons like damage due to flooding, shifting of river etc. Disruption in telemetry network is rectified at the earliest possible time. The flood forecasting services of CWC are also supported by some seasonal gauge sites operated during monsoon period on non-perennial rivers. The communication of data on real time basis is made to issue the forecast. The failure in communication system, if any, is rectified immediately.

### **Statement**

*Status of preparation of EAP's as per information available/received  
from State Government/Authorities concerned*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Information for preparation of EAP's received (No. of large/ major dams)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	--
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Prepared by North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd (NEEPCO)
3.	Assam	1	Prepared by NEEPCO
4.	Bihar	20	State Government of Bihar has informed regarding up-dating of 20 EAPs
5.	Chhattisgarh	57	Completed
6.	Gujarat	1	Disaster Management Plan of Sardar Sarovar Dam prepared every year. Elaborate arrangements made for evacuation in case of emergency.

1	2	3	4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6	Prepared by Bhakra Beas Management Board – 3 dams & National Hydro Electric Power Corporation – 3 dams
8.	Jharkhand	-	EAP for 4 large dams under preparation by Damodar Valley Corporation
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5+1	EAP – 5 dams prepared by NHPC and Disaster Management Plan (DMP) – 1 dam prepared by J&KSPDC
10.	Karnataka	5+24**	** Under review and finalisation
11.	Kerala	2	--
12.	Madhya Pradesh	32	32 EAPs prepared and under scrutiny as per guidelines issued by CWC
13.	Maharashtra	39	124 EAPs prepared at field level and under review
14.	Manipur	1	Prepared by NHPC
15.	Odisha	2	Draft EAP of Balimela and Jalaput dam has been prepared
16.	Telangana	1	--
17.	Sikkim	2	Prepared by NHPC
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2	EAP of remaining dams under process
19.	Uttarakhand	4	EAPs – 2 dams prepared by NHPC (DMP) – 2 dams prepared by THDC India Limited.

### **Database of water resources**

2509. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a complete database of old, natural and new water resources in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) if not, whether Government proposes to develop/create a database for water resources;

(c) the type of assistance provided by Government to the States and the details

of fund allocated annually during last three years, directly by the Central Government and to States for the same; and

(d) the action taken and proposed by Government to conserve the existing water bodies and protect them from illegal activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is implementing a scheme *viz.* 'Development of Water Resources Information System (DWRIS)' with the main objective of collecting the necessary data from various sources, analysis of important data and developing a robust information system on water resources. A Web based Water Resources Information System named as INDIA-WRIS ([www.india-wris.nrsc.gov.in](http://www.india-wris.nrsc.gov.in)), has been launched. The Central Water Commission also brings out a publication "Water and Related Statistics" every two years.

Further, under the project "National Wetland Inventory and Assessment" sponsored by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad has carried out a survey in the year 2010 and prepared the National Wetland Inventory Atlas, mapping a total of 7,57,060 wetlands in the country at 1:50,000 scale. As per the Atlas, total wetland area is estimated to be 15.26 million hectares, nearly 4.63% of the total geographical area of the country.

(c) In the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) under the DWRIS plan scheme, ₹ 80.00 crore has been allocated for Web enabled WRIS and setting up of National Water Informatics Center (NWIC). No funds are allocated to the State Governments under this scheme.

(d) State Governments undertake several measures for protection and revival of water bodies in the States. The State efforts are supplemented by the Central Government under the scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies. It is proposed to provide Central assistance for restoration of 10,000 water bodies during the Twelfth Plan at a cost of ₹6235 crore.

Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is implementing a scheme *viz.* National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) for conservation of lakes and wetlands. This scheme is presently operational on a 70:30 cost sharing between Central Government and respective State Governments (90:10 for North Eastern States).

Further, the National Water Policy, 2012 has made several recommendations for protection and revival of water bodies in the country, such as protection against pollution and encroachment/diversion of water bodies as well as integrated conservation in a scientifically planned manner through community participation, etc.

The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) has issued an advisory to the States on conservation and restoration of water bodies in urban areas. The States have been advised to designate water bodies as a separate land use classification that is legally tenable. It should be done in parallel with the protected areas as defined under the Environment Protection Act and the Forest Protection Act to prevent their encroachment and destruction.

### **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sinchai Yojana for farmers**

†2510. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether various States including districts of Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh like Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Lalitpur, Banda, Jhansi, Jalaun are included in the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sinchai Yojana, meant for farmers for providing irrigation facility to each field;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) The scheme is yet to be sanctioned.

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### **CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Mohd. Ali Khan. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आप से कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, आप एक मिनट हमारी बात सुन लीजिए। सदन में आज सुबह एक विषय उठाया गया, जो हमारे

दृष्टिकोण से देश के सामने एक बहुत गंभीर चुनौती है, संकट है। इससे हमारे संविधान का भी संबंध है। इससे सीधी कानून की अवहेलना होती है और देश में सांप्रदायिक तनाव और टकराव की परिस्थितियां बन सकती हैं। देश में एक नहीं, कई हिस्सों के अंदर इस तरह की घटनाएं सामने आई हैं। आज सुबह ही जैसा मैंने और अन्य राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं ने, जो प्रतिपक्ष में हैं, कहा है कि एक सुनियोजित तरीके से एक अभियान चलाया जा रहा है, जिसके कारण देश को गंभीर परिणाम भुगतने पड़ सकते हैं। इस विषय को लेकर और इससे संबंधित बातों को लेकर, मैं इसी सदन तक अपने आपको सीमित रखूंगा। इस सदन में पिछले सत्र में चर्चा हुई थी और सरकार की तरफ से, गृह मंत्री की तरफ से आश्वासन दिया गया था कि इस तरह की चीजें नहीं होंगी। प्रधान मंत्री जी, एक दूसरे संदर्भ में इस सदन में आए थे, उन्होंने भी कहा कि वे इस तरह के बयानों और इस तरह की घटनाओं के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। उसके बावजूद भी यह चल रहा है और चिंता की बात यह है कि जो सत्ताधारी दल है, उससे संबंधित लोग भी इसमें लिप्त हैं और वही लोग कर रहे हैं। इसलिए हमने जो बात कही है कि विषय ऐसा है, यह सदन उस पर चर्चा तो करे, पर देश को और सदन को आश्वस्त कौन करे तथा इसका समाधान कैसे निकले? समाधान तभी निकल सकता है, जैसा हम सब ने एक आवाज में एक बात कही कि प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं इस बात का जवाब दें, सदन को तथा देश को आश्वस्त करें। यदि वे आश्वस्त नहीं करते, तो कोई आश्वासन पूर्ण नहीं होगा और किसी भी आश्वासन का कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा, क्योंकि हमें पहले आश्वासन मिल चुके हैं और आश्वासन के बाद जो हो रहा है, वह अच्छी बात नहीं है।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): It is very clear that the Opposition does not want a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): No. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** आज सुबह केवल यह मांग की गई थी कि डिस्कशन हो और रूल सस्पेंड हो। हमने कहा कि हम तुरंत डिस्कशन के लिए तैयार हैं। यदि डिस्कशन के ऊपर चार कंडीशन्स और लगाएं, तो यह स्पष्ट है कि आप डिस्कशन के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I want to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already called Ram Gopalji. Yechuryji, I will call you after him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे अभी एक बड़े पत्रकार ने SMS किया कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं, मैनपुरी, आजमगढ़, फिरोज़ाबाद और कन्नौज में जल्दी ही धर्म परिवर्तन के नाम पर अशांति पैदा करने की कोशिश की जाएगी।

मान्यवर, ये पांचों वे क्षेत्र हैं, जहां से समाजवादी .....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can take up all these issues, when we will take up the discussion.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** : अशांति पैदा करने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... आप यहां क्या कर रहे हैं ? इस पर कार्यवाही करें । ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी** : सर, मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा ...(व्यवधान)...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी)** : आप इस पर चर्चा करिए, हम तैयार हैं । ...(व्यवधान)... हम चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं और आप चर्चा से भाग रहे हैं, सवाल यह है । हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं, आप चर्चा शुरू करिए ।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी** : सर, हम डिस्कशन के लिए तैयार हैं । ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन दूसरे हाउस में डिस्कशन हुआ था। ...(व्यवधान)... वहां डिस्कशन होने के बाद ...(व्यवधान)... दूसरे हाउस में चले गए । ...(व्यवधान)... वहां जाकर इस तरीके के भाषण दिए, धर्म परिवर्तन के बारे में । आज सिर्फ चर्चा करने से, इस आश्वासन से कुछ नहीं हो रहा है । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How do you know? How do you know without even discussing it?

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी** : दूसरे हाउस में देखा ...(व्यवधान)... दूसरे हाउस में हुआ था । दूसरे हाउस में इस पर चर्चा हुई थी और उसी दिन, रात को, दूसरे हाउस के जो सम्माननीय सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने जाकर इसी प्रकार के भाषण दिए हैं और इसी तरीके से तनाव पैदा किया है ...(व्यवधान)... डिस्कशन का मतलब कुछ नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)... जब तक प्रधान मंत्री जी आकर यह आश्वासन नहीं देंगे कि यह सरकार उनके ऊपर इस तरीके की कार्यवाही करेगी ...(व्यवधान)... उसके बिना डिस्कशन का कोई मतलब नहीं है । हम चाहते हैं कि इस पर डिस्कशन हो, प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां पर आएँ और इस पर आश्वासन दें ...(व्यवधान)... यह हमारी मांग है, क्योंकि, Sir, we are not a talking shop where we go on talking which is meaningless. ...(Interruptions)... We want the discussion to be followed up with some action. ...(Interruptions)... In the morning, hon. Leader of the Opposition asked me to authenticate and I have authenticated the media reports. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Without discussion, how do you arrive at a solution? ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI SITARAM YECHURY**: Sir, the solution is, we want an assurance of action from the Government. ...(Interruptions)... That can only happen if the Prime Minister comes and gives that assurance because there is no other authority in this Government except the Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)... The Prime Minister will have to come and give that assurance here before the House. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश)**: उपसभापति जी, अभी लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने जो

कुछ कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने यह आरोप लगाया कि विपक्ष इस पर बहस नहीं करना चाहता ...**(व्यवधान)**...हमारा कहना यह है कि हम सिर्फ अकेली बहस नहीं करना चाहते हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि बहस के बाद उसके परिणाम निकलें ...**(व्यवधान)**... सिर्फ हंगामा खड़ा करना हमारा मकसद नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी कोशिश है कि ये सूरत बदलनी चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरे सीने में नहीं, तो तेरे सीने में सही ...**(व्यवधान)**... हो कहीं भी आग, लेकिन आग निकलनी चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...इसका समाधान निकलना चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chaturvedi, after discussion, the Government will reply. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : इस पर चर्चा हो ...**(व्यवधान)**... समाधान निकले, इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी का होना जरूरी है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister will reply. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां नहीं आए, तो इसका मतलब है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस हाउस की कोई परवाह नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्हें देश की कोई परवाह नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's okay. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर** (राजस्थान): ये क्वेश्चन ऑवर नहीं चाहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये डिस्कशन नहीं चाहते, ये चाहते क्या हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री वी. हनुमंत राव** (तेलंगाना): प्रधान मंत्री आएंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you are standing. What do I do? ...**(Interruptions)**... I can't hear you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर** : ये आश्वासन नहीं मानते ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या चाहते हैं, यह बताइए? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री वी.हनुमंत राव** : प्रधान मंत्री जी के आने पर चर्चा हो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, a few days ago, a statement was made by an hon. Member of Parliament, Sadhviji. ...**(Interruptions)**... After that, the Prime Minister came and we listened to him very patiently with full respect and we toned down our full demand. Unfortunately, what is happening now? ...**(Interruptions)**... We really want a serious discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no, Sir, please hold on. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Prime Minister has to be here. Otherwise, there will be no discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Prime Minister has to be here. Call him here. ...**(Interruptions)**... Where is the Prime Minister? ...**(Interruptions)**... Call the Prime Minister here. ...**(Interruptions)**... You call the Prime Minister here. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: What is the serious discussion that you want? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Members, I heard the submissions made by senior leaders in the House. To the best of my knowledge, there is a consensus for a discussion in the House on this subject. That is what I have been given to understand. In the morning, in Zero Hour and Question Hour, this issue was raised. After that, the leaders met and there is already a consensus for discussion. Now, in a parliamentary democracy, discussion and debate only can lead to some solution. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, debate and discussion must be followed by action. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Here, no action follows. *...(Interruptions)...* What does that mean? *...(Interruptions)...* The only authority who can take any action in this Government is the Prime Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* Let the Prime Minister come. That is the point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, discussion should be followed by action. Who is to assure action? That is the Government. Let me say it is the Government. The Government is ready for a discussion; and ready to give an assurance. If you insist *...(Interruptions)...* No, Madam. No, please. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. Mr. Mistry, sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Mistry, you know that I am standing. *...(Interruptions)...* You also know that I am saying something. Show some discipline. I am saying something. *...(Interruptions)...* It is a matter pertaining to the Home Ministry. I can understand that you are asking the Home Minister to come and reply. *...(Interruptions)...* I have no problem if you ask that the Prime Minister *...(Interruptions)...* No, please. I have no problem if you ask that the Prime Minister should also reply. But the Chair can't direct. You should remember that the Government has a collective responsibility. It is a Cabinet responsibility. It is a joint responsibility. Therefore, the Chair can't ask the Government that a particular Minister whether the Prime Minister or anybody else, should come and reply. If the Home Minister is able to come and reply, I think, that is okay. On that note, I think, we can start the discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I understand what you are saying. But last time when we had a discussion, the hon. Prime Minister had assured the House that



it would not happen. But immediately after that again Members of Parliament of his party continued to make very extremely inflammatory and provocative speeches. Now, what is the meaning of such assurances? No other Minister is able to give an assurance. So, we want the Prime Minister to come and give that assurance. That is a valid point. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the House, do you want to say something? ...(Interruptions)... No, no, Leader of the House will respond. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He is yielding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह आग्रह रहेगा कि विषय की गम्भीरता को देखते हुए आश्वस्त करना सरकार का कर्तव्य बनता है। चूँकि इस सदन में गृह मंत्री पहले आश्वासन दे चुके हैं, दूसरे माननीय सदन में हमारे संसदीय कार्य मंत्री आश्वासन दे चुके हैं, उसके बावजूद जैसा सीताराम येचुरी जी ने कहा, यह निरंतर हो रहा है। इसलिए चिंता है कि देश के लिए इसके परिणाम क्या होंगे। हम सबने संविधान का जिक्र किया है। पहले भी इसके प्रिसिडेंट्स हैं, कई उदाहरण हैं, जब इस सदन में और दूसरे सदन में ऐसे विषय की गम्भीरता को समझते हुए सरकार ने उसको पहचाना और सदन में, मैं आज की नहीं, 90 के दशक की बात कर रहा हूँ, मैं उन तीन उदाहरणों को सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, मैं नाम नहीं लूँगा, जब प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं सदन में आए थे। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर प्रधान मंत्री ...(व्यवधान)... अगर प्रधान मंत्री संसद का सम्मान करते हैं, इससे ज्यादा महत्व की कोई बात नहीं हो सकती कि वे आएँ, आश्वस्त करें और जैसा कहा गया समाधान भी हो, परिणाम भी निकले। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** इनको इतना ही बोलना है, तो ये डिस्कशन क्यों नहीं होने दे रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप डिस्कशन में इंटरस्टेड नहीं हैं, आप डिस्टर्बेंस में इंटरस्टेड हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार):** सदन के नेता ने जो बात कही, मैं उससे सहमत हूँ। बहस से ही नतीजे निकलते हैं, आपकी यह बात भी सही है, लेकिन देश के बाहर जो हालात हैं और लोगों में जो बेचैनी बढ़ रही है, हम सुबह न्यूजपेपर पढ़ते हैं और इस तरह से ...(व्यवधान)... जैन साहब ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप बैठिए।

**श्री शरद यादव :** मेरी आपसे यह विनती है, मैं जेटली साहब से सहमत हूँ, लेकिन एक बात बताइए कि यह बहस निरंतर चले और नतीजे बाहर न आएँ, यह सदन चलता रहे और बाहर सब तरह के ऐसे हालात बनते रहें कि देश में अकारण ही तनाव बनता रहे। मैं आपके माध्यम से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि दूसरे संगठन क्या-क्या कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जो सदन के सदस्य हैं, एमपी हैं, जो पार्लियामेंट के इलेक्टिड मेम्बर हैं, वे तो आपके अपने हाथ में हैं। अपनी पार्टी के लोगों को पार्टी के अनुशासन में रखना तो आपके अपने हाथ में

[श्री शरद यादव]

है। यदि आपने ऐसे लोगों पर कड़ी कार्यवाही की होती, तो इस देश में जो इतनी सारी बुनियादी समस्याएँ हैं, आज हम उनके ऊपर बहस कर रहे होते, जैसा कि आप चाहते हैं। लेकिन एक तरफ देश बेचैन हो और दूसरी तरफ सदन चलता रहे, ऐसा इस देश में कभी नहीं हुआ है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसका समाधान और किसी से नहीं होगा। आज यहाँ इस पार्टी में जो हालत है और देश की जो हालत है, जब तक स्वयं प्राइम मिनिस्टर इस पर कड़ाई से कोई वचन नहीं देंगे, कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इस बात का समाधान नहीं होगा। इसके बाद यदि कोई बोलता है, तो आप उसके ऊपर पार्टी की तरफ से ऐक्शन लीजिए, आप उसको निकाल कर बाहर कर दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... फिर किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि आप यह काम नहीं करते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... चूंकि यह काम आपकी पार्टी के लोग कर रहे हैं, इसीलिए हम एतराज कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी पार्टी के लोग इस काम को कर रहे हैं, नहीं तो हम खड़े नहीं होते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister ...**(Interruptions)**...

**शहरी विकास मंत्री; आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु) :** ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन, सर, हमारी पार्टी में किसे क्या करना है, यह हम तय करेंगे और उनकी पार्टी में किसे क्या करना है, यह वे तय करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जहाँ तक देश में कानून के उल्लंघन का प्रश्न है, अगर किसी ने कानून का उल्लंघन किया है, तो उसके लिए सरकार है। प्रदेशों में भी सरकार है और केंद्र में भी सरकार है। सरकार उस पर उचित कार्यवाही करेगी, इसके लिए किसी के मन में कोई शंका नहीं होनी चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं सुबह आपके पास आया था और चेयरमैन सर के पास भी गया था। मैंने आप दोनों से ही विनती की थी कि जो इश्यूज हमारे विपक्ष के कुछ सदस्य उठाना चाहते हैं, उनके बारे में चर्चा करने में सरकार को कोई एतराज नहीं है। कुछ लोग सीबीआई के विषय पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, कुछ लोग शारदा स्कैम के विषय पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, कुछ लोग कन्वर्जन के बारे में चर्चा करना चाहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल):** पाल ग्रुप के बारे में भी चर्चा करना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sukhendu Royji, please ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु :** जी हाँ, सर, इन्होंने अच्छा बताया, कुछ लोग सहारा के बारे में चर्चा करना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री वी. हनुमंत राव :** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... घोटाले के बारे में भी चर्चा करना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु :** सर, यह क्या तरीका है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो लोग हमको प्रवचन दे रहे हैं, कम से कम वे हाउस में अपने लोगों को तो कंट्रोल करें, बाकी लोगों को बाद में प्रवचन दें।

...(व्यवधान)... मेरा कहना यह है, as a Parliamentary Affairs Minister, I have categorically stated that the Government is willing to discuss every issue ...(Interruptions)...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Not without the Prime Minister ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please ...(Interruptions)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : आप इसके बारे में कहने वाले कौन होते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए न । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down ...(Interruptions)... Mistryji, you know what is discipline... (Interruptions)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : मेरा कहना यह है कि अभी चेयर ने रूलिंग दी है और कहा है कि हम बहस शुरू करेंगे । सरकार भी बहस के लिए तैयार है । इसके लिए मैंने होम मिनिस्टर से रिक्वेस्ट किया है । हालांकि आज उनका एक्जुअल बिज़नेस नहीं था, फिर भी मैंने होम मिनिस्टर से रिक्वेस्ट किया है । होम मिनिस्टर जी आए हैं । ...(व्यवधान)... आप बहस शुरू करवा दीजिए, होम मिनिस्टर साहब उसका जवाब देंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Leader of the House will speak. Now, sit down, please ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Some of my friends in the Opposition, Yechuryji, Shri Sharad Yadavji, and Anand Sharmaji have raised an issue. What will the discussion lead to? It must lead to solutions. In the morning, the demand was that let us have a discussion by suspending the agenda for the day. We agreed for it. Now a second issue has been raised. I am now suggesting an option to all my friends in the Opposition. You decide and the Government will accept.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Let the Prime Minister come ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, we are discussing seriously. Please ...(Interruptions)... There are two options. This must stop; there are no two opinions. We cannot allow these kinds of incidents to remain. Is the Opposition willing for a total ban on religious conversions or a ban on forcible religious conversions? Let them tell us the option. The Government is ready for either of the two options ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, see ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, let me say this ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, they are not ready for either of these two options ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, my appeal to the hon. Members is that the Home Minister is ready for reply. Why don't we take up the discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us take up the discussion.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : उपसभापति महोदय, हम सारे मसले पर चर्चा चाहते हैं । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, let me make a point ...*(Interruptions)*... Let it not be conveyed that the Government is in a great mood for a discussion and the Opposition is not ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing can be farther from the truth ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Let it not be said. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let it not be said. The point is not that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister is here. He is competent to reply. Is he not competent to reply? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: For a meaningful discussion ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is he not competent to reply? Tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: For a meaningful discussion which the Opposition wants --the Opposition wants a discussion-- we want the Prime Minister here. That is the difference. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the Home Minister is not competent to reply? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Let the Prime Minister be here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Sir, some people only want to disturb the House, they are not looking for a solution. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't understand why CPM should follow the Trinamool's agenda. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the option that the Leader of the House has given, that option has already been decided by the Constitution of India. The Constitution of India gives everybody the right to liberty; they can choose their religious profession or be an atheist.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what he is saying.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he said, 'choose' whether you want a ban on conversion or forcible conversion. That is decided by the Constitution. The issue is:

What are you doing today? What is happening is forcing. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then let us discuss it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Therefore, that is not the choice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, then let us discuss it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is not the choice before us. The choice is activities of Members of Parliament belonging to their party. What is the action that they will take?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then why don't you allow the discussion?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We want an answer to that and that answer only the Prime Minister can give. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have a small submission to make. The Indian Parliament is a vibrant sovereign Parliament. The Parliament is supreme in our Parliamentary democracy. What is happening in the country should be reflected in the Parliament. One of my colleagues told me that the situation in the country is leading to a civil war. If that is the situation, then this Parliament should debate, but the debate should lead to some action. The Government has a collective responsibility. The Prime Minister is the head of the Government. The Prime Minister should come and respond to the concerns expressed by the Opposition parties. The country should know that the Government ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My appeal to the hon. Members is that let us start the discussion. The hon. Home Minister is here to reply. He is fully competent to reply. In the discussion, all these issues will come out. At that time, you can request the Prime Minister also to come. I have no objection. But why don't we discuss it? ...(*Interruptions*)... I will be forced to adjourn the House. I will have to adjourn the House then. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have great respect for the Leader of the House and for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. ...(*Interruptions*)... सर, किसी को भी यह गलत इंप्रेशन नहीं होना चाहिए कि विपक्ष चर्चा नहीं चाहता। विपक्ष का यह काम नहीं कि विपक्ष तय कर ले कि इस पर प्रतिबंध होना चाहिए या नहीं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... यहां बुनियादी बात संविधान की है। तो संविधान ने तय किया, जैसे सीताराम येचुरी जी ने कहा, प्रतिपक्ष यह तय नहीं करेगा। हम यह चाहते हैं कि पूरा सदन प्रधान मंत्री की मौजूदगी में एक आवाज़ में देश को कहे कि भारत गणराज्य और भारत का प्रजातंत्र इसको स्वीकार नहीं करेगा। ...(*व्यवधान*)... वह प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में इस पर कार्रवाई करेंगे, क्योंकि मैं बड़े सम्मान से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार के अन्दर जो कार्यशैली है, अगर प्रधान मंत्री कार्रवाई करेंगे, ...(*व्यवधान*)... तो उसका प्रभाव रहेगा। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us hear the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed the Home Minister.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly listen to the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Maybe he is going to say that. You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: होम मिनिस्टर को बोलने दीजिए । ...*(व्यवधान)*... Kindly listen to the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बोलिए । ...*(व्यवधान)*... Kindly listen to the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: उसभापति जी, उस समय जब होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां सदन में आए ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनके आश्वासन के बावजूद यह घटना ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): The Prime Minister should come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will be forced to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you listen to the Home Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is an issue pertaining to the Home Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs is saying something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, ...*(Interruptions)*... The Home Minister wants to react. Kindly allow that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned to meet at 3.00 p.m.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-six minutes past two of the clock.*

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*The House re-assembled at three of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. We will now take up the Supplementary List of Business. There is a Statement by Minister, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, just lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): No, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed her to lay it. ...(*Interruptions*)...  
Just lay it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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## STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

### Adoption of June 21 as the International Day of Yoga by 69th Session of United Nations General Assembly

**विदेश मंत्री; तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज):** महोदय, मैं संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ आम सभा के 69वें सत्र में 21 जून को "अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस" घोषित किए जाने के संबंध में अपना वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ ।

\*"माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हम सभी ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा 21 जून को भारत की पहल पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस घोषित किए जाने का सुखद समाचार 11 दिसम्बर की शाम को सुना । एक भारतीय होने के नाते इस सुखद समाचार पर वक्तव्य देते हुए मुझे गर्व का अनुभव हो रहा है ।

सर्वप्रथम मैं इस पुनीत सदन का ध्यान हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की इस व्यक्तिगत पहल को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में मिले अभूतपूर्व समर्थन की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगी ।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के वार्षिक कैलेंडर में तकरीबन 118 दिवसों/वर्षों/वर्षगांठों को सूचीबद्ध किया गया है । 11 दिसम्बर को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के कुल 193 देशों में से 177 देश अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस के प्रस्ताव के सह-प्रायोजक बने । उपसभापति महोदय, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में इस प्रकार के किसी भी प्रस्ताव पर सह-प्रायोजकों की यह सर्वाधिक संख्या है । सह-प्रायोजक का अर्थ है कि इन राष्ट्रों ने न केवल भारत का समर्थन किया अपितु इस पहल को स्वीकारने की अपनी सार्वजनिक इच्छा भी व्यक्त की । यह भारतीय कूटनीति की विजय है कि सह-प्रायोजकों की सूची इतनी लंबी है ।

जहां एक ओर हमें सुरक्षा परिषद् के सभी पांच स्थायी सदस्यों का समर्थन मिला, वहीं दूसरी ओर हमें प्रशांत क्षेत्र के छोटे द्वीपसमूह वाले देशों का भी समर्थन मिला, जिनके साथ प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपनी फिजी यात्रा के दौरान भेंट की थी । हमें अफ्रीका के मध्य से लेकर समूचे यूरोप तक; दक्षिण एशिया के हमारे पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों से लेकर सुदूर कैरेबियाई और लैटिन अमेरिका के हमारे मित्रों तक सभी का समर्थन मिला । सभी एक स्वर में हमारे समर्थन में उठ खड़े हुए ।

मेरा ऐसा मानना है कि सभी क्षेत्रों से मिला व्यापक समर्थन हमें दो चीजें दर्शाता है । पहला, यह इस बात का प्रतिबिम्ब है कि भारतीय संस्कृति की समृद्ध धरोहर, विशेषकर योग के प्रति

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

विश्वव्यापी रुझान है। हालांकि हम सभी योगी नहीं बन सकते, लेकिन योग को अपनी दिनचर्या में शामिल कर हम तन और मन के बीच एकात्मता तथा प्रकृति के साथ तादात्म्य स्थापित कर सकते हैं।

इससे भी ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस को मिला व्यापक समर्थन और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय द्वारा इसको हृदय से स्वीकारना यह दर्शाता है कि किस प्रकार प्राचीन भारतीय परम्पराएँ विश्व की आज की आवश्यकताओं के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित करती हैं। जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने न्यूयॉर्क में कहा, योग सदियों पुराने भारतीय दर्शन को अभिव्यक्त करता है और मनुष्य और प्रकृति के बीच समग्रता लाता है। यहां मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी के भाषण को उद्धृत करना चाहूँगी :—

*"योग हमारी पुरातन पारम्परिक अमूल्य देन है। योग मन व शरीर, विचार व कर्म, संयम व उपलब्धि की एकात्मता का तथा मानव व प्रकृति के बीच सामंजस्य का मूर्त रूप है। यह स्वास्थ्य व कल्याण का समग्र दृष्टिकोण है। योग केवल व्यायाम भर न होकर अपने आप से तथा विश्व प्रकृति के साथ तादात्म्य स्थापित करने का माध्यम है।"*

माननीय सदस्यों, 27 सितम्बर 2014 को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की आम सभा के अपने प्रथम सम्बोधन में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस प्रस्ताव को आधिकारिक तौर पर रखा। उसके ठीक 75 दिनों के भीतर शुक्रवार 11 दिसम्बर को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया गया। जिस शीघ्रता के साथ इस प्रस्ताव को रखा और स्वीकारा गया, यह अपने आप में एक उपलब्धि है।

इस प्रस्ताव को मिला अपार समर्थन और इतनी सुगमता के साथ इसका स्वीकार किया जाना हमारी सरकार द्वारा विश्व-स्तर पर किए गए कूटनीतिक प्रयासों का प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण है। मैं इसे नए भारत की कूटनीतिक सफलता का महत्वपूर्ण घटक कहूँगी। "मेक इन इंडिया", "स्वच्छ भारत" और अब "अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस", ये सभी जीवंत, खुशहाल और समृद्ध भारत की हमारी यात्रा के ऐसे पड़ाव हैं, जिनकी छाप और जिनका प्रभाव हमारी सीमाओं के परे भी महसूस किया जा सकता है। विश्व के प्रमुख योग संगठनों ने हमारे प्रस्ताव व हमारी पहल को हृदय से सराहा है।

इससे पूर्व वर्ष 2007 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने महात्मा गांधी जी के जन्म दिन 2 अक्टूबर को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अहिंसा दिवस घोषित किए जाने के भारतीय प्रस्ताव को पारित किया था। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अहिंसा दिवस और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस, दोनों मिलकर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में भारत के विशिष्ट योगदान को दर्शाते हैं। इन दोनों पहलों का सार समग्र भारतीय दर्शन की अभिव्यक्ति है, जिसे हम "वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्" कहते हैं, अर्थात् सम्पूर्ण विश्व एक परिवार है। मैं तो यहां तक कहूँगी कि यह सम्पूर्ण भारतीय जीवनशैली का परिचायक है—विश्व के सामने उपस्थित समस्याओं के समाधान की ओर एक रचनात्मक पहल; जो हमारे पर्यावरण के साथ तादात्म्य में हो।

जैसा कि मैंने 4 दिसम्बर को राज्य सभा में कहा था, हमारी वैश्विक आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति



विश्व को अपने साथ लेकर चलने से पूरी हो सकती है। उपसभापति महोदय, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस की घोषणा विश्व को अपने साथ लेकर चलने की हमारी सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता की एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि है।

मैं संसद के अपने सभी साथियों को आश्चर्य करना चाहूँगी कि आने वाले दिनों में भी हम विश्व को अपने साथ लेकर चलने के अपने अनवरत संकल्प को दर्शाते रहेंगे।

जहाँ एक ओर हमने भारत और सम्पूर्ण दक्षिण एशिया को समृद्ध बनाने के लिए सक्रिय और अभिनव प्रयोगों की लगातार वकालत की है, वहीं दूसरी ओर हम भारत की "सॉफ्ट पॉवर", जिसमें शामिल हैं भारत की समृद्ध संस्कृति और उसके लोगों की विविधता और विशिष्टता, इसको विश्व के सामने लाने के लिए नए उपायों पर विचार कर रहे हैं और उन पर काम भी कर रहे हैं। धन्यवाद।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rajnath Singh to make a Statement. You lay the Statement on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*....

#### **Arrest of a youth running Twitter handle on behalf of ISIS**

**गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह):** महोदय, मैं सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से ISIS का प्रचार करने वाले युवक की बेंगलूरु में हुई गिरफ्तारी के संबंध में अपना वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

\*"उपसभापति महोदय, लगभग 24 वर्षीय मेंहदी मसरूर विश्वास को Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 की धारा 3, 13 और 18 एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम की धारा 66 (च) और IPC की धारा 125 के अंतर्गत अपराध संख्या 1218/2014 में बेंगलूरु पुलिस द्वारा 13 दिसंबर, 2014 को गिरफ्तार किया गया। उक्त अभियुक्त एक Twitter Account के माध्यम से ISIS सामग्री परिचालित करने में अपनी भूमिका के बारे में यूनाइटेड किंगडम में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया में सर्वप्रथम प्रकाश में आया। उसकी गिरफ्तारी के लिए सूचना जुटाने में केंद्रीय एजेंसियों ने कर्णाटक पुलिस के साथ मिलकर कार्य किया। मेंहदी का, यूजर नेम "शामी विटनेस" के अंतर्गत एक Twitter Account था। वह ISIS की मुख्यतः अरबी भाषा की साइटों को देखता था और फिर उनकी विषय वस्तु का अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद करता था और उस सामग्री को अपने Twitter Account पर डाल देता था।

पूछताछ के दौरान मेंहदी ने यह खुलासा किया कि उसके Twitter Account को देखने वाले 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोग पश्चिमी देशों के गैर-मुस्लिम लोग थे और उसके अधिकांश मुस्लिम followers पश्चिमी देशों, विशेष रूप से यूनाइटेड किंगडम के थे। मेंहदी ने अपने कॉलेज के दिनों के दौरान इंटरनेट के जरिए सीरिया, इराक और अफगानिस्तान में होने वाले घटनाक्रमों पर गहन नजर रखनी शुरू कर दी और वह वर्ष 2009 से सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइटों पर सक्रिय रहा है। कुछ समय से मेंहदी ने "जेहाद" से संबंधित मामलों पर सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइटों पर लोगों से सम्पर्क करना शुरू कर दिया।

मेंहदी कोलकाता के एक मध्यम वर्गीय परिवार से संबंध रखता है और उसने वर्ष 2012 में

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

गुरु नानक देव प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान से इलेक्ट्रीकल इंजीनियरिंग की पढ़ाई की है। कैम्पस भर्ती अभियान के बाद वह ITC, बेंगलूरु में आ गया और इस समय वहां पर नियुक्त है।

मेंहदी विश्वास से की गई पूछताछ से यह पता चला है कि उसकी गतिविधियां ISIS समर्थक सामग्री को अपने Twitter Account और सोशल मीडिया साइटों पर पोस्ट तथा Re-Post करने तक सीमित थीं। उसने ISIS के लिए लोगों की भर्ती करने से इंकार किया है।

आगे जांच जारी है।"

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I have a point of order. Sir, as per the ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, what are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what is this Statement? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this Statement that you allowed her to lay? I want to ask this question. How did you allow this to be laid? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to Shri P. Rajeeve. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed your point of order.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What is this Statement? How are they being allowed? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, why did you allow this? What is the meaning of this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can't understand what you are saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what is the meaning of this statement?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Statement was only being laid on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed her.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I want to seek clarifications. What about my clarifications on the Statement? Sir, can you allow the Statement to be laid? ...*(Interruptions)*... How can they lay it? How did you allow them to lay? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Supplementary List of Business. Supplementary

List of business is allowed. ...(Interruptions)... Let me hear what the hon. Members want to say ...(Interruptions)... Why don't you allow your own Members to say what they wanted to say? ...(Interruptions)... Shri Yechury wants to say something. Shri Rajeev wants to say something. Why don't you allow them? ...(Interruptions)... Let me listen to them ...(Interruptions)... Shri Naresh Agrawal wants to say something ...(Interruptions)... What do you want to say? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want to say something. ...(Interruptions)... Till the hon. Prime Minister is not here and does not announce a policy decision of taking action against all these people who are making irresponsible statements, we cannot have any discussion. ...(Interruptions)... We want your ruling on that ...(Interruptions)... According to the distribution of responsibilities announced by the Rashtrapati Bhawan, when the Council of Ministers was sworn-in, the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister alone is responsible for taking important policy decisions. And, unless he is here and assures the House that he is taking a decision against these errant Members of his party who are making these statements, there cannot be any debate on this issue ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, the Cabinet is a collective responsibility ...(Interruptions)... It is a collective responsibility. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he -- Prime Minister -- alone is responsible for policy decision ...(Interruptions)... It is written in the Cabinet division of responsibility ...(Interruptions)... He alone, as a part of collective responsibilities, is responsible for important policy statements.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : हमारे विपक्ष के साथी डिस्कशन में इंटरैस्टेड नहीं हैं ...(व्यवधान)... जब चर्चा करने के लिए सरकार तैयार है और सरकार पूरी तरह से हर मुद्दे पर चर्चा के लिए तैयार है, गृह मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है, लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने भी कहा है, उसके बावजूद भी लगातार डिस्टर्बेंस हो रही है, यह अनफॉर्च्युनेट है । ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is what they said ...(Interruptions)... He is alone has to answer ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, cooperate ...(Interruptions)... Please, sit down ...(Interruptions)... I would request you to stop shouting slogans. ...(Interruptions)... थोड़ी देर के लिए बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... I have one Bill for withdrawal ...(Interruptions)... थोड़ी देर के लिए रुक जाएं ...(व्यवधान)... Now, Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): Sir, I move for leave to withdraw the Anti-Hijacking (Amendment) Bill, 2010 ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Bill be allowed to withdrawn. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means you don't want a discussion. I am going to adjourn then. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Pradhan Mantri is not here; how can he come? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Prime Minister is not in Delhi. How can he come? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am going to adjourn the House, I have no other go. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 A.M. on Tuesday, the 16th December, 2014.

*The House then adjourned at twelve minutes past  
three of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Tuesday, the 16th December, 2014*



