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No. 14



Monday  
10 August, 2015  
19 Sravana, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 1-32)

Message from the Lok Sabha –

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition,  
Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015  
— *Reported* (page 33)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy  
— *Laid on the Table* (pages 33-34)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food,  
Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution — *Laid on the Table* (page 34)

Report of Committee on Public Undertakings — *Laid on the Table* (pages 34-35)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social  
Justice and Empowerment — *Laid on the Table* (page 35)

Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on  
Social Justice and Empowerment — *Laid on the Table* (pages 35-36)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban  
Development — *Laid on the Table* (pages 36-37)

[P.T.O.]

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Statements by Minister –

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources and in the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy — *Laid on the Table* (page 37)

Efforts to Resolve the Impasse in the House (pages 37-43 and 422-425)

Welcome to Parliamentary Delegation from Bhutan (page 43)

Oral Answer to Question (pages 44-45)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 45-95)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 95-421)

Re. Suspension of Business under Rule 267 (pages 426-431)

Government Bills –

The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2014 — *Withdrawn* (page 431)

The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2015 — *Under Consideration* (pages 431-432)

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Monday, the 10th August, 2015/19 Shravana, 1937 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,  
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.*

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, यह क्या हो रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...  
गवर्नर को किस तरह से नियुक्त किया जा रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- I. Report and Accounts (2012-13, 2013-14) of the DNH Power Distribution Corporation Limited, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Silvassa and related papers**
- II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the National Power Training Institute (NPTI), Faridabad and related papers**
- III. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), New Delhi and related papers**
- IV. MoU between Government of India and NTPC Limited**

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. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:
  - (a) First Annual Report and Accounts of the DNH Power Distribution Corporation Limited, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Silvassa, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Second Annual Report and Accounts of the DNH Power Distribution Corporation Limited, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Silvassa, 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.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2970/16/15]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Power Training Institute (NPTI), Faridabad, 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) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3133/16/15]

## III. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), 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 Bureau.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3134/16/15]

## IV. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the NTPC Limited, for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3135/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

**Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM), Tezpur, Assam and related papers**

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सांवर लाल जाट) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM), Tezpur, Assam, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2971/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

**Report and Accounts (2013-14) of various organisations implementing SSA/RMSA**

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उपेंद्र कुशवाहा) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttarakhand Sabhi Ke Liye Shiksha Parishad, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Dehradun, for the year 2013-14, 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 (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3076/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Vidya Mission implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, 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 (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3079/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Axom Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Guwahati, Assam, for the year 2013-14, 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. 3075/16/15]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Mission Authority, Nagaland, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Kohima, for the year 2013-14, 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. 3078/16/15]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the U.P. Education for All Project Board, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Lucknow, for the year 2013-14, 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 (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3077/16/15]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tripura Rajya Mission implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Agartala, for the year 2013-14, 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 (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2950/16/15]
- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Puducherry, for the year 2013-14, 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 (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2949/16/15]

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

### **II. MoU between the Government of India and the Kamarajar Port Limited**

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. 435 (E), dated the 18th February, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1756 (E), dated the 19th June, 2013, to substitute/enter certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.
  - (2) S.O. 500 (E), dated the 21st February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 30.000 (Rajsamand - Bhilwara Section) on National Highway No. 758 in Rajsamand District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
  - (3) S.O. 750 (E), dated the 13th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 1022.494 to K.M. 979.130 (Chennai-Kolkata Section) on National Highway No. 16 (Old NH-5) in West Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
  - (4) S.O. 805 (E), dated the 15th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 423.750 to K.M. 493.000 (Solapur-Sangareddy Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Medak District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
  - (5) S.O. 736 (E), dated the 11th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 979.130 to K.M. 949.800 (Chennai-Kolkata Section) on National Highway No. 16 (Old NH-5) in West Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
  - (6) S.O. 749 (E), dated the 13th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 190.600 to K.M. 221.500 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 9 (New NH No. 65) in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (7) S.O. 844 (E), dated the 20th March, 2014 publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1338 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2013.
- (8) S.O. 891 (E), dated the 26th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 177.000 to K.M. 245.000 (Gomati Chouraha - Udaipur Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Rajsamand District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3139/16/15]
- (9) S.O. 893 (E), dated the 26th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 283.300 to K.M. 348.500 (Kundapur – Surathkal Section) on National Highway No. 66 (formerly NH-17) in Udupi District in the State of Karnataka. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2977/16/15]
- (10) S.O. 1059 (E), dated the 9th April, 2014 regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 1022.494 to K.M. 1053.230 and K.M. 1055.680 to K.M. 1058.040 (Gundugolanu - Vijayawada Section) and K.M. 3.750 to K.M. 6.550 (Hanuman Junction Bypass Section) on National Highway No. 5 in West Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (11) S.O. 1062 (E), dated the 9th April, 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 NH 163) in Warangal District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (12) S.O. 1304 (E), dated the 16th May, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 132.000 to K.M. 268.700 (Hubli-Hospet Section) on National Highway No. 63 in Gadag and Koppal Districts in the State of Karnataka. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2978/16/15]
- (13) S.O. 1677 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 189.500 to K.M. 328.000 (Hassan – Bantwal Section) on National Highway No. 48 in Hassan and Dakshina Kannada District in the State of Karnataka. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2972/16/15]
- (14) S.O. 1708 (E), dated the 9th July, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 224.360 to K.M. 350.450 and K.M. 350.450 to joining of NH-7 at K.M. 216.650 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1399/16/14]

- (15) S.O. 2274 (E), dated the 8th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 397.000 to K.M. 398.000 (Haveri - Hubli Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Dharwad District in the State of Karnataka.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2978/16/15]
- (16) S.O. 2289 (E), dated the 9th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 141.050 to K.M. 238.500 (Bilaspur – Urdawal Section) on National Highway No. 200 (New NH-49) in Janjgir-Champa District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2825/16/15]
- (17) S.O. 2423 (E), dated the 17th September 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1390 (E), dated the 28th May, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (18) S.O. 2424 (E), dated the 17th September, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 194 (E), dated the 2nd March, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (19) S.O. 2698 (E), dated the 20th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 266.530 to K.M. 458.420 (Design Chainage) (Tamil Nadu/Karnataka Border – Thalaghattapura Section) on National Highway No. 948 (Old NH-209) in Chamarajanagar, Mandya, Ramanagara and Bangalore Districts in the State of Karnataka.
- (20) S.O. 2897 (E), dated the 13th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 280.300 to K.M. 375.740 (Hospet – Bellary – Andhra Pradesh/Karnataka Border Section) on National Highway No. 63 in Bellary District in the State of Karnataka.
- (21) S.O. 3217 (E), dated the 18th December, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 381.600 to K.M. 459.350 (Acchad - Dhekale Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Thane District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (22) S.O. 3227 (E), dated the 18th December, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2296 (E), dated the 10th September, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (23) S.O. 7 (E), dated the 1st January, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 2415 (E), dated the 17th September, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.



- (24) S.O. 643 (E), dated the 3rd January, 2015, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 3230 (E), dated the 18th December, 2014.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2978/16/15]
- (25) S.O. 246 (E), dated the 28th January, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 23.000 to K.M. 66.000 (Salasar - Fatehpur - Ambala Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Churu District in the State of Rajasthan.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3139/16/15]
- (26) S.O. 258 (E), dated the 28th January, 2015, 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 NH No. 163) in Warangal District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (27) S.O. 260 (E), dated the 28th January, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 276.390 to K.M. 418.000 (Bijapur – Gulbarga – Homnabad Section) on National Highway No. 218 in Gulbarga and Bidar Districts in the State of Karnataka.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2978/16/15]
- (28) S.O. 261 (E), dated the 28th January, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 30.000 to K.M. 60.000 (Rajsamand - Bhilwara Section) on National Highway No. 758 in Bhilwara District in the State of Rajasthan.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3139/16/15]
- (29) S.O. 290 (E), dated the 30th January, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 72.600 to K.M. 121.000 (Thanamcherla – Jamandlapally Section) on National Highway No. 365 in Warangal District in the State of Telangana, along with delay statement.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2825/16/15]
- (30) S.O. 362 (E), dated the 5th February, 2015, 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 NH-163) in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2978/16/15]
- (31) S.O. 364 (E), dated 5th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 120.630 to K.M.

155.600 (Salasar - Nagaur Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Nagaur District in the State of Rajasthan.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3139/16/15]

- (32) S.O. 371 (E), dated the 5th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 410.750 to K.M. 470.500 (Jalgaon – Maharashtra/Gujarat Border Section) on National Highway No. 6 (New NH-53) in Jalgaon District in the State of Maharashtra. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2978/16/15]

- (33) S.O. 392 (E), dated the 6th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 30.000 (Rajsamand - Bhilwara Section) on National Highway No. 758 in Rajsamand District in the State of Rajasthan.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3139/16/15]

- (34) S.O. 395 (E), dated the 6th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 30.000 to K.M. 54.000 (Hyderabad-Yadgiri Section) on National Highway No. 202 (New NH-163) in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (35) S.O. 397 (E), dated the 6th February, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 2636 (E), dated the 30th October, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (36) S.O. 398 (E), dated the 6th February, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 2635 (E), dated the 30th October, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (37) S.O. 401 (E), dated the 6th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 358.000 to K.M. 375.300 on National Highway No. 66 (Formerly National Highway No. 17) and K.M. 743.900 to K.M. 745.000 on National Highway No. 169 (formerly National Highway No. 13) in Dakshin Kannada District in the State of Karnataka.

- (38) S.O. 404 (E), dated the 6th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 120.000 to K.M. 224.000 (Madurai-Kanyakumari Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Tirunelveli District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (39) S.O. 408 (E), dated the 6th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 280.300 to K.M. 375.740 (Hospet – Bellary – Andhra Pradesh/Karnataka Border

Section) on National Highway No. 63 in Bellary District in the State of Karnataka. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2978/16/15]

- (40) S.O. 519 (E), dated the 16th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 232.200 to K.M. 263.000 (Gir-Somnath Section) on National Highway No. 8E in Gir-Somnath District in the State of Gujarat.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3139/16/15]

- (41) S.O. 551 (E), dated the 17th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 66.000 (Indo-Nepal Border – Varanasi Section) on National Highway No. 233 in Siddhartha Nagar District in the State of Uttar Pradesh, along with delay statement.

- (42) S.O. 552 (E), dated the 17th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 66.000 to K.M. 123.000 (Indo-Nepal Border – Varanasi Section) on National Highway No. 233 in Basti District in the State of Uttar Pradesh, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2825/16/15]

- (43) S.O. 563 (E), dated the 18th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 72.600 to K.M. 112.760 (Salasar - Nagaur Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Nagaur District in the State of Rajasthan.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3139/16/15]

- (44) S.O. 568 (E), dated the 19th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 373.800 to K.M. 468.400 (Ambikapur – Patthalgaon Section) on National Highway No. 78 (New NH-43) in Surguja District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.

- (45) S.O. 569 (E), dated the 19th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 373.800 to K.M. 468.400 (Ambikapur – Patthalgaon Section) on National Highway No. 78 (New NH-43) in Surguja District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.

- (46) S.O. 570 (E), dated the 19th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 373.800 to K.M. 468.400 (Ambikapur – Patthalgaon Section) on National Highway No. 78 (New NH-43) in Surguja District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.

- (47) S.O. 571 (E), dated the 19th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 373.800 to K.M. 468.400 (Ambikapur – Patthalgaon Section) on National Highway No. 78 (New NH-43) in Surguja District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.
- (48) S.O. 572 (E), dated the 19th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 373.800 to K.M. 468.400 (Ambikapur – Patthalgaon Section) on National Highway No. 78 (New NH-43) in Surajpur District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2825/16/15]
- (49) S.O. 583 (E), dated the 20th February, 2015, regarding appointment of competent authorities for acquisition of land from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 113.900 on Mumbai-Vadodara Expressway in the State of Maharashtra. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2978/16/15]
- (50) S.O. 585 (E), dated the 20th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 177.000 to K.M. 245.000 (Gomati Chouraha - Udaipur Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Rajsamand District in the State of Rajasthan.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3139/16/15]
- (51) S.O. 586 (E), dated the 20th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 7.950 (Katni Bypass) and K.M. 4.600 to K.M. 245.000 (Katni – Shahdol – Anuppur to MP/ Chhattisgarh Border Section) on National Highway No. 78 in Katni District in the State of Madhya Pradesh, along with delay statement.
- (52) S.O. 587 (E), dated the 20th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 7.950 (Katni Bypass) and K.M. 4.600 to K.M. 245.000 (Katni – Shahdol – Anuppur to MP/ Chhattisgarh Border Section) on National Highway No. 78 in Katni District in the State of Madhya Pradesh, along with delay statement.
- (53) S.O. 588 (E), dated the 20th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 7.950 (Katni Bypass) and K.M. 4.600 to K.M. 245.000 (Katni – Shahdol – Anuppur to MP/ Chhattisgarh Border Section) on National Highway No. 78 in Katni District in the State of Madhya Pradesh, along with delay statement.

- (54) S.O. 589 (E), dated the 20th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 7.950 (Katni Bypass) and K.M. 4.600 to K.M. 245.000 (Katni – Shahdol – Anuppur to MP/ Chhattisgarh Border Section) on National Highway No. 78 in Katni District in the State of Madhya Pradesh, along with delay statement.
- (55) S.O. 592 (E), dated the 20th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 152.660 to K.M. 188.600 (Dhamtari – Jagdalpur Section) on National Highway No. 43 (New NH-30) in Kondagaon District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.
- (56) S.O. 593 (E), dated the 20th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 290.200 to K.M. 298.200 (Dhamtari – Jagdalpur Section) on National Highway No. 43 (New NH-30) in Bastar District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.
- (57) S.O. 594 (E), dated the 20th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 126.400 to K.M. 152.600 (Dhamtari – Jagdalpur Section) on National Highway No. 43 (New NH-30) in Kanker District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.
- (58) S.O. 612 (E), dated the 25th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 268.345 to K.M. 316.075 (MP Border Chipli – Simga Section) on National Highway No. 12A (New NH-30) in Bemetara District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.
- (59) S.O. 624 (E), dated the 27th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 166.260 to K.M. 226.400 (Nagaur – Jodhpur Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Nagaur District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- (60) S.O. 634 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 268.345 to K.M. 316.075 (MP Border Chipli – Simga Section) on National Highway No. 12A (New NH-30) in Bemetara District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.

- (61) S.O. 635 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 316.075 to K.M. 317.401 (MP Border Chipli – Simga Section) on National Highway No. 12A (New NH-30) in Balodabazar-Bhatapara District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.
- (62) S.O. 636 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 246.849 to K.M. 268.345 (MP Border Chipli – Simga Section) on National Highway No. 12A (New NH-30) in Kabirdham District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.
- (63) S.O. 638 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 41 (E), dated the 7th January, 2014, to insert certain entries in the original Notification along with delay statement.
- (64) S.O. 639 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 68.280 (Pallahara – Pitiri Section) on National Highway No. 149 in Angul District in the State of Odisha, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2825/16/15]

- (65) S.O. 642 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2015, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 58.000 to K.M. 60.000 (Badagandi Village) on National Highway No. 218 in Bagalkot District in the State of Karnataka.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2978/16/15]

- (66) S.O. 648 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 68.800 to K.M. 118.000 (Rajgarh Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Churu District in the State of Rajasthan.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3139/16/15]

- (67) S.O. 653 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2015, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land for construction of Naragund & Navalgund bypass on National Highway No. 218 in Dharwad and Gadag Districts in the State of Karnataka.

- (68) S.O. 657 (E), dated the 4th March, 2015, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 26.000 to K.M. 80.000 on National Highway No. 71 in Chittoor District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2978/16/15]

- (69) S.O. 659 (E), dated the 4th March, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 440 (E), dated the 18th February, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.
- (70) S.O. 667 (E), dated the 4th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 232.200 to K.M. 263.000 (Gir-Somnath Section) on National Highway No. 8E in Gir-Somnath District in the State of Gujarat.
- (71) S.O. 668 (E), dated the 4th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 130.000 to K.M. 155.000 (Bhilwara - Ladpura Section) on National Highway No. 758 in Bhilwara District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (72) S.O. 669 (E), dated the 4th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 15.000 to K.M. 21.000 and K.M. 26.000 to K.M. 89.000 (Muzaffarpur –Sonbarsa Section) on National Highway No. 77 in Sitamarhi District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.
- (73) S.O. 670 (E), dated the 4th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 65.670 to K.M. 112.330 (Part of Bhavnagar Section) on National Highway No. 8E in Bhavnagar District in the State of Gujarat.
- (74) S.O. 672 (E), dated the 4th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 7.000 to K.M. 34.100 (Part of Bhavnagar Section) on National Highway No. 8E in Bhavnagar District in the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3139/16/15]
- (75) S.O. 683 (E), dated the 9th March, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 3315 (E), dated the 31st October, 2013 and S.O. 461 (E), dated the 18th February, 2014, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.
- (76) S.O. 684 (E), dated the 9th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 89.020 to K.M. 103.410 and K.M. 105.750 to K.M. 147.750 (Beawar - Baghana Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Rajsamand District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- (77) S.O. 685 (E), dated the 9th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 368.900 to K.M. 424.250 (Anantapur District Section) on National Highway No. 63

in Anantapur District in the State of Andhra Pradesh, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2825/16/15]

- (78) S.O. 708 (E), dated the 10th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 270.000 to K.M. 307.000 (Jodhpur - Barmer Section) on National Highway No. 112 in Barmer District in the State of Rajasthan.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3139/16/15]

- (79) S.O. 710 (E), dated the 10th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 132.000 to K.M. 268.700 (Hubli – Hospet Section) on National Highway No. 63 in Dharwad, Gadag and Koppal Districts in the State of Karnataka.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2978/16/15]

- (80) S.O. 716 (E), dated the 10th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 25.645 to K.M. 30.470 (Raigarh - Sarangarh - Saraipali Section) on National Highway No. 216 (New NH- 153) in Janjgir- Champa District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.

- (81) S.O. 717 (E), dated the 10th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 159.400 to K.M. 171.400 and K.M. 184.400 to K.M. 192.400 (Jabalpur - Mandla - Chilpi Section) on National Highway No. 12A in Balaghat District in the State of Madhya Pradesh, along with delay statement.

- (82) S.O. 718 (E), dated the 10th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 117.400 to K.M. 184.400 (Jabalpur - Mandla - Chilpi Section) on National Highway No. 12A in Mandla District in the State of Madhya Pradesh, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2825/16/15]

- (83) S.O. 751 (E), dated the 13th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 166.610 to K.M. 232.200 (Part of Gir-Somnath Section) on National Highway No. 8E in Gir-Somnath District in the State of Gujarat.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3139/16/15]

- (84) S.O. 766 (E), dated the 16th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 166.610 to K.M. 232.200 (Part of Gir-Somnath Section) on National Highway No. 8E in Gir-Somnath District in the State of Gujarat.

- (85) S.O. 767 (E), dated the 16th March, 2015, amending Notification



No. S.O. 2307 (E), dated the 29th July, 2013, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.

- (86) S.O. 780 (E), dated the 18th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 127.500 to K.M. 136.500 on National Highway 214 (new NH-216) and K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 33.560 on National Highway 214A (new NH-216) (Chinchnada -Digamarru Section of National Highway No. 214 (new No. 216) and Digamarru - Gutlapadu Section of National Highway No. 214 A) in West Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh, along with delay statement.
- (87) S.O. 781 (E), dated the 18th March, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1573 (E), dated the 19th June, 2014 to insert certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2825/16/15]
- (88) S.O. 784 (E), dated the 18th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 68.200 to K.M. 93.300 (Ahmedabad – Vadodara Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Anand District in the State of Gujarat.
- (89) S.O. 785 (E), dated the 18th March, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1675 (E), dated the 1st July, 2014 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.
- (90) S.O. 786 (E), dated the 18th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 277.500 to K.M. 333.500 (Mahulia – Baharagora Section) on National Highway No. 33 and K.M. 200.550 to K.M. 185.150 (Baharagora – Chichira Section) on National Highway No. 6 in East Singhbhum District in the State of Jharkhand, along with delay statement.
- (91) S.O. 788 (E), dated the 18th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 20.900 to K.M. 95.000 (Ahmedabad – Gujarat/Madhya Pradesh Border Section) on National Highway No. 59 in Kheda District in the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3139/16/15]
- (92) S.O. 790 (E), dated the 18th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Design Chainage K.M. 11.450 to Design Chainage K.M. 74.870 and Design Chainage K.M. 82.150 to K.M. 83.350 on proposed Bangalore - Chennai Expressway in Kolar District in the State of Karnataka.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2978/16/15]

- (93) S.O. 791 (E), dated the 18th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 166.610 to K.M. 232.200 (Part of Gir-Somnath Section) on National Highway No. 8E in Gir-Somnath District in the State of Gujarat.
- (94) S.O. 792 (E), dated the 18th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 232.200 to K.M. 263.000 (Part of Gir-Somnath Section) on National Highway No. 8E in Gir-Somnath District in the State of Gujarat.
- (95) S.O. 793 (E), dated the 18th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 232.200 to K.M. 263.000 (Part of Gir-Somnath Section) on National Highway No. 8E in Gir-Somnath District in the State of Gujarat.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3139/16/15]
- (96) S.O. 806 (E), dated the 20th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 66.000 (Indo - Nepal Border - Varanasi Section) on National Highway No. 233 in Siddhartha Nagar District in the State of Uttar Pradesh, along with delay statement.
- (97) S.O. 857 (E), dated the 26th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 68.000 (Kanaktora - Jharsuguda Section) on National Highway No. 200 (old) in Jharsuguda District in the State of Odisha, along with delay statement.
- (98) S.O. 875 (E), dated the 30th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 268.345 to K.M. 316.075 (MP Border - Chipli - Simga Section) on National Highway No. 12A (new NH-30) in Bemetara District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.
- (99) S.O. 876 (E), dated the 30th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 268.345 to K.M. 316.075 (MP Border Chipli - Simga Section) on National Highway No. 12A (new NH-30) in Bemetara District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2825/16/15]
- (100) S.O. 878 (E), dated the 31st March, 2015, regarding entrustment of the stretch from K.M. 135.000 to K.M. 182.000 (Mission Chariali - Jamaguri Section) on National Highway No. 52 in the State of

Assam to the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited.

- (101) S.O. 879 (E), dated the 31st March, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (102) S.O. 880 (E), dated the 31st March, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 689(E), dated the 4th August, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (103) S.O. 881 (E), dated the 31st March, 2015, declaring Highway Nos. 705, 707A and 309B to be National Highways and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (104) S.O. 882 (E), dated the 31st March, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (105) S.O. 884 (E), dated the 31st March, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2978/16/15]

- (106) S.O. 931 (E), dated the 6th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 133.360 to K.M. 216.975 (Tamil Nadu/Andhra Pradesh Border - Chittoor to Andhra Pradesh/Karnataka Border Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Chittoor District in the State of Andhra Pradesh, along with delay statement.
- (107) S.O. 932 (E), dated the 6th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 154.000 to K.M. 187.000 (Mangalvaripet- Mallampally Section) on National Highway No. 365 in Warangal District in the State of Telangana, along with delay statement.
- (108) S.O. 933 (E), dated the 6th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 154.000 to K.M. 187.000 (Tanamcherla - Mallapally Section) on National Highway No. 365 in Warangal District in the State of Telangana, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2825/16/15]
- (109) S.O. 948 (E), dated the 7th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 119.100 to K.M. 179.000 (Mahesh Khunt – Sonbarsa – Raj – Saharsa – Madhepura – Purnea

Section) on National Highway No. 107 in Purnea District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.

- (110) S.O. 952 (E), dated the 7th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 17.130 on National Highway No. 31D in Darjeeling District in the State of West Bengal, along with delay statement.
- (111) S.O. 953 (E), dated the 7th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 48.485 (ITI More Chas – Chargi Section) on National Highway No. 23 in Bokaro District in the State of Jharkhand, along with delay statement.
- (112) S.O. 958 (E), dated the 7th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 200.000 to K.M. 328.500 (Phalodi - Jaisalmer Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Jaisalmer District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (113) S.O. 959 (E), dated the 7th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 200.000 to K.M. 328.500 (Phalodi - Jaisalmer Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Jaisalmer District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (114) S.O. 961 (E), dated the 7th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 166.610 to K.M. 232.200 (Part of Gir-Somnath Section) on National Highway No. 8E in Gir-Somnath District in the State of Gujarat.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3139/16/15]
- (115) S.O. 972 (E), dated the 9th April, 2015, declaring Highway Nos. 148B and 444A to be National Highways and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (116) S.O. 974 (E), dated the 9th April, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (117) S.O. 975 (E), dated the 9th April, 2015, declaring Highway No. 352A to be National Highway and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (118) S.O. 977 (E), dated the 9th April, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (119) S.O. 978 (E), dated the 9th April, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2978/16/15]

- (120) S.O. 1010 (E), dated the 15th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 165.000 to K.M. 221.500 (Bilaspur - Ambikapur Section) on National Highway No. 111(new NH-130) in Surguja District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2825/16/15]

- (121) S.O. 1011 (E), dated the 15th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 155.000 to K.M. 165.000 (Bilaspur - Ambikapur Section) on National Highway No. 111(new NH-130) in Surajpur District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2825/16/15]

- (122) S.O. 1031 (E), dated the 17th April, 2015, declaring Highway Nos. 503A, 344B, 254 and 205A to be National Highways and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.

- (123) S.O. 1033 (E), dated the 17th April, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (124) S.O. 1034 (E), dated the 17th April, 2015, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of National Highway Nos. 313 and 713 in the State of Arunachal Pradesh to Border Roads Organization.

- (125) S.O. 1035 (E), dated the 17th April, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (126) S.O. 1036 (E), dated the 17th April, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (127) S.O. 1037 (E), dated the 17th April, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2978/16/15]

- (128) S.O. 1042 (E), dated the 17th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 76.679 to K.M.

77.182 and K.M. 80.602 to K.M. 83.500 (Dausa - Lalsot - Kothoon Section) on National Highway No. 11A Extension in Jaipur District in the State of Rajasthan.

- (129) S.O. 1043 (E), dated the 17th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 16.320 (Dausa - Manoharpur Section) on National Highway No. 11A in Dausa District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (130) S.O. 1044 (E), dated the 17th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 16.320 to K.M. 58.320 (Dausa - Manoharpur Section) on National Highway No. 11A in Jaipur District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (131) S.O. 1046 (E), dated the 17th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 368.277 to K.M. 398.750 (Aurangabad – Barwa Adda Section) on National Highway No. 2 in Dhanbad District in the State of Jharkhand, along with delay statement.
- (132) S.O. 1066 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 249.302 to K.M. 320.000 (Aurangabad – Barwa Adda Section) on National Highway No. 2 in Hazaribag District in the State of Jharkhand, along with delay statement.
- (133) S.O. 1067 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 78.192 (Chas – Bokaro – Gola – Ramgargh Section) on National Highway No. 23 in Ramgarh District in the State of Jharkhand, along with delay statement.
- (134) S.O. 1068 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 320.000 to K.M. 368.260 (Aurangabad – Barwa Adda Section) on National Highway No. 2 in Giridih District in the State of Jharkhand, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3139/16/15]
- (135) S.O. 1074 (E), dated the 24th April, 2015, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No. 50 (Pune, Nashik Phata - Khed Section) in Pune District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (136) S.O. 1075 (E), dated the 24th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 243.300 to K.M.

290.200 (Huliyar - Sira Section) on National Highway No. 234 in Tumkur District in the State of Karnataka.

- (137) S.O. 1076 (E), dated the 24th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, for construction of new bridge across river Kumdvathi at K.M. 238.050 (Tumkur - Honnavar Section) on National Highway No. 206 in Shimoga District in the State of Karnataka.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2978/16/15]

- (138) S.O. 1077 (E), dated the 24th April, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 243 (E), dated the 24th January, 2014 to insert certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.

- (139) S.O. 1078 (E), dated the 24th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 770.000 to K.M. 816.000 on National Highway No. 31 in Cooch Behar District in the State of West Bengal, along with delay statement.

- (140) S.O. 1079 (E), dated the 24th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 35.000 to K.M. 43.000 (Barabanki - Bahraich - Rupaidiha Section) on National Highway No. 28C (new NH-927) in Bahraich District in the State of Uttar Pradesh, along with delay statement.

- (141) S.O. 1080 (E), dated the 24th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 35.000 (Barabanki - Bahraich Section) on National Highway No. 28C (new NH-927) in Barabanki District in the State of Uttar Pradesh, along with delay statement.

- (142) S.O. 1081 (E), dated the 24th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 43.000 to K.M. 93.000 (Barabanki - Bahraich - Rupaidiha Section) on National Highway No. 28C (new NH- 927) in Bahraich District in the State of Uttar Pradesh, along with delay statement.

- (143) S.O. 1083 (E), dated the 27th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 161.000 to K.M. 211.000 (Kalyan-Andhra Pradesh Border Section) on National Highway No. 222 in Ahmednagar District in the State of Maharashtra, along with delay statement.

- (144) S.O. 1084 (E), dated the 27th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 161.000 to K.M. 211.000 (Kalyan-Andhra Pradesh Border Section) on National Highway No.

222 in Ahmednagar District in the State of Maharashtra, along with delay statement.

- (145) S.O. 1085 (E), dated the 27th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 9.800 to K.M. 64.000 (Kalyan-Andhra Pradesh Border Section) on National Highway No. 222 in Thane District in the State of Maharashtra, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2825/16/15]
- (146) S.O. 1090 (E), dated the 27th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 7.350 (Uncha Nagla - Dholpur Section) on National Highway No. 123 in Dholpur District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (147) S.O. 1091 (E), dated the 27th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 320.000 to K.M. 368.260 (Aurangabad – Barwa Adda Section) on National Highway No. 2 in Giridih District in the State of Jharkhand, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3139/16/15]
- (148) S.O. 1104 (E), dated the 28th April, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1573 (E), dated the 19th June, 2014, to insert/delete certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.
- (149) S.O. 1105 (E), dated the 28th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, for Northern Kota Bypass from K.M.0.000 (at K.M. 391.000 of National Highway No. 76) to K.M. 14.600 (at K.M. 11.700 of SH-33) in Kota District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- (150) S.O. 1106 (E), dated the 28th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 66.000 to K.M. 123.000 (Indo Nepal Border- Varanasi Section) on National Highway No. 233 in Basti District in the State of Uttar Pradesh, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2825/16/15]
- (151) S.O. 1131 (E), dated the 29th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 87.250 to K.M. 103.250 (Bhilwara - Ladpura Section) on National Highway No. 758 in Bhilwara District in the State of Rajasthan.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3139/16/15]
- (152) S.O. 1133 (E), dated the 29th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 468.373 to K.M. 531.250 (Pathalgaon- Chhattisgarh/Jharkhand Border Section) on



National Highway No. 78 (New NH 43) in Jashpur Nagar District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.

- (153) S.O. 1134 (E), dated the 29th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 453.000 to K.M. 468.600 (Ambikapur-Pathalgaon Section) on National Highway No. 78 (New NH 43) in Jashpur District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2825/16/15]

- (154) S.O. 1150 (E), dated the 1st May, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2978/16/15]

- (155) S.O. 1151 (E), dated the 1st May, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1162 (E), dated the 29th April, 2014, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.

- (156) S.O. 1152 (E), dated the 1st May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 294.000 to K.M. 361.327 (Vaggampall-Dornala 'T' Junction) on National Highway No. 565 in Prakasam District in the State of Andhra Pradesh, along with delay statement.

- (157) S.O. 1153 (E), dated the 1st May, 2015, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 208.600 to K.M. 370.500 on National Highway No. 206 in Shimoga District in the State of Karnataka, along with delay statement.

- (158) S.O. 1154 (E), dated the 1st May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 23.000 to K.M. 108.800 (Hyderabad-Dindi Section) on National Highway No. 765 in Mahabubnagar District in the State of Telangana, along with delay statement.

- (159) S.O. 1163 (E), dated the 1st May, 2015, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 79.670 of National Highway No. 29E to K.M. 251.700 of National Highway No. 28 (Gorakhpur Bypass) in Gorakhpur District in the State of Uttar Pradesh, along with delay statement.

- (160) S.O. 1180 (E), dated the 5th May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 246.849 to K.M. 268.345 (Package-II) (M.P. Border-Chilpi-Simga Section) on

National Highway No. 12A (New NH-30) in Kabirdham District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2825/16/15]

- (161) S.O. 1193 (E), dated the 6th May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 91.500 to K.M. 95.100 (Bhilwara - Ladpura Section) on National Highway No. 758 in Bhilwara District in the State of Rajasthan.

- (162) S.O. 1195 (E), dated the 6th May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 30.150 to K.M. 83.750 (Mahesh Khunt – Sonbarsa Raj – Saharsa – Madhepura – Purnea Section) on National Highway No. 107 in Saharsa District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3139/16/15]

- (163) S.O. 1197 (E), dated the 6th May, 2015, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 134.000 to K.M. 202.050 on National Highway No. 42 in Anantapuramu District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2978/16/15]

- (164) S.O. 1236 (E), dated the 8th May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 177.000 to K.M. 245.000 (Gomati Chouraha - Udaipur Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Rajsamand District in the State of Rajasthan.

- (165) S.O. 1239 (E), dated the 8th May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 245.000 to K.M. 260.100 (Gomati Chouraha - Udaipur Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Udaipur District in the State of Rajasthan.

- (166) S.O. 1241 (E), dated the 8th May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 45.000 to K.M. 26.730 and K.M. 25.980 to K.M. 21.500 (Uncha Nagla - Dholpur Section) on National Highway No. 123 in Bharatpur District in the State of Rajasthan.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3139/16/15]

- (167) S.O. 1249 (E), dated the 11th May, 2015, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 4.350 to K.M. 76.000 on National Highway No. 42 in Anantapuramu District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2978/16/15]

- (168) S.O. 1263 (E), dated the 12th May, 2015, regarding acquisition

of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 205.000 to K.M. 262.000 (Vadodara – Mumbai Section) on proposed Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway in Surat District in the State of Gujarat.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3139/16/15]

- (169) S.O. 1264 (E), dated the 12th May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from design chainage K.M. 324.500 to K.M. 380.000 (Vadodara – Mumbai Section) on proposed Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway in Vadodara District in the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2825/16/15]

- (170) S.O. 1271 (E), dated the 13th May, 2015, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 3071 (E), dated the 9th October, 2013.

- (171) S.O. 1273 (E), dated the 13th May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 40.500 (Barhi – Hazaribag Section) on National Highway No. 33 in Hazaribag District in the State of Jharkhand, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3139/16/15]

- (172) S.O. 1275 (E), dated the 14th May, 2015, regarding appointment of competent authorities for acquisition of land from K.M. 57.000 to K.M. 88.000 and K.M. 88.000 to 160.200 on National Highway No. 18 (New NH-40) in Chittoor and Y.S.R. (Kadapa) Districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (173) S.O. 1276 (E), dated the 14th May, 2015, regarding appointment of competent authorities for acquisition of land from K.M. 39.000 to K.M. 41.000 and K.M. 112.000 to 115.000 on National Highway No. 42 in Anantapuram District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (174) S.O. 1277 (E), dated the 14th May, 2015, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 58.600 to K.M. 140.710 on National Highway No. 219 in Chittoor District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2978/16/15]

- (175) S.O. 1282 (E), dated the 14th May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 58.245 to K.M. 89.020 & K.M. 103.410 to K.M. 105.750 (Beawar-Baghana Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Ajmer District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2825/16/15]

- (176) S.O. 1283 (E), dated the 14th May, 2015, regarding entrustment

of the stretch of 181.84 K.M. (Maram – Paren – Jaluki – Pimla Junction – Razaphe Junction – Dimapur Section) on National Highway No. 129A in the States of Manipur and Nagaland to the Border Roads Organization.

- (177) S.O. 1284 (E), dated the 14th May, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (178) S.O. 1285 (E), dated the 14th May, 2015, declaring Highway No. 907A to be National Highway and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (179) S.O. 1286 (E), dated the 14th May, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2978/16/15]

- (180) S.O. 1321 (E), dated the 18th May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 72.600 to K.M. 121.000 (Tanamcherla-Mallapally Section) on National Highway No. 365 in Warangal District in the State of Telangana, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2825/16/15]

- (181) S.O. 1325 (E), dated the 19th May, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 251 (E), dated the 27th January, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3139/16/15]

- (182) S.O. 1334 (E), dated the 19th May, 2015, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 1175 (E), dated the 29th December, 2000.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2978/16/15]

- (183) S.O. 1386 (E), dated the 22nd May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000. to K.M. 70.200 (Vijayawada-Bhadrachalam Section) on National Highway No. 221 in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh, along with delay statement.

- (184) S.O. 1402 (E), dated the 26th May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 425.400 to K.M. 509.400 (Penchalakona-Erpedu Section) on National Highway No. 565 in Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore District in the State of Andhra Pradesh, along with delay statement.

- (185) S.O. 1403 (E), dated the 26th May, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1141 (E), dated the 22nd April, 2014, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2825/16/15]
- (186) S.O. 1409 (E), dated the 26th May, 2015, declaring Highway Nos. 544D, 340C and 965 to be National Highways and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (187) S.O. 1410 (E), dated the 26th May, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2978/16/15]
- (188) S.O. 1418 (E), dated the 28th May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 25.645 to K.M. 30.470 (Raigarh-Sarangarh-Saraipali Section) on National Highway No. 216 (new NH-153) in Janjgir Champa District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2825/16/15]
- (189) S.O. 1463 (E), dated the 4th June, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 2925 (E), dated the 17th November, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (190) S.O. 1513 (E), dated the 10th June, 2015, declaring Highway No. 339B to be National Highway and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (191) S.O. 1514 (E), dated the 10th June, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (192) S.O. 1515 (E), dated the 10th June, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (193) S.O. 1517 (E), dated the 10th June, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (194) S.O. 1518 (E), dated the 10th June, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (195) S.O. 1747 (E), dated the 30th June, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 104 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2014, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2978/16/15]

(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) S.O. 973 (E), dated the 9th April, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1399 (E), dated the 27th September, 2005 and subsequently amended *vide* Notification No. S.O. 657 (E), dated the 5th March, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 883 (E), dated the 31st March, 2015, regarding entrustment of the stretch from K.M. 195.000 to K.M. 418.000 (Bijapur- Gulbarga - Homnabad Section) on National Highway No. 50 (old NH-218) in the State of Karnataka to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (3) S.O. 1032 (E), dated the 17th April, 2015, regarding entrustment of the stretch from K.M. 41.000 to K.M.56.000 (Sepau - Ghatoli Section) on National Highway No. 123 in the State of Uttar Pradesh to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (4) S.O. 976 (E), dated the 9th April, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1395 (E), dated the 28th May, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) S.O. 1516 (E), dated the 10th June, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 465 (E), dated the 26th April, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2978/16/15]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under sub-section (4) of Section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, along with Explanatory Memorandum:—

- (1) G.S.R. 412 (E), dated the 21st May, 2015, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 487 (E), dated the 12th June, 2015, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (3) G.S.R. 492 (E), dated the 15th June, 2015, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (4) G.S.R. 498 (E), dated the 16th June, 2015, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2979/16/15]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Notification No. S.O. 1453 (E), dated the 2nd June, 2015, regarding establishment of Highway Administrations and defining their jurisdiction, under sub-section (3) of Section 50 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2980/16/15]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Kamarajar Port Limited, for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3137/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

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

### **II. Report and Accounts (2013-14, 2010-11) of various National Institutes of Technology and related papers**

### **III. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of various institutes and related papers**

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उपेंद्र कुशवाहा): महोदय, मैं ऑरोविले प्रतिष्ठान अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 33 के अधीन मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग) की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं तथा विलंब संबंधी विवरण की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), under Section 33 of the Auroville Foundation Act, 1988, along with delay statement:—

- (1) G.S.R. 72, dated the April 6 - April 12, 2014, (Weekly Gazette) publishing the Auroville Foundation (Group 'A') Recruitment Rules, 2014.
- (2) G.S.R. 244 (E), dated the 1st April, 2015, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 72, dated the 27th March, 2014 published in the Weekly Gazette dated April 6 - April 12, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3109/16/15]

- II. 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:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Manipur, 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. 3102/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad, 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. 3094/16/15]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dr. B. R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, 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. 3092/16/15]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3096/16/15]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Studies in Civilizations for implementation of the Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture (PHISPC), 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 Centre.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3088/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), 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 Council.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3089/16/15]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of Atal Bihari Vajpayee – Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (ABV-IIIT&M), Gwalior, for the year 2013-14.



- (b) Annual Accounts of Atal Bihari Vajpayee – Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (ABV-IIIT&M), Gwalior, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) and (b) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3090/16/15]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) and (b) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3091/16/15]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), Shimla, 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) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3095/16/15]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kashipur, Uttarakhand, 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) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3097/16/15]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Rohtak, Haryana, 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) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3100/16/15]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ranchi, Jharkhand, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3103/16/15]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kozhikode, Kerala, 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) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3098/16/15]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management, (RGIIM) Shillong, Meghalaya, 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) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3099/16/15]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, 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) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3101/16/15]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Reports.
- (d) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3093/16/15]

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**MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA****The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015**

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:—

“I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 7th August, 2015, has adopted the following motion further extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015:

**Motion**

“That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 up to 11th August, 2015.”

...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): प्रजातांत्रिक परम्पराओं को तिलांजलि देकर किस तरह के लोगों को गवर्नर बनाया जा रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) : एक दलित को गवर्नर बनाया गया है तो आपको परेशानी हो रही है? ...(व्यवधान)... एक दलित को गवर्नर बनाया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : गवर्नर की जाति का प्रचार कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy (2014-15) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in its First Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Power.

...(Interruptions)...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत) : रामनाथ कोविन्द जी पढ़े-लिखे, युवा और ...(व्यवधान)... वे इस सदन के सदस्य रहे हैं। उनको इस पद पर लाने से आपको खुशी होनी चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): गवर्नर की जाति का प्रचार होगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS  
AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): 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 Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2014-15):—

- (i) Fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their First Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution); and
- (ii) Sixth Report on Action Taken the Government on the recommendations contained in their Second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : प्रधान मंत्री की जाति का प्रचार कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... कभी ऐसा हुआ था? उत्तर प्रदेश के गवर्नर ...(व्यवधान)...

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**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS**

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Seventh Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2015-16) on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report of Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "Joint Venture Operations of ONGC Videsh Limited based on Audit Report No. 28 of 2010-11 (Performance Audit)".

...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : गवर्नर का यही काम है? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I request you to give me one minute to mention what is happening in Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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## REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): 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 Social Justice and Empowerment (2014-15):—

- (i) Sixteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the First Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment);
- (ii) Seventeenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities);
- (iii) Eighteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs; and
- (iv) Nineteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : यह एक गंभीर मसला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... गवर्नर की जाति बतायी जा रही है। गवर्नर का धर्म बताया जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रधान मंत्री की जाति बतायी जा रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बिना मुख्यमंत्रियों से सलाह किए ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसा कई राज्यों में हुआ है। बिना सलाह किए गवर्नर बनाए जा रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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## STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2014-15):—

- (i) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs; and
- (ii) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Working of Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas' pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): पहले इस पर बात होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आज तक गवर्नर की जाति नहीं बतायी जाती थी, प्रधान मंत्री की जाति नहीं बतायी जाती थी। ...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह का काम हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

## REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development (2014-15) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in its Sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. ...(Interruptions)...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): उपसभापति जी, बिहारवासी खुश हैं। रामनाथ कोविन्द जी से बिहारवासी खुश हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... वे इस सदन के 12 साल तक सदस्य रहे हैं। वे योग्य और कर्तव्यनिष्ठ हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इनको तो खुश होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Statement by Sushri Uma Bharati. Not present.

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 want to make the statement on behalf of my colleague. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, you have to intimate the Chair. पहले से intimation देनी होती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पीयूष गोयल: बाद में करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, as a special case, I will allow. But hereafter make it a point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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### STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

#### **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report of The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources and in the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy**

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): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Sushri Uma Bharati, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources on Demands for Grants (2014-15) pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy on Demands for Grants (2014-15) pertaining to the Ministry of Power. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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### EFFORTS TO RESOLVE THE IMPASSE IN THE HOUSE

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मुझे बोलने का मौका दे दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, त्यागी जी ने नोटिस दिया है। आप पहले त्यागी जी को सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, त्यागी जी ने नोटिस दिया है। आप पहले त्यागी जी को सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, हम लोगों ने नोटिस दिया है, पहले त्यागी जी को सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, जेटली जी आ गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Please all of you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to the Leader of the Opposition.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय डिप्टी चैयरमैन सर, एक impression तीन-चार दिन से ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائے ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر، ایک امپریشن تین-چار دن سے ---*(مداخلت)*---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You say something which facilitates the discussion in the House.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Yes, I am going to say that. सर, एक impression तीन-चार दिन से ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†سر، ایک امپریشن تین-چار دن سے ---*(مداخلت)*---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't do that. Why are you standing like a statue? I don't like it. LoP at least ask him to sit down. At least ask him to ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: He used to do this when we were in the Government also. He used to sit there. Now he is standing from this side. अच्छा बस अब इनको रहने दो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†اچھا بس اب ان کو رہنے دو ---*(مداخلت)*---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): How can you say ...*(Interruptions)*... A boy has committed suicide on the issue of special status to Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): A boy has committed suicide on the special status issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your leader is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. Let him speak first. ...*(Interruptions)*...



श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: माननीय डिप्टी चेरमैन साहब, मैं एक ...(व्यवधान)...

آجناب غلام نبی آزاد : مائے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میں ایک --- (مداخلت)---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't show posters. Don't show placards. If you want, I will allow you, first take your seat. If you behave in a disciplined way, I will allow you, but not this way. Don't show placards. Mr. Rao, you sit down. ..(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, एक impression दो-तीन दिनों से create किया जा रहा है और पेरों में आया कि माननीय पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ने लीडर ऑफ द अपोजिशन, राज्य सभा और लीडर ऑफ कांग्रेस पार्टी, लोक सभा से जो गतिरोध दोनों सदनों में चल रहा है, उसको खत्म करने के लिए बात की। मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी कोई मीटिंग नहीं हुई थी। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, प्लीज़, अलबत्ता उन्होंने टेलिफोन किया था, लेकिन वह गतिरोध को तोड़ने के लिए नहीं था। वह उनकी सलाह थी कि माननीय स्पीकर साहिबा ने कांग्रेस के एमपीज़ को उस सदन से पांच दिन के लिए निकाला है, तो अगर कुछ लोग उनसे बात कर सकते हैं...

آجناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، میں ایک امپریشن دو-تین دنوں سے کریئیٹ کیا جا رہا ہے، اور پیروں میں آیا کہ مائے پارلیمنٹری افیئرس منسٹر نے لیڈر آف دی اپوزیشن، راجیہ سبھا اور لیڈر آف کانگریس پارٹی، لوک سبھا سے بات کی، جو گتی-رودھ دونوں سدنوں میں چل رہا ہے، اس کو ختم کرنے کے لئے۔ میں یہ اسپیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایسی کوئی میٹنگ نہیں ہوئی تھی --- (مداخلت)--- پلیز، پلیز، البتہ انہوں نے ٹیلی فون کیا تھا، لیکن وہ گتی-رودھ کو توڑنے کے لئے نہیں تھا، وہ ان کی صلاح تھی کہ مائے اسپیکر صاحبہ نے کانگریس کے ایم-پیوز کو اس سدن سے پانچ دن کے لئے نکالا ہے، تو اگر کچھ لوگ ان سے بات کر سکتے ہیں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can't criticise it.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am not saying. I am just saying it has nothing to do with this subject which is being projected कि उन्होंने गतिरोध तोड़ने के लिए बात की। वह इससे संबंधित नहीं था, यह मैं क्लीयर करना चाहता हूं।

सर, जिन मुद्दों पर पिछले तीन हफ्तों से पार्लियामेंट नहीं चल रही है, उन मुद्दों पर अभी तक सरकार की तरफ से चाहे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी हों या पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर हों, चाहे लीडर ऑफ द हाउसेस हों, उनकी तरफ से कोई हल निकालने का प्रयास नहीं किया गया। इसके साथ-साथ ही, मुझे बहुत अफसोस से कहना पड़ता है कि हर दिन नयी चीजें हो रही हैं। अभी नागालैंड में NSCN (I-M) के साथ जो accord की बात हुई, पहले तीन चीफ मिनिस्टर्स ने कहा कि हमसे नहीं पूछा गया। अब नागालैंड के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि I was taken unaware जब मैंने टेलीफोन पर सुना। इधर से co-operative federalism की धज्जियां उड़ाई जा

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

رہی ہیں۔ گورنر کا appointment کرنے کے لیے Chief Minister of Bihar, Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh سے پوچھا نہیں جاتا ہے۔ کل تو ہد ہو گئی جب ماننییہ پراধান منتری جی، ہم پراধান منتری جی کی پارٹی بیجےپی کے خیللاف ہوں، ...**(وہوواہان)**... لےکین ہم ماننییہ پراধান منتری جی کا ...**(وہوواہان)**... ہم ماننییہ پراধান منتری جی کا بڑا آااا کرررے ہیں۔ ...**(وہوواہان)**... لےکین ویرکھ کے لیڈررں کے خیللاف جس ترہ کی راجنیتی ...**(وہوواہان)**...

† کہ انہوں نے گئی-رودھ توڑنے کے لئے، تو وہ اس سے سمبندھت نہیں تھا۔ یہ میں کلیئر کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

سر، جن مڈعوں پر پچھلے تین ہفتوں سے پارلیمنٹ نہیں چل رہی ہے، ان مڈعوں پر ابھی تک سرکار کی طرف سے چاہے مائٹے پردھان منتری جی ہوں یا پارلیمنٹری افیئرس ہوں، چاہے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس ہوں، ان کو طرف سے کوئی حل نکالنے کا پریاس نہیں کیا گیا۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ہی، مجھے بہت افسوس سے کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ ہر دن، نئی چیزیں آ رہی ہیں۔ کی بات ہوئی، تہلے تین چیف accord ابھی ناگالینڈ میں این-ایس-سی-این کے ساتھ جو I منسٹر نے کہا کہ ہم سے نہیں پوچھا گیا۔ اب ناگالینڈ کے چیف منسٹر نے کہا ہے کہ co-operative federalism جب میں ٹیلی فون پر سنا۔ ادھر سے I was taken unaware Chief Minister کرنے کے لئے appointment کی دھچیاں اڑائی جا رہی ہیں۔ گورنر کا سے پوچھا نہیں جاتا ہے۔ کل تو Chief Minister of Bihar, Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh حد ہو گئی جب پردھان منتری جی، ہم پردھان منتری جی کی پارٹی بی-جے-پی کے خلاف ہوں ---**(مداخلت)**--- لیکن ہم مائٹے پردھان منتری جی کا ---**(مداخلت)**--- ہم مائٹے پردھان منتری جی کا بڑا آااا کررے ہیں ---**(مداخلت)**--- لیکن ویرکھ کے لیڈروں کے خلاف جس طرح کی راجنیتی ---**(مداخلت)**---

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, are we allowing a discussion? ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am allowing only LOP. ... (Interruptions)...

شری گولام نبی آااا: بیجےپی کے منیسٹر ...**(وہوواہان)**... کانگرس کے لیڈررں کے خیللاف ...**(وہوواہان)**... نیشنل لیڈررں کے خیللاف جس ترہ کی باہا کا اظہار کررے ہیں ...**(وہوواہان)**... گتیروہ کو ٹیک کرنے کے لیے راسرے نہیں بنااے جا رھے ہیں، بلکے گتیروہ کو ...**(وہوواہان)**... بڑانے کا کام یہ سرکار اور یہ ہکومت کر رہی ہے۔ ...**(وہوواہان)**...

آاااب غلام نبی آااا : بی-جے-پی کے منسٹر ---**(مداخلت)**--- کانگرس کے لیڈروں کے خلاف ---**(مداخلت)**--- نیشنل لیڈروں کے خلاف جس طرح کی باہا کا استعمال کررے ہیں ---**(مداخلت)**--- گئی-رودھ کو ٹھیک کرنے کے لئے راسرے نہیں بنااے جا رھے ہیں، بلکہ گئی-رودھ کو ---**(مداخلت)**--- بڑانے کا کام یہ سرکار اور یہ ہکومت کر رہی ہے ---**(مداخلت)**---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...(Interruptions)... He wants to say. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: अपोजिशन को ...(व्यवधान)... देने का काम करती है ...(व्यवधान)... co-operative federalism को खत्म करने का काम कर रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

---(مداخلت)--- آپوزیشن کو ---(مداخلت)--- دینے کا کام کرتی ہے --- (مداخلت)--- کو-آپریٹو فیڈرلزم کو ختم کرنے کا کام کر رہی ہے --- (مداخلت)---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)...No, no. Not allowed. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. This is not correct. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अरुण जेटली : उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. LOP. ...(Interruptions)...No, no. This is not correct. ...(Interruptions)... I do not allow this. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... This is not correct. ...(Interruptions)... This is not correct. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)...No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अरुण जेटली : उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, hon. Leader of the House. please ...(Interruptions)... You stop this. ...(Interruptions)...Yes. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अरुण जेटली : उपसभापति जी, जो नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने कहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : आप बोलिए। They heard your leader in silence. ...(Interruptions)... You go back. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, That is not it. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Why? ...(Interruptions)... No, no. This is not allowed. ...(Interruptions)... This is not allowed. ...(Interruptions)...This is indecent behaviour. ...(Interruptions)... This is indecent behaviour. ...(Interruptions)... Hitting below the belt. ...(Interruptions)...This is betraying the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Don't do that. ...(Interruptions)... Yes. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अरुण जेटली : उपसभापति जी, जो नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने कहा है, मैं औपचारिक रूप से उसका खंडन करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेतृत्व से दोनों सदनों में कई बार बात करने का प्रयास हुआ, लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)... उनका सदा यह रवैया रहा ...(व्यवधान)... हमारा जो रुख है, ...(व्यवधान)... हम उसको ...(व्यवधान)... आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते। ...(व्यवधान)... क्योंकि हमारी पार्टी का निर्णय है कि हमने इस बार सदन नहीं चलने देना है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसीलिए हर communication में यह उत्तर मिला है। ...(व्यवधान)... जहां तक इनके मुख्य मंत्रियों का प्रश्न है ...(व्यवधान)... यह स्पष्ट है...(व्यवधान)... कांग्रेस पार्टियों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने tweet करके नागालैंड accord का स्वागत किया ...(व्यवधान)... और जब इनके नेतृत्व के गलत दबाव आए तो उसके बाद उस tweet को औपचारिक रूप से वापस लिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह एक वास्तविकता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, Shri K. C. Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri K. C. Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rule 267, Shri K. C. Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rule 267, Shri K. C. Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*... You ask them. ...*(Interruptions)*... You ask them. ...*(Interruptions)*... You ask them. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं आपका ध्यान ...*(व्यवधान)*...

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, जब वे बोलें तो हम शांत हो जाएं और जब हम लोग बोलें तो बोलने नहीं देंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, I agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I heard in pin drop silence. ...*(Interruptions)*... How will you allow the Congress Party to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't have a House conducted in a manner where the Government is not allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is this the conduct of the House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं आपका ध्यान ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I tell you ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have a point of order.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं आपका ध्यान ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tyagi, one second. This House is the property of all. It belongs equally to everybody. Selective blocking is not acceptable. It is not acceptable. Selective blocking is not acceptable. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have never seen such a practice. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I don't...*(Interruptions)*... Selective blocking is not acceptable. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Let me listen to...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say. You go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You see, I am prepared to allow Mr. Tyagi on rule 267, but before taking a decision I want to listen to the other side also. That should be permitted. Otherwise, I will not allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, आप लोग बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं आपका ध्यान सदन के नेता ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, सुषमा जी स्टेटमेंट देने के लिए बैठी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सुषमा जी अभी बोलने के लिए बैठी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. But this is another issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

That is not the issue. Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, the issue is different. That issue is different.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The issue is not different. There is a commonality in the issue. The House can't be conducted in a manner that the Government is not allowed to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... And it is your responsibility to ensure that the Government is allowed to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... I think it is an unfortunate commentary on the manner in which this House is being conducted. The Leader of the Opposition speaks, the Government is not allowed to respond. Then, you allow another Member to speak, the Government is not allowed to respond. It is your responsibility to safeguard the rights of the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) : यही होता था। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप हमें बोलने नहीं देते थे। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

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

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*The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## **WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM BHUTAN**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have an announcement to make. We have with us seated in the Special Box, Members of the Parliamentary Delegation from Bhutan, currently on a visit to our country under the distinguished leadership of his excellency Mr. Jigme Zangpo, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Parliament of Bhutan. We also have with us his excellency Dr. Sonam Kinga, Chairperson of the National Council of the Parliament of Bhutan.

On behalf of the Members of the House and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the Leader and other Members of the Delegation, and to wish our distinguished guests an enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. We hope that during their stay here they would be able to see and learn more about our parliamentary system, our country and our people, and that their visit to this country will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between India and Bhutan.

Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament and the friendly people of Bhutan.

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**ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION****Exemptions to madarsas and vedic pathsalas under RTE Act**

\*211. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to exempt madarsas and vedic pathsalas from the purview of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act;

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

(c) whether it will not be against the Article 21A of the Constitution which is a fundamental right?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 was amended with effect from 1st August, 2012 to clearly state that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to conferment of rights on children to free and compulsory education subject to the provisions of Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution of India and that nothing contained in this Act shall apply to Madrasas, Vedic Pathsalas and educational institutions primarily imparting religious instructions. This amendment was done to protect the rights of minority institutions, guaranteed under Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution of India.

(c) No Sir. Article 21-A was inserted in the Constitution of India by the Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. All minorities, whether based on religion or language, have the Fundamental Right under Article 30 of the Constitution of India to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. RTE Act, 2009, which is the consequential legislation of Article 21-A, was amended in 2012 to make its provisions subject to Article 29 and 30 of the Constitution so that the Fundamental Rights of minorities are protected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. Question No. 211. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Rajeev Shukla...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Rajeev Shukla, please ask your question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल** : सर, जो माहौल है, इसमें मैं सवाल नहीं पूछ सकता। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No posters, please. ...(Interruptions)... Get away these posters. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Rajeev Shukla, please ask your question. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** हमारी मांगें पूरी नहीं हो रही हैं, तो मैं सवाल कैसे पूछूं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the question be answered. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, a Statement is laid on the Table of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** सर, इतने शोर में हम सवाल कैसे पूछें? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No posters, please. ...(Interruptions)... No posters, please ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** स्मृति जी, आप आराम कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharmaji, please tell your colleagues not to show posters and to stop shouting slogans. ...(Interruptions)... Shuklaji, do you have any supplementaries? ...(Interruptions)... Please do not ...(Interruptions)... No slogans, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Supply of safe drinking water in villages

†\*212. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policy to supply safe drinking water in villages and the amount provided during the last three years for its implementation, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the latest information regarding the number of villages facing the problem of safe drinking water in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The Government has a policy aiming to provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other basic domestic needs on a sustainable basis. This basic requirement should meet minimum water quality standards and be readily and conveniently accessible at all times and in all situations. Though Water Supply is a State subject, the Government of India supplements the efforts of the States in providing safe and potable drinking

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

water supply to the rural population by providing technical and financial assistance under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). An amount of ₹ 29,129.74 crore has been provided under NRDWP to States/UTs during the last three years (2012-13 to 2014-15) for its implementation. State-wise and year-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry maintains data on coverage of rural population with drinking water supply in terms of habitations. The latest information regarding the number of habitations facing the problem of safe drinking water (*i.e.* water quality affected habitations) in the country is given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise release of funds under NRDWP during last three years*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13 Release	2013-14 Release	2014-15 Release
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.78	0.09	0.81
2.	Andhra Pradesh	485.14	631.52	377.78
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	223.22	237.32	109.83
4.	Assam	659.21	514.98	545.87
5.	Bihar	224.30	338.95	340.48
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	148.64	135.20	150.74
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Goa	0.03	0.00	0.00
12.	Gujarat	717.47	515.07	405.58
13.	Haryana	313.41	229.52	277.98
14.	Himachal Pradesh	129.90	130.81	120.89
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	474.50	414.82	474.41
16.	Jharkhand	243.43	243.29	175.18
17.	Karnataka	869.24	897.29	563.91
18.	Kerala	249.04	212.04	124.10



1	2	3	4	5
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	539.56	474.95	440.18
21.	Maharashtra	846.48	690.27	748.23
22.	Manipur	66.21	55.30	88.54
23.	Meghalaya	97.61	103.40	69.50
24.	Mizoram	47.92	44.89	34.50
25.	Nagaland	110.20	61.07	101.44
26.	Odisha	210.58	317.07	230.67
27.	Puducherry	0.88	0.06	0.00
28.	Punjab	144.27	147.95	97.38
29.	Rajasthan	1411.36	1332.49	1304.64
30.	Sikkim	32.36	26.56	31.70
31.	Tamil Nadu	570.17	387.11	382.46
32.	Telangana	-	-	212.24
33.	Tripura	100.59	89.93	68.31
34.	Uttar Pradesh	980.06	794.93	1036.30
35.	Uttarakhand	74.28	87.61	111.48
36.	West Bengal	502.36	485.83	431.09
TOTAL		10,473.20	9,600.32	9,056.22

**Statement-II***Details of Quality Affected Habitations as on 04.08.2015*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Habitation
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	583
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	82
4.	Assam	8976
5.	Bihar	3519
6.	Chandigarh	0

Sl. No.	State	No. of Habitation
7.	Chhattisgarh	1840
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Goa	0
12.	Gujarat	21
13.	Haryana	13
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6
16.	Jharkhand	33
17.	Karnataka	2365
18.	Kerala	751
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	570
21.	Maharashtra	598
22.	Manipur	0
23.	Meghalaya	31
24.	Mizoram	0
25.	Nagaland	66
26.	Odisha	4854
27.	Puducherry	0
28.	Punjab	1847
29.	Rajasthan	22201
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	352
32.	Telangana	1312

Sl. No.	State	No. of Habitation
33.	Tripura	4468
34.	Uttar Pradesh	418
35.	Uttarakhand	27
36.	West Bengal	11428
TOTAL		66361

### **Enrolment of children engaged in family labour in schools**

\*213. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data regarding the number of children who are engaged in family labour while attending schools;

(b) what is the number of children who do not attend school due to their being engaged in family labour; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to bring such children also to schools either by allowing them to continue in family labour part time or by compensating their families?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such data is maintained in the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has also reported that they do not maintain such data.

(c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which became operative with effect from 1st April, 2010, mandates that all children in the age group of 6-14 years shall be in schools for completing elementary education. Section 4 of the RTE Act provides for special training for age appropriate admission of out of school children. Those children who have missed out certain academic years either for being never enrolled to school or having dropped out of school, have a right to Special Training in residential and non residential mode, subsequently to be mainstreamed in formal schools in age appropriate class.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below 14 years of age in 18 occupations and 65 processes and regulates the working condition of children in employment where they are not prohibited.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988 to rehabilitate working children in 12 child labour endemic districts of the country. Children rescued/withdrawn from work in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Presently, the Scheme is being implemented in 270 Districts of 21 States in the country and as per reports received from the Project Societies, about 3230 special training centres are in operation with an enrolment of approximately 1.48 lakh children. Since inception more than 11.40 lakhs children have been mainstreamed into the formal education system.

#### **Financial crunch for rural job projects in States**

\*214. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rural job projects in the States are facing financial crunch and if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the status of these projects in Odisha; and

(c) the details of financial help that has since been given in this matter to the State during the last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) The allocation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the current year 2015-16 has in fact, been enhanced to ₹ 34,699 crore (as against ₹ 33,000 crore in 2014-15). MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme. Funds for programme implementation including completion of works are released to the States after verifying the performance, utilisation of funds released, and as per the agreed Labour Budget. The total amount released to States/UTs including Odisha under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last two years and the current year is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The MGNREGS has succeeded in creating several community and individual assets such as bringing fallow lands into cultivation, creating irrigation sources or renovating the existing sources, developing horticulture and afforestation, formation of

rural roads etc. Details of works started and completed under MGNREGA in States/UTs including Odisha during the last two years and the current year are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Total amount released to States/UTs including Odisha under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Central fund released		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 till 04.08.2015
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	475049.00	290314.10	225214.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13852.67	2704.16	909.27
3.	Assam	57349.95	50023.46	19771.97
4.	Bihar	158070.67	95968.24	102412.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	144602.31	150570.49	68508.74
6.	Gujarat	33530.02	35442.93	19416.21
7.	Haryana	37687.81	16715.29	5741.22
8.	Himachal Pradesh	47797.09	35542.86	18646.32
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	60315.73	52171.08	24090.41
10.	Jharkhand	62143.28	72433.41	45618.17
11.	Karnataka	159606.81	171687.07	34935.53
12.	Kerala	127710.93	158758.02	36770.52
13.	Madhya Pradesh	183982.44	245163.12	136084.08
14.	Maharashtra	115292.02	79951.77	83159.00

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Manipur	23100.00	21997.13	6036.22
16.	Meghalaya	27106.21	27785.90	22182.56
17.	Mizoram	24474.27	11141.23	3784.77
18.	Nagaland	29214.80	11305.27	17707.80
19.	Odisha	75752.84	103530.34	77055.68
20.	Punjab	22615.48	18948.18	11754.35
21.	Rajasthan	205943.32	297609.87	185553.06
22.	Sikkim	10684.17	7386.41	2099.49
23.	Tamil Nadu	469021.12	378180.33	202890.49
24.	Telangana	NR	191996.00	180421.02
25.	Tripura	94366.49	63662.48	49924.65
26.	Uttar Pradesh	289639.01	251341.40	110305.74
27.	Uttarakhand	33000.50	28636.22	16834.67
28.	West Bengal	289438.19	374495.29	256744.03
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1918.10	1301.94	519.74
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Goa	205.86	137.95	80.42
33.	Lakshadweep	16.93	45.06	11.85
34.	Puducherry	879.98	739.69	324.02
TOTAL		3274368.00	3247686.69	1965508.64

NR – Not Reported

**Statement-II**

*Details of works started and completed under MGNREGA in States/UTs*

(In Nos.)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16*	
		Works Started	Works Completed	Works Started	Works Completed	Works Started	Works Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	688784	407518	511504	207248	213659	916
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2366	142	1417	16	599	0
3.	Assam	36344	20696	21811	1476	7885	6
4.	Bihar	308549	102040	154489	31949	17619	1419
5.	Chhattisgarh	133276	49841	46927	3787	41907	69
6.	Goa	357	169	480	187	96	0
7.	Gujarat	42859	26553	67615	23144	5052	79
8.	Haryana	18540	15573	8831	5116	2213	127
9.	Himachal Pradesh	56486	38716	42417	12123	10392	308
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	98378	14971	30159	637	917	0
11.	Jharkhand	55115	31676	55014	10445	11644	368
12.	Karnataka	560259	302105	515650	179587	135337	1550
13.	Kerala	213175	139408	182320	63873	68447	658
14.	Madhya Pradesh	479841	303869	160660	87027	13158	2333
15.	Maharashtra	166892	96652	116459	33745	32609	297
16.	Manipur	5754	1934	6698	523	1126	0
17.	Meghalaya	10362	4374	7568	419	784	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mizoram	6403	6033	5628	5100	2262	242
19.	Nagaland	6277	3557	6140	3236	4143	13
20.	Odisha	83117	30560	80250	8009	20956	312
21.	Punjab	14854	8845	7005	2479	4312	69
22.	Rajasthan	133227	75247	133045	48895	30247	693
23.	Sikkim	1931	1058	2224	258	610	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	236574	219861	476711	374644	40706	2655
25.	Telangana	541299	269761	324596	67898	71728	228
26.	Tripura	109580	104003	124532	113237	23408	116
27.	Uttar Pradesh	963430	576505	506395	80850	197879	1250
28.	Uttarakhand	36725	26825	43246	3729	6755	21
29.	West Bengal	343601	171977	370531	51111	121933	1227
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	497	252	384	97	14	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Danan and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
33.	Lakshadweep	23	0	48	0	7	0
34.	Puducherry	592	575	569	174	91	1
TOTAL		5355467	3051296	4011323	1421019	1088495	14962

\* Till 03.08.2015

Source: As Per MIS ([www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in))

NR — Not Reported



**Initiatives for cleaning river Yamuna**

\*215. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiatives to clean the river Yamuna, particularly in Delhi region, in order to provide clean water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of funds allocated for this project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India (GoI) is supplementing the efforts of the States in pollution abatement of river Yamuna, a tributary of River Ganga, by providing financial assistance to Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh in a phased manner since 1993 under the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) and projects undertaken include sewerage/interception and diversion of drains, sewage treatment plants (STPs), low cost sanitation/community toilet complexes, electric/improved wood crematoria, etc.

In first two phases of Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) a treatment capacity of 942 MLD was created and STPs of 328.20 MLD were rehabilitated at an expenditure of ₹ 1514.70 crores. Currently, JICA assisted Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) phase-III project has been approved at an estimated cost 1656 crore. The project is to be implemented on 85:15 cost sharing basis between the GoI and the Government of NCT of Delhi. Presently, its components of scope of works are under review to meet the recent direction of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT). The option of taking up these works in addition to the existing scope of JICA Project is also under consideration.

In addition, under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) project of Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), an interceptor sewer project costing ₹ 1357.71 crore is being implemented by Delhi Jal Board to intercept sewage flowing into river Yamuna from three major drains, namely Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara in Delhi for abatement of Pollution in river Yamuna.

**Biometric based documents to seafarers**

\*216. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved the ratification of an international convention on biometric based documents to keep track of seafarers to ward off potential breach of security and possible terror attack through sea routes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the ratification of International Labour Organization Convention on Seafarers' Identity Documents would benefit about 1.8 lakh Indians; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has approved on 10.06.2015 the ratification of International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention No. 185 on the Seafarers Identity Document (SID). The Ministry of External Affairs has been requested to arrange for the instrument of ratification and to obtain the signature of President of India on the instrument. Thereafter, the formal ratification of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director General of International Labour Organisation (ILO) for registration. This Convention shall come into force after six months from the date on which its ratification has been registered.

(b) and (c) The biometric based seafarer's identity document will be developed, mainly, to ensure a security system to ward off the potential risk of breach of security and possible terrorist attacks. India's ratification of this Convention will benefit Indian seafarers, who may otherwise find a threat to their job opportunities, in the near future. Around 1.8 lakh seafarers will benefit from the ratification of this Convention.

The proposed SID has provisions for bar coding of the biometrics based identity of seafarers and a centralized data base maintained in the issuing country, which can be accessed globally through an inter-operable and standard biometric template. Indian Seafarer holding SID will be able to have unrestrictive movement in foreign shores during leave, get recognition as identified seafarers in the Global market and will have easy access to better job opportunities in Global maritime sector.

#### **Water conservation in rural areas**

\*217. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government schemes to support and increase water conservation in rural areas;

(b) the number of villages that have been selected and started activities under the Jal Gram Yojana and the current status of these activities; and

(c) the measures in place to ensure involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions and other local bodies in leading and participating in rural water conservation efforts?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) The Government of

India has launched a Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies which has multiple objectives like comprehensive improvement and restoration of water bodies thereby increasing tank storage capacity, ground water recharge etc. Under the RRR Scheme, the works of 1933 water bodies have been completed with domestic support and ₹ 917.259 crore has been released at the end of March, 2015. The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has undertaken the demonstrative rain water harvesting and artificial recharge projects under the Scheme of “Ground Water Management and Regulation”, in priority areas including rural areas of the country during Eleventh Plan. Total of 133 demonstrative recharge projects have been taken up for construction of artificial recharge structures in 22 States by CGWB during Eleventh Plan. The Government of India has established National Water Mission (NWM) under National Action Plan on Climate Change. The main objective of NWM is “conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management”.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has launched Jal Kranti Abhiyan which includes Jal Gram Yojana. 125 Jal Grams have been identified. Jal Gram Yojana has a provision for selection of two water stressed villages in each district of the country.

The measures in place to ensure involvement and participation of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and other associations under Jal Gram Yojana include Repair, Renovation and Restoration of existing and abandoned water bodies (reservoirs, tanks, ponds etc.), rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge of ground water, re-cycling of waste water, mass awareness programme, micro irrigation for water use efficiency, reclamation of water logged areas, community based water monitoring, pollution abatement (surface and ground water), etc.

### **Status of Ultra Mega Power Projects**

\*218. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of setting up of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in the country;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to expedite the work of the delayed projects;

(c) the number of power projects lying pending/incomplete in the country, including Haryana; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for completing the pending projects, State/sector-wise and plant-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Four UMPPs, *viz*, Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya in Jharkhand have been awarded to the successful bidders so far. Mundra and Sasan UMPP have been fully commissioned. The status of awarded UMPPs is given in Statement-I (*See* below). The status of other identified UMPPs is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) I. A Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC) headed by Member (Thermal), Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and co-chaired by Principal Secretary (Energy) of the host State has been constituted to review the progress of implementation of UMPP.

II. Any Ministry/Department or any private entrepreneur can submit/upload their stalled investment projects involving the investment of ₹ 1000 crore or more or a project considered to be critical in the Project Monitoring Group (PMG) portal of Cabinet Secretariat. Ministry of Power is taking up such stalled projects, for further monitoring by PMG in Cabinet Secretariat.

(c) Presently, 82 Thermal Power Projects aggregating to 83621.1 MW are under construction/incomplete in the country. The details are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

Also 48 Hydro Electric Projects (above 25 MW) aggregating to 13328 MW are under construction in the country. The details are given in Statement-IV (*See* below). Apart from these, presently 42 Hydro Electric Projects aggregating to 26638 MW have been concurred by CEA and yet to be taken up for construction. The details are given in Statement-V (*See* below). There are no Thermal Project/Hydro Project under construction/lying incomplete in Haryana.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Government for timely completion of the projects:

- I. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is monitoring the progress of construction of the power projects in pursuance of 73 (f) of Electricity Act, 2003. Central Electricity Authority continuously monitors the progress through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers and equipment suppliers. CEA holds review meetings periodically with the developers and other stakeholders and identifies critical issues for commissioning of power projects and helps in resolving them.

- II. Regular reviews are undertaken by Ministry of Power, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Cabinet Secretariat to identify the critical areas and facilitate faster resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues.
- III. Ministry of Power also reviews the progress of ongoing projects regularly with the equipment manufacturers, State Utilities/CPSUs/Project developers, etc.

**Statement-I**

*Status of awarded Ultra Mega Power Projects*

Sl. No.	Name of UMPP	Location	Status
1.	Sasan MPP (6x660 MW)	Sasan in District Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh	Project awarded and transferred to M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. on 07.08.2007. Project is fully commissioned.
2.	Mundra UMPP (5x800 MW)	Mundra in village Tundawand in District Kutch, Gujarat	Project awarded and transferred to M/s. Tata Power Ltd. on 24.04.2007. Project is fully commissioned.
3.	Krishnapatnam UMPP (6x660 MW)	Krishnapatnam in District Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	The Project awarded and transferred to M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. on 29th January, 2008. The developer has stopped work at site, citing new regulation of coal pricing in Indonesia. The procurers have issued termination notice. The matter is <i>sub judice</i> .
4.	Tilaiya UMPP (6x660 MW)	Near Tilaiya village in Hazaribagh and Koderma Districts, Jharkhand	Project awarded and transferred on 7th August, 2009 to M/s Reliance Power Ltd (RPL). The developer, Jharkhand Integrated Power Ltd (JIPL, a subsidiary of RPL), has issued notice of termination of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) on 28.4.2015 citing non transfer of land to the developer by Jharkhand Government.

**Statement-II***Status of other identified UMPPs*

Sl. No.	Name of UMPP	Location	Status
<b>Odisha</b>			
1.	Bedabahal	Bedabahal in Sundergarh District	Bid has been cancelled and fresh bid would be issued in Financial year 2015-16.
2.	1st additional UMPP in Odisha	Bijoypatna in Chandbali Tehsil of Bhadrak district for coastal location	Site identified.
3.	2nd additional UMPP in Odisha	Narla and Kasinga sub division of Kalahandi District for inland location	Site identified.
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>			
4.	Chhattisgarh	Near Salka and Khamera villages in District Surguja	RfQ issued on March, 2010 and withdrawn on Oct., 2013 due to coal blocks falling in inviolate area. Now, Ministry of Coal <i>vide</i> letter dated 8.4.2015 has tentatively recommended coal blocks.
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
5.	Tamil Nadu	Village Cheyyur, District Kancheepuram	Bid has been cancelled and fresh bid would be issued in Financial year 2015-16.
6.	2nd Tamil Nadu UMPP	Site not finalized	—
<b>Jharkhand</b>			
7.	2nd Jharkhand UMPP	Husainabad, Deoghar Distt.	Ministry of Coal <i>vide</i> letter dated 8.4.2015 has tentatively recommended coal blocks.

Sl. No.	Name of UMPP	Location	Status
<b>Gujarat</b>			
8.	2nd Gujarat UMPP	—	Location not finalized.
<b>Karnataka</b>			
9.	Karnataka	State Government has identified a suitable site in Niddodi village of Mangalore taluka Dakshina Kannada District	Site visit report sent by CEA to Government of Karnataka for Niddodi village of Mangalore taluka Dakshina Kannada District highlighting issues with respect to the site and requested for quick resolution of the issues.
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
10.	Maharashtra	—	Site could not be firmed up due to resistance by local people.
<b>Bihar</b>			
11.	Bihar	Kakwara in Banka Distt.	Ministry of Coal <i>vide</i> letter dated 8.4.2015 has tentatively recommended coal blocks.
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
12.	UMPP in Uttar Pradesh	Site not finalized	A team of CEA and PFC officials visited the sites. CEA has submitted site report to U.P. Government.

### Statement-III

*Details of under construction Thermal Power Projects in the country*

State	Project Name	Unit No	Capacity (MW)	Ant. Comm. Sched.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Central Sector</b>				
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	U-2	250	Aug-16
		U-3	250	Mar-17

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	Barh STPP- I	U-1	660	Mar-17
		U-2	660	Sep-17
		U-3	660	Mar-18
Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPP Exp.	U-4	195	Feb-16
Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP	U-1	250	Mar-16
		U-2	250	Jun-16
		U-3	250	Dec-16
		U-4	250	Jun-17
Bihar	New Nabi Nagar TPP	U-1	660	Jun-17
		U-2	660	Dec-17
		U-3	660	Jun-18
Chhattisgarh	Lara TPP	U-1	800	Dec-16
		U-2	800	Jun-17
Jharkhand	Bokaro TPS "A" Exp.	U-1	500	Mar-16
Jharkhand	North Karanpura TPP	U-1	660	Feb-18
		U-2	660	Aug-18
		U-3	660	Feb-19
Karnataka	Kudgi STPP Ph-I	U-1	800	Mar-16
		U-2	800	Sep-16
		U-3	800	Mar-17
Maharashtra	Mouda STPP Ph-II	U-3	660	Aug-16
		U-4	660	Feb-17
Maharashtra	Solapur STPP	U-1	660	Feb-17
		U-2	660	Aug-17
Madhya Pradesh	Vindhyachal TPP Ph-V	U-13	500	Aug-15
Madhya Pradesh	Gadarwara TPP	U-1	800	Jun-17
		U-2	800	Nov-17
Madhya Pradesh	Khargone TPP	U-1	660	Mar-19
		U-2	660	Sep-19



1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	Darlipalli STPP	U-1	800	Feb-18
		U-2	800	Jun-18
Tripura	Monarchak CCPP	ST	35.6	Sep-15
Tripura	Agartala GTP	ST-1	25.5	Aug-15
Uttar Pradesh	Unchahar - IV	U-6	500	Nov-17
Uttar Pradesh	Meja STPP	U-1	660	Mar-17
		U-2	660	Sep-17
Uttar Pradesh	Tanda TPP	U-1	660	May-18
		U-2	660	Nov-18
West Bengal	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	U-2	600	Dec-15
West Bengal	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-II	U-1	660	13th Plan
		U-2	660	13th Plan
TOTAL CENTRAL SECTOR			24916.1	
<b>State Sector</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	Rayalseema TPP, St-IV	U-6	600	Dec-16
Assam	Namrup CCGT	GT	70	Jun-16
		ST	30	Sep-16
Bihar	Barauni TPS Extn.	U-1	250	Jun-16
		U-2	250	Aug-16
Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPP	U-2	500	Dec-15
Gujarat	Sikka TPP Extn.	U-4	250	Dec-15
Gujarat	Bhavnagar CFBC TPP	U-1	250	Mar-16
		U-2	250	Jun-16
Gujarat	Wanakbori TPS Extn.	U-8	800	Oct-18
Karnataka	Bellary TPS	U-3	700	Dec-15
Karnataka	Yermarus TPP	U-1	800	Dec-15
		U-2	800	Apr-16
Maharashtra	Chandrapur TPS	U-9	500	Jan-16
Maharashtra	Koradi TPP Expn.	U-9	660	Sep-15
		U-10	660	Mar-16

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	Parli TPP Expn.	U-8	250	Oct-15
Madhya Pradesh	Shri Singhaji TPP	U-3	660	Jul-18
		U-4	660	Nov-18
Odisha	Ib valley TPP	U-1	660	Aug-17
		U-2	660	Jan-18
Rajasthan	Chhabra TPP Extn.	U-5	660	Apr-17
		U-6	660	Jun-18
Rajasthan	Suratgarh TPS	U-7	660	Apr-17
		U-8	660	Jul-17
Telangana	Kakatiya TPP Extn.	U-1	600	Dec-15
		U-1	600	Dec-15
	Singareni TPP	U-2	600	Mar-16
		Bhadradri TPP	U-1	270
		U-2	270	Apr-17
		U-3	270	Jun-17
		U-4	270	Aug-17
		Kothagudem TPP	U-1	800
Tamil Nadu	Ennore exp. SCTPP	U-1	660	Jan-18
Tamil Nadu	Ennore SCTPP	U-1	660	Mar-18
		U-2	660	May-18
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara-D TPP	U-7	500	Dec-15
West Bengal	Sagardighi TPP-II	U-3	500	Nov-15
		U-4	500	Mar-16
TOTAL STATE SECTOR			20060	
Private Sector				
Andhra Pradesh	Bhavanapadu TPP, Ph-I	U-1	660	Jul-17
		U-2	660	Dec-17
Andhra Pradesh	NCC TPP	U-1	660	Oct-16
		U-2	660	Mar-17
Andhra Pradesh	Painampuram TPP	U-2	660	Aug-15

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Thamminap-atnam TPP, Stage-II	U-3	350	Aug-16
		U-4	350	Nov-16
Andhra Pradesh	Vizag TPP	U-1	520	Sep-15
		U-2	520	Dec-15
Bihar	Jas Infra. TPS	U-1	660	13th Plan*
		U-2	660	13th Plan*
		U-3	660	13th Plan*
		U-4	660	13th Plan*
Chhattisgarh	Akaltara TPP (Naiyara)	U-3	600	Jun-16
		U-4	600	Mar-17
		U-5	600	Dec-17@
		U-6	600	Mar-18@
Chhattisgarh	Balco TPP	U-2	300	Nov-15
Chhattisgarh	Binjkote TPP	U-1	300	Dec-15
		U-2	300	Jun-16
		U-3	300	13th Plan#
		U-4	300	13th Plan#
Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPP-II	U-3	660	13th Plan*
		U-4	660	13th Plan*
Chhattisgarh	Raikheda TPP	U-2	685	Dec-15
Chhattisgarh	Singhitarai TPP	U-1	600	Mar-16
		U-2	600	Aug-16
Chhattisgarh	TRN Energy TPP	U-1	300	Dec-15
		U-2	300	Mar-17
Chhattisgarh	Uchpinda TPP	U-1	360	Sep-15
		U-2	360	Dec-15
		U-3	360	Mar-16
		U-4	360	Jun-16
Chhattisgarh	Salora TPP	U-2	135	Dec-15

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	Visa TPP	U-1	600	17-18*
Jharkhand	Matrishri Usha TPP, Ph-I	U-1	270	17-18*
		U-2	270	17-18*
Jharkhand	Matrishri Usha TPP, Ph-II	U-3	270	13th Plan*
		U-4	270	13th Plan*
Jharkhand	Tori TPP	U-1	600	17-18 @
		U-2	600	17-18 @
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP, Ph-II	U-1	270	13th Plan*
		U-2	270	13th Plan*
		U-3	270	13th Plan*
		U-4	270	13th Plan*
		U-5	270	13th Plan*
Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP	U-1	660	13th Plan*
		U-2	660	13th Plan*
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP, Ph-I	U-2	270	16-17*
		U-3	270	13th Plan*
		U-4	270	13th Plan*
		U-5	270	13th Plan*
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP, Ph-II	U-1	270	13th Plan*
		U-2	270	13th Plan*
		U-3	270	13th Plan*
		U-4	270	13th Plan*
		U-5	270	13th Plan*
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur TPP, Ph-I	U-2	600	Feb-16
Madhya Pradesh	Mahan TPP	U-2	600	17-18@
Madhya Pradesh	Gorgi TPP	U-1	660	13th Plan#

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	Seoni TPP, Ph-I	U-1	600	03/16
Madhya Pradesh	Niwari TPP	U-2	45	Mar-16
Odisha	Ind Bharat TPP, (Odisha)	U-1	350	Oct-15
		U-2	350	Feb-16
Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	U-1	350	17-18
		U-2	350	17-18
		U-3	350	18-19
Odisha	Lanco Babandh TPP	U-1	660	17-18*
		U-2	660	17-18*
Odisha	Malibrahmani TPP	U-1	525	Sep-16*
		U-2	525	Mar-17*
Punjab	Goindwal Sahib TPP	U-1	270	15-16*
		U-2	270	16-17*
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	U-2	660	Sep-15
		U-3	660	Dec-15
Tamil Nadu	Melamaruthur TPP	U-2	600	Dec-15
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPP (Ind-Barath)	U-1	660	Sep-17
Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	U-1	660	Sep-15
		U-2	660	Jan-16
		U-3	660	May-16
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur TPP	U-1	660	Sep-15
		U-2	660	Mar-16
		U-3	660	Sep-16
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR			38645	
GRAND TOTAL			83621.1	

\* - Presently no work is going on at site

@ - Work progress is very slow.

# - Work yet to start

***Statement-IV***

*Details of Hydro Electric Projects (above 25 MW)  
under construction in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme (Executing Agency)	Sector	I.C. (No. x MW)	Cap. Under Execution (MW)	Latest Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>					
1.	Nagarujana Sagar TR (APGENCO)	State	2x25	50.00	2015-16
SUB-TOTAL				50.00	
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>					
2.	Kameng (NEEPCO)	Central	4x150	600.00	2016-17
3.	Pare (NEEPCO)	Central	2x55	110.00	2015-16
4.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Central	8x250	2000.00	2018-20
5.	Gongri (Dirang Energy)	Private	2x72	144.00	2017-18
SUB-TOTAL				2854.00	
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>					
6.	Parbati St. II (NHPC)	Central	4x200	800.00	2018-19
7.	Uhl-III (BVPCL)	State	3x33.33	100.00	2016-17
8.	Swara Kuddu (HPPCL)	State	3x37	111.00	2017-18
9.	Sainj (HPPCL)	State	2x50	100.00	2016-17
10.	Shongtong Karcham (HPPCL)	State	3x150	450.00	2018-19
11.	Kashang-I (HPPCL)	State	1x65	65.00	2015-16
12.	Kashang-II & III (HPPCL)	State	2x65	130.00	2017-18
13.	Bajoli Holi (GMR)	Private	3x60	180.00	2017-18
14.	Sorang (HSPCL)	Private	2x50	100.00	2015-16
15.	Tangnu Romai (TRPG)	Private	2x22	44.00	2017-18

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Tidong-I (NSL Tidong)	Private	100.00	100.00	2016-17
17.	Chanju-I (IA Energy)	Private	3x12	36.00	2017-18
SUB-TOTAL				2216.00	
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>					
18.	Baglihar- II (JKPDCL)	State	3x150	450.00	2015-17
19.	Kishanganga (NHPC)	Central	3x110	330.00	2016-17
20.	Ratle (RHEPPL)	Private	4x205 + 1x30	850.00	2019-20
SUB-TOTAL				1630.00	
<b>Kerala</b>					
21.	Pallivasal (KSEB)	State	2x30	60.00	2017-18
22.	Thottiyar (KSEB)	State	1x30 + 1x10	40.00	2017-18
SUB-TOTAL				100.00	
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>					
23.	Maheshwar (SMHPCL)	Private	10x40	400.00	2016-17
SUB-TOTAL				400.00	
<b>Maharashtra</b>					
24.	Koyna Left Bank (WRD, MAH)	State	2x40	80.00	2017-18
SUB-TOTAL				80.00	
<b>Meghalaya</b>					
25.	New Umtru (MePGCL)	State	2x20	40.00	2016-17
SUB-TOTAL				40.00	
<b>Mizoram</b>					
26.	Tuirial (NEEPCO)	Central	2x30	60.00	2016-17
SUB-TOTAL				60.00	
<b>Punjab</b>					
27.	Shahpurkandi (PSPCL)	State	3x33 + 3x33 + 1x8	206.00	2017-18
SUB-TOTAL				206.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Sikkim</b>					
28.	Bhasmey (Gati Infrastructure)	Private	3x17	51.00	2017-18
29.	Dikchu (Sneha Knietic)	Private	3x32	96.00	2017-18
30.	Jorethang Loop (Dans Energy)	Private	2x48	96.00	2015-16
31.	Rangit-IV (JAL Power)	Private	3x40	120.00	2018-19
32.	Rangit-II (Sikkim Hydro)	Private	2x33	66.00	2017-18
33.	Rongnichu (Madhya Bharat)	Private	2x48	96.00	2017-18
34.	Tashiding (Shiga Energy)	Private	2x48.5	97.00	2017-18
35.	Teesta St. III (Teesta Urja)	Private	6x200	1200.00	2016-17
36.	Teesta St. VI (LANCO)	Private	4x125	500.00	2018-19
37.	Panan (Himagiri)	Private	4x75	300.00	2018-19
SUB-TOTAL				2622.00	
<b>Telangana</b>					
38.	Lower Jurala (TSGENCO)	State	6x40	240.00	2015-17
39.	Pulichintala (TSGENCO)	State	4x30	120.00	2016-17
SUB-TOTAL				360.00	
<b>Uttarakhand</b>					
40.	Lata Tapovan (NTPC)	Central	3x57	171.00	2019-20
41.	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	Central	4x130	520.00	2018-19
42.	Tehri PSS (THDC)	Central	4x250	1000.00	2018-19



1	2	3	4	5	6
43.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti (THDC)	Central	4x111	444.00	2018-19
44.	Vyasi (UJVNL)	State	2x60	120.00	2018-19
45.	Phata Byung (LANCO)	Private	2x38	76.00	2017-18
46.	Singoli Bhatwari (L&T)	Private	3x33	99.00	2017-18
SUB-TOTAL				2430.00	
<b>West Bengal</b>					
47.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (NHPC)	Central	4x40	160.00	2015-17
48.	Rammam-III (NTPC)	Central	3x40	120.00	2019-20
SUB-TOTAL				280.00	
TOTAL				13328.00	

**Statement-V**

*Hydro Electric Schemes concurred by CEA and yet to be taken up for construction*

Sl. No.	Scheme/Sector/ District	Agency	Nos. x MW	IC (MW)	Est Cost (₹ crores) PL	CEA Concurrence	Const. period/zero date	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>								
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>								
1.	Pakaldul Central	CVPP	4x250	1000	5088.88 (07/05)	03.10.06 Validity extended up to 02.10.15 on 26.12.14	72 months From date of CCEA clearance	EC obtained on 29.2.2008 and forest clearance obtained on 16.5.2005 and 6.12.2010.
2.	New Ganderwal (State)	JKSPDC	3x31	93	965.86 (01/14)	10.6.14	48 months 7/14	EC obtained on 27.9.13 and forest clearance awaited
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>								
3.	Kutehr Private	JSWEPL	3x80	240	1798.13*	31.8.10	60 months 10/11	Environmental cleared on 05.07.2011. Approval of Stage-I for diversion of 61.4083 Ha. of forest land accorded vide letter dated 22.06.2011 and

Stage-II forest clearance accorded on 19.02.2013 for implementation of the project. Validity of earlier bids has expired due to delay in obtaining Forest Stage-2 clearance and acquisition of Pvt. Land. Fresh bidding are being invited. Validity of concurrence upto extended upto 03.03.2014. Further extension of zero date for start of construction was requested by the developer for 12 months. Further comments sent on 04.08.2014 Reply from developer received <i>vide</i> letter dated 04.04.15 and consent of HPA Division for grant of extension of validity of concurrent for one more year sent to PAC on 13.04.15.								
4.	Miyar Private	MHPCL	3x40	120	1125.16 (Compl.)	07.02.2013	110 months 05/13	Environment cleared on 30.07.2012 FC Stage-I Cleared on 27.07.2012. Funding tie-up in process. Financial closure is in process. Proposal for shifting

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								of barrage axis in model study is under process. Comments of CWC on this aspects sent to developer on 27.11.2014. Reply submitted on 16.12.14, 01.05.2015 clearance/ further comments awaited from CWC.
5.	Chango Yangthang (Private)	MPCL	3x60	180	2077.294 (compl.)	31.03.14	58 months 04/15	EC & FC awaited
6.	Chhatru Private	DSC	3x42	126	1386.08 (Comp)	15.1.2015	75 months 06/17	EC & FC awaited
	<b>Uttarakhand</b>							
7.	Kotlibhel St-IA Central	NHPC	3x65	195	1095.77 (12/05)	03.10.06	54 months from date of CCEA clearance	EC obtained on 9.5.2007 and FC St-I obtained on 13.10.2011 & St-II awaited.
(**)						Validity extended up to 2.10.2014 on 27.11.2012		(**) CEA declined revalidation and asked the Project developers to submit the fresh DPR with updated features and revised cost estimates.
8.	Kotlibhel St-IB Central	NHPC	4x80	320	1806.43 (12/05)	31.10.06	54 months from date	MOEF declined FC.
(**)						Validity		EC given earlier on 14.08.07 is

						extended up to 30.10.14 on 23.11.2012.	of CCEA clearance	withdrawn on 22.11.10. (**) CEA declined revalidation and asked the Project developers to submit the fresh DPR with updated features and revised cost estimates.
9.	Kotlibhel St-II (**) Central	NHPC	8x66.25	530	2535.86 (03/06)	30.11.06 Validity extended up to 29.11.14 on 27.11.2012	60 months From date of CCEA clearance	E.C. accorded on 23.08.2007. F.C. declined. (**) CEA declined revalidation and asked the Project developers to submit the fresh DPR with updated features and revised cost estimates.
10.	Pala Maneri State	UJVNL	4x120	480	1922.8 (12/06)	23.02.07	53 months 10/07	EC obtained on 7.12.2005 and FC obtained on 6.6.2006. It is understood that the project has been discontinued by Government of Uttarakhand due to additional conditions for environmental safeguards.
11.	Alaknanda Private	GMRL	3x100	300	1415.96*	08.08.08 Validity extended up to 7.8.2015	69 months 03/09	EC obtained on 12.3.08, FC St-I obtained on 8.11.11. St-II obtained on 09.11.2012.
12.	Rupsiyabagar Kh asiyabara Central	NTPC	3x87	261	1715.15 (05/08)	16.10.08	64 months 12/09	Forest clearance awaited.



16.	Jalaput Dam Toe Private	OPCL	3x6	18	69.68*	31.01.03	<p>E&amp;F clearance not applicable. OPCL failed to take up the project.</p> <p>A meeting held on 27th and 28th May, 2013 at Hyderabad between officials of APGENCO and OHPC in presence of both the Government of AP and Government of Odisha for implementation of the project by OHPC and APGENCO jointly. Draft minutes of meeting (MOM) sent to Government of Odisha <i>vide</i> Government AP letter dated 03.12.2013 for necessary action the matter. Action will be taken after singing of MOM OPCL is pursuing with Government of AP and Government of Odisha to finalize PPA and Land lease agreement to start the project construction work and complete the project in 24 months from the date of financial closer.</p>
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Sikkim</b>								
17.	Teesta St-IV Central	NHPC	4x130	520	3594.74 (07/09)	13.05.10 Validity extended upto 12.05.15	74 months From date of CCEA clearance	EC cleared on 09.01.14. FC-I cleared on 26.02.2013.
SUB-TOTAL: ER				538				

<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>								
<b>Kerala</b>								
18.	Athirappilly State	KSEB	2x80+ 2x 1.5	163	385.63 (2004-05)	31.03.05	42 months 03/05	Project was referred by MOEF to Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) constituted by MOEF in Feb., 2010 to study ecologically aspects. WGEEP has recommended to MOEF that Athirapilly-Vazachal area should be protected as such and the permission for the proposed hydro- electric project at Athirapilly should not be given. KSEB communicated its views on WGEEP report to Government of Kerala on 25.01.2012. The State Government submitted the response to the Recommendation of



WGEEP to high level working group chaired by Dr. K. Karthinangam, Member (Science), Planning Commission. The working group Member visited the site on 18.01.2013. Outcome of this visit is awaited.

**Andhra Pradesh**

19.	Indirasagar (Polavaram) State	APGENCO	12x80	960	3013.68 (2010-11)	21.02.12	76 months 12/11	EC approval on 25.10.05. Against an appeal, NEAA quashed clearance on 19.12.07 on ground of public hearing not acceptable in Odisha and Chhattisgarh. Against appeal of GOAP, HC of AP on 31.12.07 suspended order of NEAA until further orders.
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**Karnataka**

20.	Gundia State	KPCL	1x200	200	1119.56 (11/07)	25.04.08	52 months 09/08	Project was referred by MOEF to Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) constituted by MOEF in Feb., 2010 to study ecologically aspects. WGEEP has Submitted its report to MOEF indicating that MOEF need not to permit the execution of Gundia HEP as the loss of diversity and environmental impacts would be significant. MOEF sought for opinion
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								<p>of GOK on this report and the same has already been submitted to MOEF. Centre has constituted a committee under Chairmanship of Dr. Kasturirangan, Member Planning Commission to prepare a road map for implementation of infrastructure projects that would not affect environment. Committee held a meeting on 21.8.12 at New Delhi and details sought have been furnished. On 13.01.2013 Dr.Kasturirangan with a high level working group has visited the Project. Director, MOEF has sought some more details on 31.01.2013. HLWG has submitted the report to MOEF on 15.04.13 and the Ministry has accepted the HLWG report on 19.10.13. MOEF has sought detailed report on 12.12.2013. KPCL initiated</p>

action for study report by approaching Institute of eminence on issue raised in the HLWG report. MOEF informed accordingly on 04.01.2014. EC awaited from MOEF.

SUB – TOTAL: SR		1323		
NE REGION				
Manipur				
21. Tipaimukh Central	NHPC	6x250 1500 5163.86 (12/02)	02.07.03 87 months from date of CCEA clearance	EC approved on 24.10.08. MOEF vide 29.08.2013 has declared diversion of 22777.50 ha to forest land falling in Manipur and vide letter dated 26.09.2013 has rejected diversion of 1551.30 ha of forest land falling in Mizoram for the project. Project is proposed to be undertaken through JVC (NHPC-69%, SJVNL-26%, Government of Manipur-5%.
22. Loktak D/S Central (**)	LDHCL	2x33 66 867.67 (10/06)	15.11.06 78 months from date of Concurrence transferred,	EC approved on 16.01.2013. Stage-I FC accorded on 03.03.11. and Stage-II accorded on 22.12.2014.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						from NHPC to LHDC on 6.8.12 validity of concurrence extended upto 14.11.14 on 24.01.13	of CCEA clearance	(**) CEA declined revalidation and asked the project developers to submit the fresh DPR with updated features and revised cost estimates. Developer submitted the fresh DPR on 25/3/15.
	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>							
23.	Dibang Central	NHPC	12x250	3000	15886.39 (11/07)	23.01.08 Concurrence validity extended thrice, lastly up to 22.1.14.	96 months from date of CCEA clearance	FAC in its meeting held on 23.09.2014 has recommended FC (S&I) to the project with reduction in dam height by 10m. Request of NHPC for further extension of validity beyond 22.01.2014 not accepted by CEA and NHPC has been requested to submit fresh DPR considering updated features, cost etc. to CEA for concurrence vide letter dt. 11.07.2014

24.	Dibbin Private	KSKDHPL	2x60	120	728.54*	04.12.09	48 months 10/10	FC of St-I obtained on 7.2.2012 and Stage-II FC in awaited E.C accorded on 23.7.2012.
25.	Lower Siang Private	JAVL	9x300	2700	19990.74*	16.02.10	114 months 01/11	Yet to be cleared by MOEF.
26.	Nafra Private	SNEL	2x60	120	848.22*	11.02.11	36 months 07/11	EC Obtained on 17.1.2011 and 19.08.13, St-I forest clearance obtained on 12.7.2011 and St-II clearance obtained in June, 2012. Financial closure completed. Drawal held up for want of final orders on diversion of forest land. EPC contract allotted E&M under process. RCE received in Nov., 2014 was returned on 21.11.2014. Validity on concurrence is also expired on 10.02.2014.
27.	Nyamjang Chhu Private	BEL	6x130	780	6115.6*	24.03.11 Validity extended up to 10.10.16	62 months 01/12	EC obtained on 19.4.12. St-I FC obtained on 9.4.2012 and St-II awaited.
28.	Tawang St-I Central	NHPC	3x200	600	4824.01 (05/10)	10.10.11 Validity	78 months from date	Environment clearance accorded on 10.6.11. Forest clearance proposal

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						extended upto 10.10.2016	of CCEA clearance	forwarded by State Government to MOEF on 21.08.2011. FC awaited.
29.	Tato-II Private	THPPL	4x175	700	5616.20*	22.5.12	72 months 01/12	Environment clearance accorded on 27.6.11. Forest clearance awaited.
30.	Tawang St-II Central	NHPC	4x200	800	6112.3 (05/10)	22.09.11 Validity extended upto 22.09.2016	83 months from date of CCEA clearance	EC accorded on 10.06.11. FC Stage-I available but FC Stage-II awaited.
31.	Demwe Lower Private	ADPL	(5x342 +1x40 MW)	1750	3144.91*	20.11.09 CEA asked the developer to submit the updated cost before revalidation of TEC.	61 months 04/11	EC accorded on 12.02.2010. Forest clearance accorded on 03.05.13. Financial closure yet to be obtained.
32.	Hirong Private	JAPL	4x125	500	5532.63*	10.04.2013	78 months 01/14	EC and FC awaited.

33. Etalin Private	EHEPCL	10x307 + 1x19.6 + 1x7.4	3097	25296.95*	12.07.2013	84 months 10/14	EC-Clearance for revised install capacity of 3097 MW yet to be obtained. FC-Proposal for diversion of forest land submitted by developer to State Forest Department <i>vide</i> letter dated 10.11.2012. Clearance yet to be obtained.
34. Talong Londa Private	GMR	3x75	225	2172.88*	16.08.2013	60 months 11/14	EC & FC awaited. Proposal for additional unit of 6.3 MW, considering riparian environmental flow submitted in Nov, 2014 to CEA.
35. Naying Private	NDSCPL	4x250	1000	9301.11	11.09.2013	72 months 01/15	EC & FC awaited.
36. Siyom	SHPLL	6x166.67	1000	12100	17.12.13	78 months 01/15	EC & FC awaited.
37. Kalai-II	Kalai PPL	5x190 + 1x190 + 1x60	1200	14199.64*	27.3.15	87 months, 01/15	EC & FC awaited.
38. Heo	HHPLL	3x80	240	1614.35	16.04.15**	50 months, 09/16	EC & FC awaited.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
39.	Tato-I	SHPPPL	3x62	186	1493.55	04.06.15**	50 months 11/16	EC & FC awaited.
<b>Mizoram</b>								
40.	Kolodyne St-II Central	NTPC	4x115	460	5188.13 (10/10)	14.09.11	68 months 10/12	Revised TOR submitted on 26.7.11. Forest proposal submitted to State Government on 20.12.2010. EC& FC awaited.
<b>Nagaland</b>								
41.	Dikhu	NMPPL	3x62	186	1994.74 (comp.)	31.03.14	52 months 01/16	EC & FC awaited.
<b>Meghalaya</b>								
42.	Kynshi-I	AKPPL	2x135	270	3154.37 09/2015	31.3.2015		EC & FC awaited.
SUB-TOTAL NER				20500				
TOTAL: ALL INDIA				26638				

\*Completion Cost.

\*\*Concurrence meeting held. Concurrence letter is under issue.

EC: Environment Clearance FC: Forest Clearance JVC: Joint Venture Company.



**Experts for thematic consultations for NEP**

\*219. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that experts for thematic consultations are identified in relation to the New Education Policy; and
- (b) if so, the details of those experts?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) A multiple level consultative process involving all stakeholders, such as, educationists, teachers, and students across all levels is being undertaken for formulating New Education Policy.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development is in the process of compilation and finalization of the multi-stakeholder list of experts for New Education Policy. The Government has also initiated the process of involving regulators such as, University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) and several centrally funded universities and institutions, autonomous bodies, attached offices having domain expertise on the individual themes to hold discussions /consultations on the assigned themes by inviting all relevant stakeholders including experts, academics, industry representatives, civil society etc.

**Production of coal**

\*220. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) what was the production of coal during the last three years ending on 31st March, 2015, year-wise; and
- (b) what major policy initiatives were taken during the last year to increase the coal production and what was their impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The overall coal production in the country during the last three years is as under:

<i>Coal Production (in million tonnes)</i>			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Prov.)
All India	556.40	565.77	610.84
Growth %	3.0	1.7	8.0

(b) Government promulgated 'The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014' on 21.10.2014 followed by 'The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2014' on 26.12.2014 (now substituted by an Act of 2015) to ensure smooth transfer of rights, title and interest in the mines along with its land and other associated mining infrastructure to new allottees to be selected through an auction in which the private sector can also participate. Other initiatives *inter alia* include efforts to expedite Environment & Forest clearances, pursue with State Government for assistance in land acquisition and coordinated efforts with Railways for movement of coal. Steps have also been taken by CIL and its subsidiaries to augment coal production through capacity addition from new project, use of mass production technologies and bringing in better technology through Mine Development and Operator (MDO) route.

These policy initiatives have resulted in increased production of about 45 million tonnes in 2014-15 compared to 9.4 million tonnes in 2013-14, 16.4 million tonnes in 2012-13, 7.3 million tonnes in 2011-12 and 0.7 million tonnes in 2010-11. Thus, the increase in production in 2014-15 has been higher than the cumulative production increase of previous 4 years.

### **Coal theft**

\*221. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the coal is being stolen from mines as well as during its transportation;

(b) if so, the details of value and quantity of coal stolen from mines and at the time of transit during each of the last year and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether Government is aware that the actual number of cases of coal theft are under-reported resulting in revenue loss to Government exchequer; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken by Government to ensure that the coal theft cases are minimized and all such cases are reported without fail or undue delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As per available information theft/pilferage of coal, if any, is carried out stealthily and clandestinely. As such, it is not possible to specify the exact quantum of coal stolen and loss of revenue on account of theft/pilferage of coal. However, as per raids conducted by the security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the concerned State Governments, the quantity of coal recovered and its approximate value in respect of Coal India Limited (CIL) during the last three years and current year (till May, 2015), year-wise, subsidiary-wise and State-wise, is given as under:-

(i) Theft of Coal

Name of the Coal Company	State	2012-13				2013-14				2014-15				2015-16 (upto May'15) (provisional)			
		Qty. Recovered (Te)	Approx. Value (₹ lakh)	Qty. Recovered (Te)	Approx. Value (₹ lakh)	Qty. Recovered (Te)	Approx. Value (₹ lakh)	Qty. Recovered (Te)	Approx. Value (₹ lakh)	Qty. Recovered (Te)	Approx. Value (₹ lakh)	Qty. Recovered (Te)	Approx. Value (₹ lakh)	Qty. Recovered (Te)	Approx. Value (₹ lakh)	Qty. Recovered (Te)	Approx. Value (₹ lakh)
ECL	West Bengal	1944.00	38.86	1801.00	36.02	2229.60	44.64	597.01	29.85								
	Jharkhand	2104.00	42.08	2068.00	41.36	2188.72	43.79	267.29	13.36								
BCCL	Jharkhand	8352.58	181.20	12212.86	497.60	13812.17	585.04	1803.68	77.90								
	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	39.51	1.66	179.46	7.54	44.55	1.87								
CCL	Jharkhand	2333.69	28.61	352.40	8.22	940.00	24.37	72.00	0.72								
NCL	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
WCL	Maharashtra	146.71	3.34	61.81	0.94	133.36	2.79	0.00	0.00								
	Madhya Pradesh	22.84	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
SECL	Madhya Pradesh	4.40	0.26	21.01	1.02	49.53	1.95	0.00	0.00								
	Chhattisgarh	114.92	2.91	39.00	1.06	3.00	0.12	4.50	0.05								
MCL	Odisha	30.80	0.31	33.23	0.33	74.30	0.72	0.10	0.00								
NEC	Assam	313.93	17.77	212.00	11.62	13.03	0.62	0.00	0.00								
COAL INDIA LIMITED (GRAND TOTAL)		15367.87	315.66	16840.82	599.83	19623.17	711.58	2789.13	123.75								

(ii) Illegal Mining of Coal

Name of the Coal Company	State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (upto May'15) (provisional)	
		Qty. Recovered (Te)	Approx. Value (₹ lakh)	Qty. Recovered (Te)	Approx. Value (₹ lakh)	Qty. Recovered (Te)	Approx. Value (₹ lakh)	Qty. Recovered (Te)	Approx. Value (₹ lakh)
ECL	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.08	34.75	0.70	0.00	0.00
	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BCCL	Jharkhand	883.98	18.07	1096.46	45.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	188.33	7.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CCL	Jharkhand	39.00	0.42	4.33	0.19	139.00	1.55	2.00	0.02
NCL	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WCL	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SECL	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MCL	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NEC	Assam	0.00	0.00	37.45	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COAL INDIA LIMITED (GRAND TOTAL)		922.98	18.49	1342.57	55.60	173.75	2.25	2.00	0.02

(d) Measures being taken by coal companies to ensure that the coal theft cases are minimized and all such cases are reported without fail or undue delay to check such illegal activities like theft/pilferage, etc., include:

- (i) Rat holes created by illegal mining are being dozed off and filled up with stone and debris wherever possible.
- (ii) Concrete walls have been erected on the mouth of the abandoned mines to prevent access and illegal activities in these areas.
- (iii) Regular raids/checks being conducted by security personnel and static security pickets including armed guards during the night hours are being deployed at pithead depots.
- (iv) Surprise raids/checks being conducted jointly by security personnel and law and order authorities of the State Government concerned.
- (v) Fencing is being constructed at the various illegal mining sites along with displaying of signboard mentioning “Dangerous and Prohibited Place”.
- (vi) Dumping of the overburden is being done on the outcrop zones, which are not required to be mined.
- (vii) Collection of intelligence reports about illegal coal depots and illegal movement of coal and informing district authorities of the same for taking preventive action.
- (viii) Installation of check posts at vulnerable points to check transport documents.
- (ix) Training of existing security personnel, refresher training of CISF personnel and basic training of new recruits in security discipline for strengthening the security set up.
- (x) Coal companies maintain close liaison with the State authorities.
- (xi) Committee/Task Force has been constituted at different levels (block level, sub-divisional level, district level, State level) at some subsidiaries of CIL to monitor different aspects of illegal mining.
- (xii) Fencing, lighting arrangements and deployment of armed guards round the clock has been done around the coal dumping yard.
- (xiii) Regular patrolling is conducted in and around the mine including overburden dumps.
- (xiv) Armed Guards have been deployed at Railway sidings.
- (xv) Technology initiatives like GPS/GPRS/CCTVs and electronic weigh-bridges have been installed.
- (xvi) Challans for coal transportation by trucks outside the district are being issued after fixing hologram and putting signatures of authorized officials of CISF to check pilferage.

- (xvii) Regular FIRs are lodged by the Management of the collieries and CISF with local police stations against the pilferage/theft of coal.
- (xviii) A close watch on the activities of criminals is kept by CISF, etc.
- (xix) Escorting of coal rakes in coordination with RPF upto weigh-bridges, is arranged in pilferage prone areas, etc.

### **Energy security**

\*222. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is working towards energy security and power for all by 2019 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is taking up major projects for enhancing transmission network; and

(c) whether around 700 MW of power would be added to the Southern transmission grid during the next few days and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL ): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is working towards ensuring energy security in the country through power generation, using a mix of various fuel resources. Based on demand projection of the 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS) carried out by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), generation capacity addition target of 88,537 MW has been planned from conventional sources during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). In addition, as per Ministry of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (MNRE), the capacity addition planned from Renewable sources is 30,500 MW during Twelfth Five Year Plan. With this capacity addition on all-India basis, the electricity demand projected by the 18th EPS is likely to be met by the terminal year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Government of India has also taken joint initiative to prepare Action Plans for all the States/Union Territories (UTs) for providing 24x7 Power For All (PFA) to all connected consumers by 2019 in partnership with the States/UTs. State specific documents for the State of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have been prepared. The documents in respect of other States/UTs are in various stages of preparation and will be completed by December, 2015.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Available Transfer Capability (ATC) to Southern Transmission Grid would be added with commissioning of downstream and upstream transmission lines in next few days.

**Monitoring of Mid Day Meal Scheme**

\*223. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a special committee to monitor the quality and standards of meals under the Mid Day Meal Scheme;

(b) whether the State Governments are failing to provide their matching share (75:25) for the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details of such Governments and the action taken by the Central Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. However, an elaborate monitoring mechanism exists both at the Central and the State level for smooth implementation of the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS). At the national level, an Empowered Committee headed by Hon'ble Minister and National Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee headed by Secretary, School Education and Literacy monitor Mid Day Meal Scheme on regular basis. Besides, 38 independent Monitoring Institutes have been engaged by the Ministry for monitoring of the Scheme on half-yearly basis. Further, a District Level Committee headed by senior most MP of the Lok Sabha from the district monitors the Mid Day Meal Scheme on quarterly basis. The Joint Review Mission (JRM) headed by experts also reviews implementation of the scheme in different States from time to time. There is also a Management Information System (MIS) for monitoring of the Scheme.

(b) No, Sir. All the States/UTs had released their minimum mandatory State share in the year 2014-15. Central Assistance is released to the States/UTs only after receiving information on the release of minimum mandatory State share by the States/UTs.

(c) Does not arise.

**Allocation of funds for toilets in rural areas**

†\*224. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has set target for States for construction of toilets in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government would allocate funds also for the achievements of those targets; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if not, the details of other options available with the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The Government of India has launched Swachh Bharat Mission with effect from 2.10.2014 with a goal to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2.10.2019. The programme is demand driven and no targets are set by the Central Government for the State Governments. The States draw up an Annual Implementation Plan before the beginning of each year to guide the work that they intend to take-up in that particular year.

(b) The Central Government allocate funds based on the Annual Plans of the States, their actual performance and available resources.

(c) Besides the funds provided by the Central Government under SBM(G), the States can tap other sources of funds such as 14th Finance Commission, Corporate Social Responsibility etc.

#### **Mid Day Meal Scheme in Madhya Pradesh**

†\*225. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to Madhya Pradesh under the Mid Day Meal Scheme during the last three years and the current financial year by the Central Government and the quantum of funds out of these utilized, year-wise;

(b) whether the State Government has followed the norms laid down by the Central Government while spending these funds;

(c) whether the Central Government is aware of distribution of sub-standard porridge and other food items in Government schools in that State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The details of funds allocated to and utilized by Government of Madhya Pradesh during last 3 years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The norms for incurring the expenditure under various components are indicated in the sanction order issued by this Ministry. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has reported in their State Annual Work Plan and Budget for the current year that expenditure has been incurred as per the norms of the Scheme.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) and (d) 2 complaints in 2012 and 3 complaints in 2014 relating to poor quality of meals served in schools of Madhya Pradesh were received. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that Departmental actions like lodging of FIR against service provider, deduction of payment, etc. have been taken against the defaulters.

### ***Statement***

*Details of funds allocated to Madhya Pradesh under the Mid Day Meal Scheme during the last three years and the current financial year*

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Releases	Expenditure
2012-13	79048.11	78054.38
2013-14	81863.87	86880.405
2014-15	99421.55	79567.82
2015-16	17879.15*	13252.44

\*Adhoc release

## **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

### **Coal linkage policy**

2241. SHRI S.THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that those companies with Power Purchase Agreements but without a letter of Assurance, would bid at 20 per cent above the Coal India Limited Price;

(b) whether it is also a fact that each category of companies falling within e-auction windows would be getting an initial quantity of five million tonnes of coal as soon as Government finalises its new auction based coal linkage policy;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether this would be a fair price and would be lower than import prices of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As per instructions issued recently, to make coal available for those power plants which are stressed or in short supply of coal for the reason that they do not have coal block or linkages or do not have long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), a separate quantity within the e-auction quantity has been

earmarked for power sector so that the assets created are put to use and they do not turn into NPAs. To begin with, e-auction shall be conducted separately for PPA holders (long and medium term) by offering a quantity of 5 Million Tonnes and for others (short-term PPAs/without PPA) offering a quantity of 5 Million Tonnes. In subsequent rounds of e-auction, quantities could be reviewed based on the experience of the initial round. The floor price for the e-auction window for PPA holders will be Coal India Limited notified price plus 20% premium and for others, the floor price will be Coal India Limited notified price plus 40% premium.

- (d) The price of coal shall be as per bids received in the e-auction process.

### **CSR policy in coal companies**

2242. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has impressed upon coal and lignite companies under their administrative control to bring out a new Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that coal and lignite companies spent 5 per cent of their distributable surplus on CSR activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Coal India Limited (CIL), its subsidiaries and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) follow the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines effective from 1.4.2014. These guidelines are based on Section 135(1) of Companies Act, 2013 which stipulates to spend at least 2% of the average net profit of the company for the three immediate preceding financial years. While NLC has allocated Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds as above, CIL has formulated its own policy and allocated funds based on 2% of the average net profit of the company for the three immediate preceding financial years or ₹ 2 per tonne of coal production of previous year whichever is higher.

### **Requirement of coal for power plants in Telangana**

2243. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State of Telangana requires coal for existing power plants and also for the proposed 4,000 MW NTPC thermal power plant and 6,000 MW power plant set up by GENCO in the State; and

(b) if so, what steps the Ministry has taken to provide coal to above plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Coal is supplied to existing Thermal Power Plants (TPPs)

located in the State of Telangana, from Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) and Coal India Limited (CIL) sources under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) as per quantity and quality of coal specified therein, as per extant policy of Government.

Requests for grant of Long Term linkages for proposed 4,000 MW National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) TPP and 3 TPPs of 5880 MW Capacity being setting up by Telangana State Power Generation Corporation Limited (TSGENCO) in the State have been received. However, Long Term Linkage/Letter of Assurance (LoA) have not been granted to any of the sectors since 2010 due to coal availability constraints. In view of above, NTPC has been advised to apply for allocation of coal block for proposed 4000 MW Thermal Power Plant in Telangana State under Government Dispensation route, during the next round of allotments of coal blocks.

### **Distribution of coal auction proceeds**

2244. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether States are likely to get ₹ 3 lakh crore through coal auction process; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the amount of coal auction distributed so far, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The estimated revenue which would accrue to coal bearing States from the 29 coal mines auctioned so far during the life of mine/lease period is ₹ 1,93,512 crores. Further an estimated amount of ₹ 1,41,854 crores would accrue to coal bearing States from the allotment of 38 coal mines to Central and State PSUs over the life of mines/lease period.

State-wise details of estimated revenue which would accrue to coal bearing states from the 29 auctioned and 38 allotted coal mines during the life of mine/lease period is given below:

Sl. No.	State	Estimated Revenue during the life of mine/lease period (₹ in crores)		
		Auction	Allotment	Total
1.	Chhattisgarh	51596	59396	1,10,992
2.	Jharkhand	49272	60552	1,09,824
3.	Madhya Pradesh	42811	0	42,811
4.	Maharashtra	2738	2813	5,551
5.	Odisha	33741	11888	45,629
6.	West Bengal	13354	5958	19,312
7.	Telangana	0	1247	1,247
GRAND TOTAL		1,93,512	1,41,854	3,35,366

Further, the proceeds from upfront amount transferred to the Coal Bearing States till June, 2015 are as below:

Sl.No.	State	Amount (in ₹)
1.	Jharkhand	62,55,00,000
2.	West Bengal	71,69,00,000
3.	Chhattisgarh	33,08,00,000
4.	Maharashtra	3,37,00,000
5.	Madhya Pradesh	59,49,00,000
6.	Odisha	12,52,00,000
TOTAL		2,42,70,00,000

#### **Modernisation of coal mines**

2245. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place any action plan for modernization of coal mines of the Western Coalfields Ltd. located in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) An Action Plan has been drawn for mechanisation and modernization of coal mines of Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) keeping in view the envisaged enhancement in production from the current level of about 41 million tonnes achieved in 2014-15 to about 60 million tonnes in 2019-20. The action plan covers deployment of continuous miner technology in seven mines including three operating mines besides the already existing continuous miner at Tandsi colliery; adoption power supported longwall technology in three new mines; introduction of man riding systems in few more mines in addition to the existing nine mines to reduce travel time of workers; introduction of additional Universal Drilling Machines (UDM) for face drilling and for roof support etc. For opencast mines in addition to the existing shovel-dumper systems it is also envisaged to introduce surface miner technology in one the identified large capacity mines namely Penganga opencast project (OCP).

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) and (b) above.

**Agreement with GIDC for Gare Palma Sector-III coal block**

2246. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of coal block allocated to the State of Goa;
- (b) whether there was any agreement entered into by the Goa Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) with respect to Gare Palma Sector-III coal block;
- (c) what was the nature of the agreement; and
- (d) the details of legal consequences of the Supreme Court's decision in the matter of Goa coal block?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Gare Palma Sector-III coal block was earlier allotted to GIDC. However the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment 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 including Gare Palma Sector-III coal block (*i.e.* except Tasra coal block allocated to Steel Authority of India Ltd. and Pakri Barwadih coal block allocated to National Thermal Power Corporation and 12 coal blocks allocated for Ultra Mega Power Projects).

Gare Palma Sector-III coal has now been allotted to Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co. Ltd. under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) and (d) Do not arise in view of reply given at (b) above.

**Welfare Scheme for SC/ST employees**

†2247. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any welfare scheme for SC/ST employees working under the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has considered to regularize casual workers working in the Ministry; and
- (d) the number of employees regularized during the last two years?

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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) Ministry of Coal has no separate welfare scheme for SC/ST employees working under the Ministry. However, this Ministry follows the Government schemes as per guidelines of Nodal Ministries concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

**Establishing a Coal Gasification project and Ammonium Nitrate Complex at Talcher**

2248. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited has signed an MoU with three other Central PSU to establish Coal Gasification project and Ammonium Nitrate Complex at the site of Talcher fertiliser plant lying defunct in Odisha and if so, the details of the MOU;

(b) if so, the date of registration of the new company with the Registrar of Companies and further progress made by the new company to set up this complex; and

(c) the name of the coal blocks allocated to the project and if no allotment has been made the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed amongst Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL), Rashtriya Chemical Fertilizer (RCF), Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Coal India Ltd. (CIL) on 5th September 2013 for setting up of a Surface-Coal-Gasification based Urea, Ammonium Nitrate and Chemicals complex at the site of Talcher unit of FCIL through forming two Joint Venture companies. However it is now proposed to form one Joint Venture company, subject to establishing to technical and financial viability through the preparation of a Detailed Feasibility Report (DPR). The proposed Joint Venture (JV) company is yet to be registered.

(c) Ministry of Coal has agreed to allot a coal block to the proposed Joint Venture company on formation of the same and finalization of Techno-economic Feasibility Report (TEFR).

**Drinking water and sanitation projects of States**

2249. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) the details of projects submitted by various State Governments including West Bengal and Maharashtra regarding drinking water and sanitation during the last few months;

(b) the details of projects approved, not approved and still under consideration along with the reasons for their rejection and delay; and

(c) the details of funds released for the purpose, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), drinking water schemes/projects prepared by the States do not come to the Central Government for approval. The States have a State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) which approves the rural drinking water supply projects to be taken up in the State. The Ministry is also represented by an area officer in the committee to see that the schemes are taken up as per the Annual Action Plan of the State.

However, State Governments had submitted various proposals for external funding for examination and recommendation to Ministry of Finance. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Under rural sanitation programme, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)], projects are sanctioned district-wise. Currently 636 district sanitation projects including 19 in West Bengal and 34 in Maharashtra are under implementation. During the current year 2015-16, 8 District Projects have been received and sanctioned including one from Maharashtra. The details of State/UT-wise district projects sanctioned are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) This Ministry does not release scheme/project wise funds to the States/UTs under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). State/UT-wise Central share released under the SBM (G), during current year is given in the Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*List of project proposals submitted by States for external funding received in the Ministry*

Sl. No.	State	Project	Year (Received/Start)	Status
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Multi Village Rural Water Supply Scheme (MVRWSS)	Initial proposal received in 2014. Revised proposal received in June 2015.	The project has been recommended to DEA for standalone JICA funding.
2.	Uttarakhand	Follow-on project of URWSSP	2014	The Ministry has recommended the project for WB funding. Discussion between DEA and World Bank is going on.
3.	Punjab	Punjab Rural Water & Sanitation Improvement Project	2014	Project became effective since 19.06.15.
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3 Nos. of Augmentation Schemes	2014	The matter is under consideration/examination in the Ministry.
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	71 Rural Admin. HQ with Drinking Water and Drainage	2014	Under examination in MDWS.

***Statement-II***

*State/UT-wise number of Total project sanctioned and project sanctioned during 2015-16 (Up to 6th August 2015) under SBM(G)*

Sl. No.	State Name	Total project sanctioned	Projects sanctioned during 2015-16 (Upto 6th August, 2015)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	0



1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	27	1
4.	Bihar	38	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	27	0
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0
7.	Goa	2	0
8.	Gujarat	26	1
9.	Haryana	21	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	0
12.	Jharkhand	24	0
13.	Karnataka	30	1
14.	Kerala	14	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	50	0
16.	Maharashtra	34	1
17.	Manipur	9	0
18.	Meghalaya	7	0
19.	Mizoram	8	0
20.	Nagaland	11	0
21.	Odisha	30	0
22.	Puducherry	2	1
23.	Punjab	20	0
24.	Rajasthan	33	1
25.	Sikkim	4	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	31	2
27.	Telangana	9	0
28.	Tripura	8	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	75	0
30.	Uttarakhand	13	0
31.	West Bengal	19	0
TOTAL		636	8

***Statement-III***

*State/UT-wise Central share released during the current year  
2015-16 under SBM(G)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Status/UT	Central share released 2015-16 (Up to 6th August, 2015)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	101.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.20
3.	Assam	187.67
4.	Bihar	261.16
5.	Chhattisgarh	43.02
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
7.	Goa	1.05
8.	Gujarat	134.52
9.	Haryana	29.53
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4.37
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.05
12.	Jharkhand	44.78
13.	Karnataka	200.61
14.	Kerala	8.50
15.	Madhya Pradesh	220.28
16.	Maharashtra	280.83
17.	Manipur	8.19
18.	Meghalaya	22.47
19.	Mizoram	3.32
20.	Nagaland	10.83
21.	Odisha	7.11
22.	Puducherry	0.00
23.	Punjab	9.15
24.	Rajasthan	168.97

1	2	3
25.	Sikkim	1.93
26.	Tamil Nadu	34.91
27.	Telangana	128.39
28.	Tripura	15.39
29.	Uttar Pradesh	533.45
30.	Uttarakhand	53.38
31.	West Bengal	226.50
GRAND TOTAL		2758.00

### Availability of safe drinking water

†2250. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

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

(a) the details of steps being taken by Government for ensuring availability of safe drinking water in the whole country;

(b) the details of provisions made therefor;

(c) the details of current position of the States in providing safe drinking water to the people there; and

(d) by when all the people of the country would be getting safe drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), this Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to rural population. Further, to increase the availability of drinking water, the Ministry has suggested to adopt water conservation measures like roof top rainwater harvesting, erecting sustainability structures for water conservation etc. Moreover, States have been advised to take use of Hydro Geomorphological Maps (HGM) for accurately locating new drinking water sources in the field. The States have been asked to go for surface water as a source while planning new rural drinking water supply schemes in order to avoid slippages and ensure sustainability of supply.

(c) Ministry maintains data regarding coverage of rural population with drinking water supply in terms of habitations. Details of current position of the States/UTs in providing safe drinking water to the people as per information entered by them on online Integrated Monitoring Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Government of India has made a Strategic Plan for providing drinking water supply in rural areas of the Country for the period 2011-2022, covering the two Five Year Plan periods. The interim goal till 2017, *i.e.* by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan period, is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply and 35% of rural households with household tap connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply and with 80% having household tap connections.

***Statement***

*Status of safe drinking water rural habitations-wise as on 05.08.2015*

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Habitation	Fully Covered Habitation getting > 40 Litres per capita per day safe Water	Partially Covered Habitation getting < 40 Litres per capita per day	Quality Affected Habitation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48206	29478	18145	583
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7730	2559	5089	82
4.	Assam	89910	50457	30477	8976
5.	Bihar	110140	59937	46684	3519
6.	Chandigarh	18	0	18	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	73848	68058	3950	1840
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
9.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Goa	347	345	2	0
12.	Gujarat	34846	34821	4	21
13.	Haryana	7958	7583	362	13
14.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	40735	12869	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15798	8535	7257	6
16.	Jharkhand	119667	116248	3386	33
17.	Karnataka	59945	25485	32095	2365
18.	Kerala	11883	2450	8682	751
19.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	127552	126595	387	570
21.	Maharashtra	100639	89573	10468	598
22.	Manipur	2870	2136	734	0
23.	Meghalaya	10487	1381	9075	31
24.	Mizoram	760	318	442	0
25.	Nagaland	1530	566	898	66
26.	Odisha	157158	92611	59693	4854
27.	Puducherry	266	151	115	0
28.	Punjab	15395	11299	2249	1847
29.	Rajasthan	121683	67384	32098	22201
30.	Sikkim	2084	658	1426	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	100018	89496	10170	352
32.	Telangana	24802	13825	9665	1312
33.	Tripura	8723	3748	507	4468
34.	Uttar Pradesh	260801	259260	1123	418
35.	Uttarakhand	39309	21383	17899	27
36.	West Bengal	104826	46569	46829	11428
TOTAL		1713303	1273968	372974	66361

**Funds for construction of toilets**

2251. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of families do not have toilets and proper sanitation facilities in the country;

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

(c) the details of steps being taken by Government for construction of toilets and providing proper sanitation facilities;

(d) whether the funds allocated for construction of toilets and providing proper sanitation facilities is sufficient to meet the challenges on specified time in the country; and

(e) the percentage of targets achieved so far and by when Government is likely to meet the target of 100 per cent toilets and proper sanitation facilities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of rural households without toilets as reported by the States on the Online Monitoring System, State/UT-wise as on 6-8-2015 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019. Under this programme, the provision of incentive for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) has been raised from ₹ 10000 to ₹ 12000 for all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households). Further, partial funding of incentive from Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme (MGNREGS) has been stopped, since that was leading to in-efficiency in implementation. In the new programme, emphasis is laid on behaviour change and community participation. Partnerships with various stakeholders working on rural sanitation including multilateral organisations, Civil Society Organisations, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Institutions etc. is also being promoted.

(d) Additional funds have been sought in the supplementary demand.

(e) As on 6.8.2015, 46.01% rural households have toilet as reported by the States on Online Monitoring System maintained by the Ministry. The SBM-G has a goal to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019.

**Statement***State/UT-wise rural households without toilet as on 6.8.2015*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Rural households without toilet as on 6-8-2015
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21104
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4562842
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	73912
4.	Assam	2940004
5.	Bihar	16430258
6.	Chhattisgarh	2538175
7.	Goa	73224
8.	Gujarat	2751304
9.	Haryana	518206
10.	Himachal Pradesh	122171
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1183904
12.	Jharkhand	3491075
13.	Karnataka	4075982
14.	Kerala	197841
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7880175
16.	Maharashtra	5278535
17.	Manipur	133188
18.	Meghalaya	117743
19.	Mizoram	25009
20.	Nagaland	103450
21.	Odisha	7619226
22.	Puducherry	45403
23.	Punjab	775544
24.	Rajasthan	7099772
25.	Sikkim	2704
26.	Tamil Nadu	4540419

1	2	3
27.	Telangana	2977757
28.	Tripura	268721
29.	Uttar Pradesh	17070037
30.	Uttarakhand	343938
31.	West Bengal	4771162
TOTAL		98032785

### **Availability of safe drinking water**

2252. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the availability of hazardous chemical contents in underground water which is being used for drinking purposes throughout the country despite being unfit, thereby adversely affecting human health;

(b) whether Government has conducted any scientific study in this matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the remedial steps taken/being contemplated by Government, in coordination with various State Governments, in this regard; and

(e) the fresh steps being taken by Government to ensure availability of safe drinking water to the citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) As reported by States and UTs into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, there are 66,761 water quality affected habitations in the rural areas of the country wherein one or more drinking water sources are contaminated and these habitations are yet to be provided with safe drinking water as on 1/4/2015. State-wise number of water quality affected habitations reported by States is at Statement. Out of these, 12,727 are fluoride affected habitations and 1800 are arsenic affected habitations, those chemicals with prolonged consumption of drinking water may be detrimental to human health. Further, heavy/toxic metals like uranium, cadmium, lead, etc. are also reported by States like Punjab. Every year, all the States conduct water quality monitoring and update their habitation status into the online IMIS.



(d) and (e) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India assists the State department/board dealing with rural drinking water supply technically and financially through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, upto 67% of funds released to States could be utilized for coverage or tackling water quality problems. Further, 5% funds are earmarked to those States having water quality problems especially fluoride and arsenic and those suffering with problems of Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. All States have been advised to go in for surface water based piped water supply schemes for providing safe drinking water with priority to cover fluoride and arsenic affected habitations. Since large piped water supply schemes take a gestation period of even upto 3-5 years, as a short term immediate solution, States have been advised to commission community water purification plants especially in fluoride, arsenic and heavy/toxic metal affected habitations so that at least 8-10 litres per capita per day of safe water is made available for drinking and cooking purposes.

#### ***Statement***

*State-wise number of water quality affected habitations reported by States into the online Integrated Management Information System as on 1/4/2015*

Sl. No.	State	Contamination-wise Number of Habitations					
		Total	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	593	402	0	18	164	9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	82	0	0	82	0	0
4.	Assam	8977	112	290	8575	0	0
5.	Bihar	3519	498	66	2955	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1841	78	0	1742	21	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	21	6	0	0	2	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Haryana	13	10	0	1	2	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	1	0	5	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	33	10	0	23	0	0
16.	Karnataka	2365	1225	9	366	201	564
17.	Kerala	751	95	0	508	108	40
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	653	405	0	221	27	0
20.	Maharashtra	609	191	0	62	162	194
21.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	31	0	0	31	0	0
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	66	0	0	59	0	7
25.	Odisha	4979	252	0	4134	586	7
26.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Punjab	1850	257	178	1225	18	172
28.	Rajasthan	22254	7056	0	14	13814	1370
29.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	352	0	0	301	50	1
31.	Telangana	1342	967	0	45	192	138
32.	Tripura	4550	0	0	4550	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	418	145	39	29	203	2
34.	Uttarakhand	27	2	0	22	0	3
35.	West Bengal	11429	1015	1218	9128	67	1
TOTAL		66761	12727	1800	34096	15617	2521

**Swachh Bharat Mission**

2253. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Swachh Bharat Mission should run in campaign mode and must be sustainable;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a realization that the desired results could not be achieved by Government alone;

(c) whether Government is considering to rope in corporates, NGOs and other stakeholders for the success of the ambitious scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) launched by the Government on 2.10.2014 is being implemented with focus on community processes and involvement of various stakeholders. Due to this, there was a 446% increase in construction of toilets after the launch of SBM-G in 2014-15 and the results achieved exceeded the expected outcomes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has issued guidelines to facilitate the utilization of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds in rural sanitation activities. States can use these guidelines as a base to develop their own procedure to attract/receive and utilize CSR funds. Swachh Bharat Kosh Trust has also been established under the Ministry of Finance. The contribution to Swachh Bharat Kosh by the companies has been covered under CSR under the Companies Act.

As per Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) Guidelines, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) have an important role in the implementation of SBM (G) in the rural areas, especially for activities such as Information, Education and Communication (IEC), triggering behavioural change, capacity building, etc.

**Swachh Bharat Mission in naxal affected areas**

†2254. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to intensify the Swachh Bharat Mission even in naxal affected areas of the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government is still considering to take any step in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is being implemented in 636 districts, including 78 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism with a goal to accelerate rural sanitation coverage and achieving freedom from open defecation.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Allocation of funds under SBM**

2255. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated/released to various States and Union Territories under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) so far, after the Mission was launched;

(b) the number of toilets constructed under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in rural areas during the last three years and the current year, State and UT-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to invite Public Private Partnership (PPP) in sanitation sector in rural areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Since Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is a demand-driven scheme, no State/UT-wise allocation is made. However, State/UT-wise Central share released since the launch of SBM (G) *i.e.* 2.10.2014 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) State and UT-wise, the number of toilets constructed under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in rural areas during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has issued guidelines to facilitate the utilization of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds in rural sanitation activities. States can use these guidelines as a base to develop their own procedure to attract/receive and utilize CSR funds. Swachh Bharat Kosh has been set

up under the Ministry of Finance to attract contributions from corporates and other entities towards achievement of Swachh Bharat. The contribution to Swachh Bharat Kosh by the companies has also been covered under CSR under the Companies Act.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise Central share released from 2.10.2014 to 6.8.2015*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central share released from 2.10.2014 to 6.8.2015
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	159.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.58
3.	Assam	373.46
4.	Bihar	261.16
5.	Chhattisgarh	53.53
6.	D & N Haveli	0.00
7.	Goa	1.05
8.	Gujarat	165.89
9.	Haryana	35.46
10.	Himachal Pradesh	82.14
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	70.08
12.	Jharkhand	67.83
13.	Karnataka	420.30
14.	Kerala	42.47
15.	Madhya Pradesh	220.28
16.	Maharashtra	432.13
17.	Manipur	17.37
18.	Meghalaya	22.47
19.	Mizoram	3.32
20.	Nagaland	10.83
21.	Odisha	72.94
22.	Puducherry	2.00

1	2	3
23.	Punjab	9.15
24.	Rajasthan	382.78
25.	Sikkim	5.82
26.	Tamil Nadu	240.03
27.	Telangana	176.64
28.	Tripura	66.04
29.	Uttar Pradesh	771.44
30.	Uttarakhand	79.64
31.	West Bengal	468.20
TOTAL		4759.97

***Statement-II***

*State/UT-wise Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under NBA/SBM(G) during last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	States/UT	Individual household latrines constructed			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Upto 6.08.2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195102	138721	216473	69696
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5760	14433	12836	1684
3.	Assam	273240	160602	150688	113423
4.	Bihar	796699	161646	164710	59781
5.	Chhattisgarh	52045	67457	39858	31910
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0		
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	171977	155268	333817	78713
9.	Haryana	62949	116426	109740	21549
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5183	9170	61159	21579
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	71900	70884	11179	5608
12.	Jharkhand	48500	76818	99266	32323

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Karnataka	296429	505697	780608	125887
14.	Kerala	5674	39601	34141	5250
15.	Madhya Pradesh	558189	515583	526534	121996
16.	Maharashtra	189306	559042	495412	135575
17.	Manipur	43917	35442	28260	13656
18.	Meghalaya	14406	29012	42002	7928
19.	Mizoram	4967	4524	534	0
20.	Nagaland	22149	20102	0	8495
21.	Odisha	118318	33759	132463	198047
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	57421	3912	9908	3107
24.	Rajasthan	252800	266197	653274	350364
25.	Sikkim	0	3443	3562	1059
26.	Tamil Nadu	324216	313402	375116	35487
27.	Telangana	189177	180682	132055	44919
28.	Tripura	7035	6077	25475	5910
29.	Uttar Pradesh	134873	789092	511818	223786
30.	Uttarakhand	97815	91084	57500	16975
31.	West Bengal	559115	608218	845468	551266
TOTAL		4559162	4976294	5853856	2285973

#### Allocation of funds under NRDWP

†2256. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned for the States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme during the year 2015-16, State-wise;

(b) whether the sanctioned amount has been provided to the States, so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(d) by when the total amount is likely to be provided to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The State-wise details of funds sanctioned for the States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme during the year 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d) All the States have been provided funds as per the pre-approved criteria for allocation of funds. The details of the funds provided are at Statement above.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of Allocation of funds under NRDWP during the year 2015-16.*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Allocation	Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91.85	91.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.14	40.14
3.	Assam	141.97	141.97
4.	Bihar	132.59	132.59
5.	Chhattisgarh	45.38	45.38
6.	Goa	1.66	1.66
7.	Gujarat	119.68	119.68
8.	Haryana	40.16	40.16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	45.45	45.45
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	153.92	153.92
11.	Jharkhand	60.59	60.59
12.	Karnataka	153.41	153.41
13.	Kerala	39.21	39.21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	135.44	135.44
15.	Maharashtra	231.67	231.67
16.	Manipur	16.67	16.67
17.	Meghalaya	21.66	21.66
18.	Mizoram	11.59	11.59
19.	Nagaland	14.29	14.29
20.	Odisha	71.76	71.76



Sl. No.	Name of States	Allocation	Released
21.	Punjab	27.33	27.33
22.	Rajasthan	252.60	252.60
23.	Sikkim	4.81	4.81
24.	Tamil Nadu	86.97	86.97
25.	Telangana	62.02	62.02
26.	Tripura	16.38	16.38
27.	Uttar Pradesh	242.60	242.60
28.	Uttarakhand	48.95	48.95
29.	West Bengal	104.31	104.31
TOTAL		2415.06	2415.06

#### Sources of drinking water in rural areas

†2257. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the main sources of drinking water in rural areas;
- (b) whether it is a fact that shortage of drinking water in rural areas is due to decreasing level of ground water there;
- (c) if so, the measures being taken by Government; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The main source of drinking water in rural areas is ground water which is delivered through various delivery mechanisms *viz.* hand pumps, piped water supply.

(b) As most of the rural drinking water supply schemes are groundwater based, decrease in groundwater is one of the reasons for shortage of drinking water in rural areas.

(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. States have been delegated with the powers to plan, select and implement the rural

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

water supply schemes in the habitations either through ground water based water supply schemes or through schemes using surface water bodies. States in the Annual Action Plan meetings have been urged to take up new rural drinking water schemes based on surface water to avoid the problem of slippages and contamination and to reduce the use of ground water. During the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 2415.06 Crore has been released to States/UTs for providing safe drinking water to rural areas of the country.

### **Shortage of clean drinking water in Gujarat**

2258. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about shortage of clean drinking water in the State of Gujarat inspite of big rivers like, Sabarmati, Narmada, Tapi, etc.; and

(b) what actions are taken by the Ministry to help the people of the State and provide clean drinking water, which is primary requirement for human being?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The State of Gujarat has made all round efforts to establish State-wide Drinking Water Supply Grid to fulfill the requirement of parched and water scarce areas of the State. In its endeavor to provide safe, secure and adequate drinking water, the State has covered almost all the 34,000 habitations of the State. However, some habitations are re-emerged every year as “slipped back” habitations due to geo-hydrological or technical reasons and Water Supply Department of the State covers these habitations on priority basis every year. The Government of India helps the State by extending its budgetary support and technical knowhow through different interactions and workshops.

### **Institutes of teacher education**

2259. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutes of teacher education in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether all these institutes have taken up the Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching; and

(c) how far these efforts would help in solving the problem of trained teachers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There are 1623 Government and 17216 private recognized Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs) in the country as on 31.05.2015. The State-wise list of TEIs is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Central Government has launched the Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT) in December, 2014. The PMMMNMTT envisages to address comprehensively all issues related to teachers, teaching, teacher preparation, professional development, curriculum design, research in pedagogy and developing effective pedagogy. The Mission has long term goals of building a strong professional cadre of teachers by setting performance standards and creating top class institutional facilities for innovative teaching and professional development of teachers. Schools of Educations, Centres for Excellence in Science and Mathematics Education, Teaching Learning Centres and Faculty Development Centres under PMMMNMTT will focus and meet the professional needs of teacher education in the School Education sector. Besides, centrally sponsored scheme of Teacher Education as a sub-mission of PMMMNMTT provides financial assistance to States/UTs for development of Government TEIs for preparation and training of school teachers such as District Institutes for Education and Training (DIETs), Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) and Colleges Teacher Education (CTEs) etc.

**Statement**

*Details of Institutions Recognised 2015*

Name of State	Total Institutions	
	Government	Private
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	8	9
Assam	42	52
Bihar	85	229
Jharkhand	22	116
Manipur	13	9
Meghalaya	13	5
Mizoram	7	0
Nagaland	5	8
Odisha	110	5

1	2	3
Sikkim	4	4
Tripura	11	4
West Bengal	73	617
Madhya Pradesh	108	1279
Maharashtra	156	1782
Gujarat	251	637
Chhattisgarh	66	214
Goa	1	7
Daman and Diu	0	3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1
Chandigarh	8	7
Delhi	21	108
Haryana	21	898
Himachal Pradesh	20	118
Punjab	28	462
Rajasthan	43	1157
Uttar Pradesh	82	4044
Uttarakhand	38	126
Andhra Pradesh	105	1735
Karnataka	96	1425
Tamil Nadu	119	1629
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	0
Lakshadweep	0	1
Puducherry	2	98
Kerala	61	427
TOTAL	1623	17216

### **Progress of Swachh Bharat Swachh-Vidyalaya campaign**

2260. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the progress of Swachh Bharat Swachh-Vidyalaya campaign;

(b) if so, the details of current status of construction of toilets in all the schools across various States;

(c) whether toilets are being constructed by States, PSUs as well as some private sector entities and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the specific initiatives being taken by Government to remove bottlenecks and achieve targets within the stipulated time frame in the implementation of the vision of the campaign?

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

(b) As on date 03.08.2015, 3.64 lakh toilets have been constructed.

(c) Yes, Sir. States and Union Territories, Public Sector Undertakings from 15 Central Ministries and more than 10 private sector entities are involved in construction of toilets in schools.

(d) The Ministry has taken various steps to facilitate the construction of toilets within the time frame. Funds were made available to States/UTs under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan for taking up the programmes. The progress is monitored on a continuous basis at the national level. Meetings and video conferences have been held with State Chief Secretaries, Education Secretaries, State Project Directors of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and also with Central Ministries and Central PSUs. In addition to this, about 310 central observers were deputed to visit districts to review the progress of the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative.

### **Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas**

2261. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to establish more Kendriya Vidyalayas in different States particularly in Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Proposals for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India or State Governments/Union Territories Administrations or Organization of employees belonging to the eligible categories thereby committing

resources for setting up a new KV and are subject to availability of resources with the Central Government. The Government of India had conveyed sanction for setting up of 54 new KVs in the country on 04.03.2014. Out of these, 27 KVs have been made functional on fulfillment of the prescribed norms of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) including one at Janjgir Champa in the State of Chhattisgarh. The remaining 27 KVs which are yet to be made functional include 06 in the State of Odisha and 01 in the State of Chhattisgarh, the details of which are as under:-

State	Location of KV/Districts
Odisha	Balasore, Distt. Balasore
	Angul, Distt. Angul
	Vyasnagar, Distt. Jajpur
	Hinjilicut, Distt. Ganjam
	Sambalpur No. 2, Distt. Sambalpur
	Dharamgarh, Distt. Kalahandi
Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur, Distt. Narayanpur

Many of these 27 KVs have remained non-functional mainly due to non-transfer of land by the sponsoring authority in favour of KVS.

### **PISA report on Tamil Nadu**

2262. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, according to a report of PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment), the State of Tamil Nadu ranked 72 out of 74 participants;

(b) the reasons for such a poor state of school education in the State; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) India participated in PISA 2009 only through schools in 2 States, *i.e.*, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh and 73rd rank was assigned by the PISA, 2009 Index. The reasons for poor performance were analyzed and it was observed that the nature of questions/items asked in the PISA tests are content free and mostly application-based requiring in information on international names, brands, trademarks, products, etc., with which Indian students, especially students from rural areas, are unfamiliar. Education, being a subject in the Concurrent List

of the Constitution and the majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for the respective State/Union Territory Governments to take appropriate measures to improve the performance of their schools.

### **Consultations for NEP**

2263. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to hold consultations involving a wide spectrum of stakeholders including State Governments, eminent educationists, cultural groups and religious minorities, etc. before formulating the new National Education Policy (NEP);

(b) if so, the details of the mechanism for consultation; and

(c) whether Government would take appropriate steps to allay the fears of the religious minorities of the country, especially the Christian community who run more than fifty thousand educational institutions throughout the country and have a commendable record in the educational field, regarding the new NEP?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Government has initiated the consultation process of formulating a New Education Policy to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge. A multiple level consultative process involving all stakeholders from all sections of the society, such as, educationists, teachers, and students across all levels is being undertaken. A High Level meeting was taken by the Union Minister for Human Resource Development on 14.02.2015 with various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India including Ministries of Minority Affairs, Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs to discuss the consultative process for formulating the New Education Policy and invite suggestions of other Ministries and Departments to devise curriculum from their perspective. A consultation meeting was also held on 21.3.2015 under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister of Human Resource Development with the State Education Ministers and State Education Secretaries mainly focusing on the grass root consultative process ranging from village and moving upwards to the Block, District and State levels. Presently, the State Governments have initiated action for conducting the grassroots level consultations in which all stakeholders are participating. A multi stakeholder New Education Policy Task Force (NEPTF), at the national level has been set up, comprising of the senior officials of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, representatives of various

Ministries/Departments of the Government of India including Ministries of Minority Affairs, Social Justice and Empowerment and Tribal Affairs and other regulators and autonomous bodies. The Task Force will periodically monitor the progress of the consultation process and submit the report through Secretary (School Education and Literacy) and Secretary (Higher Education) to the Minister for Human Resource Development.

Out of the 33 identified themes, some of the themes both in School and Higher Education i.e. 'Enabling Inclusive Education—education of Girls, SCs, STs, Minorities and children with special needs' and 'Bridging gender and social gaps'; on which suggestions have been invited and thematic discussions are being held has focus also on minorities. The main objective of this consultation process is to ensure that an inclusive, participatory and holistic approach is undertaken, which takes into consideration expert opinions, field experiences, empirical research, stakeholder feedback, as well as lessons learned from best practices. A year-long consultation with bottom up citizen-centric participatory approach has been put in place for formulation of the New Education Policy.

#### **Graft and poor quality in MDMS**

2264. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that graft and poor quality are plaguing the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS);
- (b) the present status of the scheme in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;
- (c) whether it is a fact that several tests of food samples carried out have failed to meet the standards; and
- (d) the details of steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) A total of 233 complaints were received during last three years and current year, out of which 97 pertained to poor quality and 55 to irregularities.

(b) The Mid Day Meal Scheme is being implemented in both the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and 3124672 children in Andhra Pradesh and 2014395 children in Telangana availed the benefit of Scheme in the year 2014.

(c) and (d) The Government of NCT Delhi has reported that between 2010 to 2014, 89% of the food samples did not meet the nutritional and calorific values. The



Government of Delhi has taken action in the form of proportionate deduction from the payment due to service providers towards cooking costs, where samples did not meet the norms. The Government of NCT Delhi has also terminated contracts in case of four service providers on account of failing on microbiological parameters on sample testing.

The Government of India has issued updated guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene in school level kitchens to all the States/UTs on 13th February, 2015. The Central Government has also taken following steps to ensure quality food under Mid Day Meal Scheme:

- (i) Training for cook-cum-helpers on safety, quality and hygiene aspects.
- (ii) Instruction to schools to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of mid day meals.
- (iii) Tasting of meals by 2-3 adult members including at least one teacher before serving to children.
- (iv) System of testing of food samples by accredited laboratories.
- (v) Construction of kitchen-cum-stores for safe storage and preparation of meals in a hygienic environment.
- (vi) Engagement of cook-cum-helpers.
- (vii) Periodic upward revision of cooking cost.

#### **Rise in fake educational certificates**

2265. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the rise in cases of fake educational qualifications among people, especially teachers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what are the steps taken by Government to address this particular issue; and
- (d) whether the existing law in place is sufficient to deter the practice of issuing and receiving fake degrees?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Since universities are autonomous entities, created by both Central and State Governments, such data is not centrally maintained. It is not possible therefore to state whether there has been any increase in such cases or not.

(c) and (d) Each year the University Grants Commission (UGC) publishes a 'Public Notice' containing a list of fake universities and self-styled unrecognized institutions for awareness of general public and students on its website [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in). The Ministry of Human Resource Development has requested the Chief Secretaries of State Governments where these fake universities/institutions are situated, to investigate the matter and register complaints with the police. The UGC too has written to all the Chief Secretaries, Home Secretaries and Education Secretaries of all States/Union Territories to initiate a drive against institutions offering degrees without approval of the statutory authorities.

The Ministry is in the process of consideration of the National Academic Depository Bill, 2015, which envisages online storage, verification and authentication of academic awards by the depository.

### **Fee structure in private professional institutions**

2266. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to bring in a strong legislation to control the fee structure in private professional institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No Sir. The fixation of fee for Private Professional Institutions is regulated by the State Government based on the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of TMA Pai Foundation and subsequent judgments until National Level Fee Fixation Committee gives its recommendations.

Based on the above judgment, AICTE had constituted a Fee Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Srikrishna (former Judge of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India) on 07.05.2014. The final report of the Committee is still awaited.

### **Seats for research/Ph.D**

2267. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken/is taking initiatives to reserve some part of the seats in private and Government colleges for scholarship for research/Ph.D in each stream, if that particular stream is available in that college/university; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it is implementing twelve scholarship and fellowship schemes for research/Ph.D. in Basic Sciences, Social Sciences, Arts and Humanities. A list of these schemes is available at [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in). Awards under these schemes are made as per the approved number of slots and not stream-wise for each college. Selection and award by the UGC, under these schemes, precedes the joining of the candidate in a University/College. A fellowship/scholarship awardee has to commence his research/Ph.D. work in a University/College, in accordance with schematic norms, to avail the grants released under these schemes.

### **NCERT books for school education**

†2268. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the NCERT books are the best for school education;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that most of the private schools recommend books by private publishers instead of the NCERT books;
- (c) whether there is no uniform curriculum and books throughout the country and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government would consider enforcing uniform curriculum and books throughout the country and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is the apex academic organisation for school education. The NCERT has developed textbooks and other supplementary material for all subjects at all stages of school education in consonance with the principles of National Curriculum Framework, 2005. The NCERT's textbooks are developed by following a very rigorous procedure. The textbooks developed by the NCERT are widely acclaimed and accepted. State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs) and State Education Boards either adopt or adapt NCERT's model syllabi and textbooks or develop their own syllabi and textbooks based on NCF.

(b) The syllabus prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) recommends the textbooks published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for Classes IX-XII. For State schools, the respective SCERTs and State Education Boards recommend text books.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Education, being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, and the majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for the respective State/Union Territory Governments to develop curriculum and prescribe the textbooks for their schools. There is no proposal to enforce uniform curriculum and books throughout the country.

### **Grants to Madhya Pradesh under RTE**

2269. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the grants sanctioned and released to Madhya Pradesh during the last three years to meet the target of education to all under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act;

(b) the reasons for delay in reimbursement of the remaining amount; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to help the State in achieving the 30:1 ratio of students and teacher as per RTE Act?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Outlay approved and Central share released to State Government of Madhya Pradesh under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the last three years, in accordance with the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 are as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Outlay approved (Central share only)	Grant released
2012-13	243417.10	135343.30
2013-14	206203.05	200408.56
2014-15	253749.289	149094.91

The first installment of Central share is released in the beginning of the financial year and release of subsequent installments is based on the utilization of funds and receipt of audited statement etc.

During the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 299411.78 lakh has been approved for the State of Madhya Pradesh under SSA out of which an ad-hoc grant of ₹ 62928.25 lakh has been released.

(c) During the year 2013-14, the Student-Teacher Ratio in the State Government of Madhya Pradesh at primary level was 24:1 and at upper primary level it was 20:1. Number of teacher posts sanctioned by the Central Government to the State

Government of Madhya Pradesh under SSA, at primary and upper primary level is 93,802 and 85,126 against which 76,412 and 67,960 teacher posts have been filled up respectively, till 31.03.2015.

### **Learning level of primary schools**

2270. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, despite high enrolments in primary schools of our country, the level of learning is not up to the mark;

(b) if so, whether Government has any report on that and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts National Achievement Surveys (NAS) at periodic intervals to assess the learning levels of children in classes III, V and VIII. Three rounds of NAS have been conducted so far. These reveal that the learning outcomes have improved in various subjects.

The Central Government, through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), provides assistance to State Governments/UTs to provide quality education to elementary school children through requisite institutional, infrastructural and academic interventions.

The other interventions for improving quality of education in schools under SSA include, *inter-alia*, additional teachers to improve pupil-teacher ratios, regular annual-in-service teacher training to all teachers to update their skills and knowledge, free textbooks to children, two sets of uniforms to all girls, SC/ST and BPL boys, support for Computer Aided Learning at upper primary level and regular academic support through Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres. The Central Government has launched the 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat', a sub-programme under SSA with a focus for an early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early mathematics programme and focussed programme at upper primary level for mathematics and science teaching learning.

### **Experts on Gandhian studies in China**

2271. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Centre in China is unable to find experts on Gandhian studies and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government is scouting for such experts within and outside China; and

(c) if so, since when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to establish a Centre for Gandhian and Indian Studies has been signed very recently *i.e.* in May, 2015 only between Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), Ministry of External Affairs and Fudan University, Shanghai during the visit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to China. As per the MoU, specific tasks of the Centre, *inter-alia*, include:

- (i) to institutionalize teaching of Gandhian Studies and Indian Studies at Fudan University;
- (ii) to organize annual International Conferences of Gandhian and Indian Studies;
- (iii) to promote academic exchanges and cooperation between Fudan University and Indian Universities and other research institutions;
- (iv) to start the publication of Indian Studies Journal;
- (v) to promote teaching and research of Indian languages and culture; and
- (vi) to cultivate high quality talents of Gandhian and Indian Studies.

Ministry of External Affairs has informed that modalities for establishment of the Centre are being worked out.

### **Mid Day Meal Scheme in Puri**

2272. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many schools in the city of Puri, Odisha are covered under the Mid Day Meal Scheme;

(b) whether enrolment of children in the schools has increased due to implementation of the scheme; and

(c) what measures Government has adopted to ensure that the quality of food supplied under the scheme is maintained as per the standards specified?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the State Government, 72 schools in city of Puri are covered under Mid Day Meal Scheme. The total enrolment in these schools in 2015-16 is 13005 while it was 13263

in 2014-15. No specific study has been conducted for the city of Puri. However, many independent studies have reported that the Mid Day Meal Scheme has positive impact on enrolment, attendance, retention and participation in classrooms.

(c) The Government of India has issued updated guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene on school level kitchens to all the States/UTs on 13th February, 2015. The Central Government has also taken following steps to ensure quality food under Mid Day Meal Scheme:

- (i) Training for cook-cum-helpers on safety, quality and hygiene aspects.
- (ii) Instruction to schools to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of mid day meals.
- (iii) Tasting of meals by 2-3 adult members including at least one teacher before serving to children.
- (iv) System of testing of food samples by accredited laboratories.
- (v) Construction of kitchen-cum-stores for safe storage and preparation of meals in a hygienic environment.
- (vi) Engagement of cook-cum-helpers.
- (vii) Periodic upward revision of cooking cost.

### **Blacklisting of deemed universities**

2273. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of deemed universities which were blacklisted after the Tandon Committee, set up in 2009 had recommended blacklisting them asserting they were completely unfit for the recognition that endows an institution not only with authority to grant degrees but also an approval of quality, which in turn can draw students by large numbers;

(b) whether after the Tandon Committee Report, the University Grants Commission came out with its own report on these deemed universities and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government on these reports?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) In view of public perception regarding decreasing of standards in Higher Education, the Government, on 6th July, 2009, had constituted a Committee comprising four eminent academics to review the functioning

of existing Deemed to be Universities. The Committee reviewed the existing Deemed to be Universities on the following 9 parameters:

- (i) considerations of the idea of a university;
- (ii) whether all their present academic activities/programmes could have been carried out without being a deemed university; how the status of deemed university became a stimulus for better performance
- (iii) conformity to the provisions of the UGC Act and the UGC Guidelines for the recognition of an institution as Deemed to be University (with special reference to para 4(a)(i) and 16) which includes innovation, emerging area, and excellence.
- (iv) aspects of governance;
- (v) quality of innovations in teaching-learning processes;
- (vi) research output and its impact (research publications, books, monographs, patents, etc.);
- (vii) doctoral and other research degree programmes;
- (viii) faculty resources;
- (ix) admission processes and award of degrees;

The Committee, on the basis of their evaluation and assessment, reported that while some Institutions Deemed to be Universities met the required benchmarks, some others would need some time to do so and yet, some others, 44 due to deficiencies, did not deserve to continue as Institutions Deemed to be Universities. Government accepted the recommendations of the Committee. However, the Supreme Court of India *vide* its order dated 25.01.2010 ordered *status quo*. The list of these 44 Deemed to be Universities is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Pursuant to the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the UGC constituted a Sub-Committee to undertake assessment of these Deemed to be Universities. The UGC Sub-Committee heard these institutions and submitted its report to the Government. In the meantime, 7 Deemed to be Universities filed Interlocutory Applications before Hon'ble Supreme Court seeking physical inspection of their institutes. Further, the UGC, as per direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court, constituted an Expert Committee to inspect these 7 institutions. The report of the Expert Committee, in which several deficiencies were pointed out, was placed before the Commission. The Commission, in its meeting, has decided to give one year time to rectify the deficiencies pointed out by the Committee. The matter related to these Deemed to be Universities is currently *sub judice* in Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 142 of 2006.



*Statement**List of Deemed to be Universities*

Sl. No.	Deemed University	Date of Notification
1.	Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology and Research, Vaddlamudi, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh-522313.	19.12.2008
2.	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda-803111. (Bihar)	13.11.2006
3.	National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Musicology, National Museum, Janpath, New Delhi-110011.	28.04.1989
4.	Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Village - Piparia, Taluka Vaghodia, District-Vadodara, Gujarat.	17.01.2007
5.	Lingaya's University, Nachauli, Old Faridabad-Jasana Road, Faridabad-121002, Haryana.	05.01.2009
6.	Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Mullana, Ambala, Haryana.	12.06.2007
7.	Manav Rachna International University, Faridabad, Haryana	21.10.2008
8.	B.L.D.E. University, Bijapur, Karnataka	29.02.2008
9.	Christ University, Hosur Road, Bangalore-560029, Karnataka.	22.07.2008
10.	Jain University, 91/2, Dr. A.N. Krishna Rao Road, V.V. Puram, Bangalore, Karnataka.	19.12.2008
11.	Sri Devraj Urs Academy of Higher Education and Research, B. H. Road, Tamaka, Kolar-563101, Karnataka.	25.05.2007
12.	Sri Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education, Tumkur district-572102, Karnataka.	30.05.2008
13.	Yenepoya University, Mangalore, Karnataka	27.02.2008
14.	D.Y. Patil Educational Society, Line Bazar, Kasaba, Bavada, Kolhapur-416006, (Maharashtra)	31.05.2005
15.	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Malka Pur, Karad, Distt. Satara-415 (M.S).	24.05.2005

Sl. No.	Deemed University	Date of Notification
16.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Vidyapeeth Bhawan, Gultekedi, Pune-411037, Maharashtra.	28.04.1987
17.	Shiksha 'O' Anusandhan, J-15, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar, Odisha-751030.	17.07.2007
18.	Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth, Mahatma Gandhi Medical College Campus, Pondy-Cuddalore Main Road, Pillaiyarkuppam, Puducherry-607402.	04.08.2008
19.	Mody Institute of Education and Research, Sikar, Rajasthan.	20.02.2004
20.	Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Sardarshahr-331401, Distt. Churu, Rajasthan.	05.06.2002
21.	Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur-331401, Rajasthan.	12.01.1987
22.	Academy of Maritime Education and Training, 5107, H2, 2nd Avenue, 1st Floor, Anna Nagar, Chennai-600040.	21.08.2007
23.	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.	04.07.2002
24.	Chettinad Academy of Research and Education (CARE), Padur, Kelambakkam, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu.	04.08.2008
25.	Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Higher Education, Anand Nagar, Krishnankoil, Virudhunagar-626190, <i>via</i> Srivilliputhur, Tamil Nadu.	20.10.2006
26.	Karpagam Academy of Higher Education, Pollachi Main Road, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.	25.08.2008
27.	M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute, Periyar EVR Salai (NH 4 Highway), Maduravoyal, Chennai-600095, Tamil Nadu.	21.01.2003
28.	Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education and Research, No. 12, Vembuli Amman Koil Street, West K.K. Nagar, Chennai-600078, Tamil Nadu.	31.03.2004

Sl. No.	Deemed University	Date of Notification
29.	Noorul Islam Centre for Higher Education, Kumaracoil, Thuckalay, Dt. Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu-629175.	08.12.2008
30.	Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology (PMIST), Priyar Nagar, Vallam, Thanjavur-613403, Tamil Nadu.	17.08.2007
31.	Ponnaiyah Ramajayam Institute of Science and Technology (PRIST), Yagappa Chavadi, Thanjavur-614 904, Tamil Nadu.	04.01.2008
32.	Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Post Box No. 6 No. 162, Poonamalle High Road, Velappanchavadi, Chennai-600077 (Tamil Nadu).	18.03.2005
33.	St. Peter's Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.	26.05.2008
34.	Vel's Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Pallavaram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	04.06.2008
35.	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Sankari Mani Road, NH 47, Ariyanoor, Salem-636 308, Tamil Nadu.	01.03.2001
36.	Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R & D Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.	15.10.2008
37.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu.	01.03.2001
38.	Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, A-10, Sector-62, Noida-201307 (U.P).	01.11.2004
39.	Nehru Gram Bharati Vishwavidyalaya, Kotwa-Jamunipur, Dubwali Distt., Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	27.06.2008
40.	Shobit Institute of Engineering and Technology, Dulhera Marg, Roorkee Road, Meerut-250010 (U.P.)	08.11.2006

Sl. No.	Deemed University	Date of Notification
41.	Santosh University, 1, Santosh Nagar, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh-201009.	13.06.2007
42.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar-249404, Uttarakhand.	19.06.1962
43.	Graphic Era University, 566/6 Bell Road, Clement Town, Dehradun, Uttarakhand.	14.08.2008
44.	HIHT University, Swami Rama Nagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand.	06.06.2007

### **Development of region specific talents**

2274. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made to map country's human resources to develop region specific talents to make India a hub for export of services to the world; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is in the process of mapping the world to find out the actual human resource needs of the world and develop such skills in India and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The National Skill Development Council (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has prepared a report mapping the human resources in the Country. No such exercise has been undertaken done by this Ministry. However, several initiatives have been launched by this Ministry for improving the skill base in the country as a part of the 'Make in India' programme of Government:

- (i) The Community Development Through Polytechnic (CDTP) scheme has been launched to use the campuses of Polytechnics for taking up skill/vocational courses.
- (ii) Community College Scheme (CC)
- (iii) Career Oriented Courses (COC) in all colleges
- (iv) Employment Enhancement Training Programme (EETP)
- (v) National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM)
- (vi) Bachelor of Vocational Courses (B.Voc) in colleges
- (vii) Kaushal Kendras

**Remuneration for teachers under SSA**

2275. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government pays remuneration to teachers under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the remuneration is low *vis-à-vis* other teachers and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether qualifications/norms fixed for selection of teachers under SSA is different from those of other teachers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The recruitment and service conditions, including fixing of remuneration of teachers is in the domain of State/UT Governments.

(c) No, Sir.

**MDGs under the Ministry**

2276. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set under the Ministry;

(b) how far these goals have been achieved;

(c) whether there has been shortfall in achieving these goals and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Millennium Development Goals consist of 8 Goals. Goal No. 2 *i.e.* “Achieve Universal Primary Education” is related to this Ministry. The achievements are as under:

- (i) **Net enrolment ratio in primary education:** The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in elementary classes has increased from 96% in 1999 to 113% in 2012. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary education (age 6-10 years) was estimated at 84.5 per cent in 2005-06 (U-DISE). The NER has increased to 88.08 per cent in 2013-14 and the NER for girls (89.26 per cent) was higher than that for boys (87.2 per cent).

- (ii) **Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5:** DISE report 2011-12 shows a steady increasing trend over the years in the estimate of the indicator 'ratio of enrolment of Grade V to Grade I' from 78.08 in 2009-10 to 86.05 in 2011-12.
- (iii) **Literacy rate of the 15-24 year old:** The youth literacy rate has increased from 61.9% in 1991 to 86.14% in 2011 and the trend shows India is likely to reach about 93.4% by 2015, as against the target of 100% with estimated male and female youth literacy rate likely to be at 94.8% and 92.5%.

(c) and (d) Universalisation of primary education has been supported by the enactment of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. Gross Enrolment Ratio higher than 100 per cent has been achieved. The Government is continuously making efforts to improve Universal Primary Education through strengthening of existing programmes such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid Day Meal Scheme, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, and through the enactment of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and other measures of the Ministry.

#### **Enrolment of children in schools**

2277. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of children admitted to schools after implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, *vis-à-vis* prior to implementation of the Act;

(b) whether it is a fact that the enrolment ratio at secondary and higher secondary level is decreasing constantly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), the enrolment of children at elementary level during 2009-10 was 18.79 crore which increased to 19.89 crore during 2013-14.

(b) No Sir. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at secondary level has increased from 62.90% in 2009-10 to 76.64% during 2013-14 and GER at higher secondary level has increased from 36.1% to 52.21% during the same period.

(c) Does not arise.

**National Monitoring Committee for Minorities' Education**

2278. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the composition of National Monitoring Committee for Minorities' Education;
- (b) the details of meetings held by this Committee, so far and the decisions taken in each meeting; and
- (c) the actual monitoring done by this Committee, so far and the contribution made by this Committee so far, in the development of minorities' education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The term of the last National Monitoring Committee for Minorities Education (NMCME) has already expired and the new Committee is yet to be constituted.

(b) and (c) The terms of reference of the last NMCME were as under:-

- (i) To monitor the implementation of Chapter 3-Minorities' Education of the Proqramme of Action, 1992;
- (ii) To recommend to the Government how best to address issues related to reservation, recognition and affiliation of minority institutions;
- (iii) To monitor the ongoing schemes of the Ministry of HRD targeted at Minorities;
- (iv) To advise the Government on the contemporary approach towards traditional methods of instruction.

In the first meeting of the aforesaid NMCME held on 5th March, 2012, a decision was taken to constitute a Standing Committee comprising of some members of NMCME. The terms of reference of the Standing Committee of NMCME were as under:-

- (i) To monitor the minority related schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development;
- (ii) To suggest modifications, if required, in the schemes of the Ministry of Human Resource Development with a view to cater to the specific needs and requirements of the minority community;
- (iii) To study report of previous Committees which have gone into the issues of minority education and welfare and suggest ways and means to implement the recommendations/conclusions of those Committees;

- (iv) To advise the Committee on setting up a monitoring mechanism for minority related schemes/programmes being run by the Ministry of HRD and
- (v) Any other issues relating to minority education which the Committee may want to bring to the notice of the Government and NMCME.

The Standing Committee of the NMCME held nine meetings on 18.6.2012, 28.7.2012, 6.8.2012, 13.8.2012, 22.1.2013, 21.5.2013, 22.5.2013, 8.7.2013 and 5.12.2013. Based on the deliberations, the Standing Committee of the NMCME submitted its report in April, 2013, containing various recommendations on Scholarship Scheme, Coaching Scheme for minorities, Model Schools for minorities, Urdu Medium Schools at Primary level, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs), Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), Assistance to Madarasas and Maktabas under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Frame-work, Grant of NOCs for affiliation of Minority Educational Institutions, Promotion of Urdu language, 100% Central funding for the scheme relating to the minority education, Model Degree Colleges, Polytechnics, Equal Opportunity Cells (EOCs), Women Hostels, Establishment of Aligarh Muslim University Centres, Development of Database on enrolment of minorities in educational institutions and Public Awareness/Publicity of the Schemes, etc. The Report is available on the Ministry of HRD's website viz. *mhrd.gov.in*.

Many of the above suggestions have been included in the various schemes being run by the Ministry of HRD. A number of schools have been approved till date under Integrated Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) including the components of Girls Hostel, Vocational Education (VE), Information and Communications Technology (ICT), Model School Scheme in the 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) identified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The details of schools etc. in the MCDs is given as under:

- (i) 1308 new secondary schools
- (ii) 2853 schools for strengthening
- (iii) 326 Girls Hostels
- (iv) 8297 schools for ICT
- (v) 480 schools for Vocational Education
- (vi) 322 Model Schools

Further, from the year 2014-15, community-wise data is being collected in respect of Higher Education under the ambit of the All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE). This U-DISE system of data collection of school education closely monitors the data of dropout and has a provision for collecting information on recognized and unrecognized Madarasas also.



**Sexual assault on students**

2279. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is taking any steps to prevent the occurrence of sexual assaults on students by college/university's teaching and non-teaching staff;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry intends to introduce workshop to train both male and female students to feel safe to report such instances and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The University Grants commission (UGC) has issued directions to all universities to establish a cell to monitor and deal with sexual harassment cases. The Universities/Institutions have also been requested to develop a page on their web-site for loading such complaints of sexual harassment and to take prompt action as soon as such incident comes to their notice.

(c) UGC has sent an advisory to all the Educational Institutions that the University/Institute/College must have a committee and a separate cell to deal with issues of gender based violence and gender sensitization programmes, to evaluate, assist and support Higher Educational Institutes to meet certain requirements which will make it mandatory in order to give effect to a policy of zero tolerance on campuses for gender based violence and harassment with a view to eliminating cultures of impunity (and also cultures of silence and complicity). UGC has also requested Universities to sensitize the management and the teachers of the institutions and to work out a road map of action for the guidance of colleges and other institutions, which may include the items like holding of conferences, seminars, conducting of workshops and classes for self-defence of girls, research and studies.

All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has informed that to sensitize the management and teachers of the institutions of higher education in their respective administrative control and to work out a road map of action for the guidance of colleges and other institutions, the council has so far conducted 13 workshops at different places.

Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has informed that following Sexual Harassment Committees are functional in the University:-

- (i) Regional Services Division Committee against Sexual Harassment (RSDCASH)
- (ii) Regional Centres Committee against Sexual Harassment (RCCASH)
- (iii) IGNOU Committee against Sexual Harassment (ICASH)
- (iv) Apex Committee against Sexual Harassment (ACASH)

**Promotion of scholarship and literature in Urdu**

2280. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures being taken by Government to protect, preserve and promote scholarship and literature in Urdu;
- (b) the total population of the country who speak Urdu, State-wise; and
- (c) the total number of cultural/language institutions receiving aid from Government for promotion of the language and the total amount of funds disbursed for this purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Government of India is promoting Urdu language through National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), an autonomous organization under this Ministry, by administering various activities to protect, preserve and promote scholarship and literature in Urdu viz. financial assistance to Urdu writers/scholars for publication of manuscripts, purchase of books/journals/magazines, financial assistance to hold seminar/lecture-series, organization of Urdu book fairs, Computer Applications, Business Accounting and Multilingual DTP Course, Calligraphy and Graphic design centres, Urdu Correspondence Course through accredited study centres and Urdu Online Learning Programme. Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU), Hyderabad, a Central University, extends all the support for sanction of scholarship from the respective State Governments for Under Graduate and Post Graduate programmes and University Grants Commission fellowship is granted to M.Phil and Ph.D courses.

(b) The total population of the country who speak Urdu, State-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The total number of cultural/language institutions receiving aid from Government for promotion of the language and the total amount of funds disbursed for this purpose, State-wise is given in the Statement-II and III.

**Statement-I***State-wise population of the country who speak Urdu*

State	Population (As per Census, 2001)
Jammu and Kashmir	13,251
Himachal Pradesh	4,787
Punjab	27,660
Uttarakhand	497,081
Haryana	260,687
Rajasthan	666,983
Uttar Pradesh	13,272,080
Bihar	9,457,548
Sikkim	2,930
Arunachal Pradesh	1,258
Nagaland	759
Manipur	483
Mizoram	98
Tripura	313
Meghalaya	2,531
Assam	4,715
West Bengal	1,653,739
Jharkhand	2,324,411
Odisha	611,509
Chhattisgarh	88,008
Madhya Pradesh	1,186,364
Gujarat	550,630
Maharashtra	6,895,501
Andhra Pradesh	6,575,033
Karnataka	5,539,910
Goa	54,163
Kerala	13,492
Tamil Nadu	942,299
TOTAL	50,648,223

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of institutions/NGOs and expenditure incurred on Schemes of NCPUL for the year 2014-15*

Sl. No.	State	(₹ in lakh)									
		Seminar/ Conference/ Workshop/ Mushaira (Urdu, Arabic, Persian)		Manuscript (Urdu, Arabic, Persian)		Annual Lecture Series		Vocational Course		Bulk Purchase of Books/Periodicals/ Journals (Urdu, Arabic, Persian)	
		2014-15		2014-15		2014-15		2014-15		2014-15	
		NGOs	Exp.	NGOs	Exp.	NGOs	Exp.	NGOs	Exp.	NGOs	Exp.
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14	8.7	10	2.34	1	0.25	0	0	32	6.09
3.	Bihar	12	7.85	17	4.73	3	0.75	0	0	49	9.33
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	40	31.55	77	24.25	6	1.5	0	0	109	20.76
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	4	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.58
8.	Haryana	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1.15

9. Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	0.48	0	0	0	0	1	0.19
10. Jammu and Kashmir	2	1.4	10	3.39	5	1.25	3	3.80	51	9.71
11. Jharkhand	3	1.9	3	0.73	0	0	0	0	21	3.4
12. Karnataka	1	0.4	7	2.11	0	0	0	0	5	0.95
13. Kerala	0	0	0	0	1	0.25	0	0	0	0
14. Madhya Pradesh	7	4.4	5	1.29	3	0.75	0	0	6	1.15
15. Maharashtra	16	8.8	36	7.49	4	1	0	0	85	16.19
16. North East	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.19
17. Odisha	1	0.5	1	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Punjab	4	2.2	3	0.53	2	0.5	0	0	9	1.71
19. Rajasthan	0	0	5	1.9	0	0	0	0	6	1.15
20. Tamil Nadu	5	6	4	1	1	0.25	0	0	4	0.76
21. Uttar Pradesh	75	40.95	36	11.86	14	0	0	0	117	22.28
22. Uttarakhand	1	1	0	0	0	3.5	0	0	0	0
23. West Bengal	3	3	6	1.76	1	0.25	0	0	22	4.19
TOTAL	193	126.35	222	64.1	41	10.25	3	3.80	527	99.78

**Statement-III***State-wise details of Study centres run through NGOs and expenditure incurred for the year 2014-15*

Sl. No.	State	(₹ in lakh)									
		CABA-MDTP		Calligraphy		Urdu Diploma		Arabic Diploma		Arabic Certificate	
		2014-15		2014-15		2014-15		2014-15		2014-15	
		NGOs	Exp.	NGOs	Exp.	NGOs	Exp.	NGOs	Exp.	NGOs	Exp.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	43.79	5	11.6	25	21.22	9	19.29	10	11.59
2.	Assam	22	107.04	1	2.33	25	21.22	0	0	2	2.32
3.	Bihar	55	267.6	6	13.93	113	95.88	22	47.15	31	35.94
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	9.73	7	16.25	15	12.73	3	6.43	5	5.8
5.	Delhi	18	87.58	2	4.65	47	39.88	10	21.44	10	11.59
6.	East Manipur	0	0	0	0	2	1.7	0	0	3	3.48
7.	Gujarat	8	38.92	1	2.33	23	19.51	8	17.15	3	3.48
8.	Haryana	4	19.46	0	0	17	14.43	4	8.57	4	4.64
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	34.06	0	0	13	11.03	1	2.15	2	2.32
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	71	345.45	3	6.96	86	72.97	4	8.57	12	13.92
11.	Jharkhand	6	29.2	3	6.96	24	20.36	5	10.72	7	8.12
12.	Karnataka	10	48.66	0	0	28	23.76	7	15	7	8.12

13.	Kerala	5	24.32	0	0	19	16.12	18	38.58	4	4.64	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	53.52	4	9.29	47	39.88	7	15	13	15.07	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	22	107.04	2	4.65	60	50.9	16	34.29	16	18.55	0	0
16.	Manipur	19	92.45	0	0	27	22.91	0	0	3	3.48	0	0
17.	North East (Assam)	0	0	0	0	19	16.12	7	15	5	5.8	0	0
18.	North East (Manipur)	0	0	0	0	2	1.7	1	2.15	3	3.48	0	0
19.	Meghalaya	2	9.73	0	0	2	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	4	19.46	0	0	13	11.04	2	4.29	8	9.28	0	0
21.	Punjab	1	4.87	0	0	2	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	10	48.66	3	6.96	37	31.4	5	10.72	13	15.07	1	1.02
23.	Tripura	4	19.46	0	0	5	4.25	0	0	1	1.16	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	9.73	1	2.33	9	7.64	3	6.43	5	5.8	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	109	530.04	15	34.81	468	397.1	134	287.18	125	144.93	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand/ Uttanchal	10	48.66	0	0	28	23.76	4	8.58	6	6.96	1	1.02
27.	West Bengal	14	68.12	0	0	25	21.22	8	17.15	10	11.6	0	0
TOTAL		425	2067.55	53	123.05	1181	1002.13	278	595.84	308	357.14	4	4.08

**Common syllabus and curriculum**

2281. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating any proposal to introduce common syllabus and curriculum for school education under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the other steps being taken by Government for effective implementation of the RTE Act?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Education, being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, and the majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for the respective State/ Union Territory Governments to frame syllabus and curriculum for their schools. There is no proposal to introduce common syllabus and curriculum for school education. As per Section 29 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the curriculum and evaluation procedure for elementary education shall be laid down by an academic authority to be specified by the appropriate Government, by notification. Accordingly, the Central Government has notified the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) as the academic authority for preparing the framework of national curriculum under Section 7(6) of the RTE Act. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 prepared by NCERT has been accepted as the curriculum framework in order to provide a child-centred curricular policy for the elementary stage of education which conforms to the constitutional values, encourages all round development of the child, making every child free of fear, trauma and anxiety, learning through activities, discovery and exploration in a child-friendly manner. All the States have either adopted the NCF or adapted their curriculum to the framework.

(c) All the State/UTs have notified their State RTE Rules to implement the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 and are implementing the provisions of the Act and their Rules thereunder. The Central Government provides funds under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme to States, based on their demands expressed through Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWP&B), which are appraised based on the performance of State and availability of Central funds. In addition, guidelines under Section 35(1) of the RTE Act are issued by the Central Government from time to time for the effective implementation of this Act.



**Revision of curriculum**

2282. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed a revision of curriculum;
- (b) if so, the reasons necessitating for justifying the revision;
- (c) whether consultations with the stakeholders has been held in this regard; and
- (d) the details of response of the academic bodies and State Education Departments and other institutions?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Ban on conferring Deemed University Status**

†2283. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a ban on conferring Deemed University status to institutes of higher education;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the standards on which an institute of higher education could get the status of Deemed University?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. There is no ban on conferring Deemed University status to institutes of higher education.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The eligibility criteria for an Institution to be declared as an Institution Deemed to be University is enunciated under Clause 4.0 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010 and its amendment in 2014. The details of the eligibility criteria is available on UGC's website at [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Access to higher education**

2284. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of students having access to higher education in the country;

(b) the number of States which have better access to higher education than the national average, State-wise, including Jharkhand; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to improve students enrolment in higher education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is a measure of students having access to education. For higher education, it is the ratio in a given year of the total enrolment to the total estimated population in the age group 18-23 years.

As per the All India Survey on Higher Education–2012-13, 18 States/UTs having better GER as compared to national average of 21.5% are Andhra Pradesh (27.3%), Chandigarh (54.6%), Puducherry (44.1%), Tamil Nadu (42.0%), Delhi (39.6%), Uttarakhand (33.3%), Manipur (29.9%), Haryana (27.8%), Maharashtra (22.9%), Karnataka (25.4%), Jammu and Kashmir (25.6%), Himachal Pradesh (25.8%), Sikkim (24.3%), Goa (24.9%), Kerala (22.1%), Punjab (23.9%), Mizoram (22.2%) and Telangana (33.1%). The GER of Jharkhand is 12.1% for 2012-13.

(c) The Twelfth Five Year Plan aims to raise the country's GER to 25.2% by 2017–18 and to reach the target of 30% by 2020–21. During Eleventh Five Year Plan, several new Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Technology, National Institutes of Technology, Polytechnics and other Institutions of Higher learning have been established. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, a new scheme called the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been launched which aims to achieve equity, access and excellence in higher education through assistance to State universities.

**Yoga in Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas**

2285. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government proposes to make Yoga a compulsory subject in the Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, whether the new subject would be a part of the revised curriculum equivalent to other disciplines; and

(c) the details of organizations and institutions consulted in the process prior to the decision?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yoga is taken up as a part of sports and physical activity in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) for which syllabus on Yoga from upper primary to secondary Stage has been developed by National Council of Educational Research Training (NCERT) and two books on Yoga for Upper Primary (VI to VIII) and Secondary Stages (IX and X) have also been prepared.

(c) NCERT was involved in the process of development of the syllabus on yoga and National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) was involved in the process of development of modules on Yoga education.

#### **Shortage of faculty and poor infrastructure in institutes**

2286. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of faculty and poor infrastructure in newly created IITs, NITs, IIMs, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the sanctioned and actual faculty position in these institutions including infrastructure; and

(d) the efforts taken by Government to fill vacant faculty positions in these institutions besides expediting construction of new campuses and other required infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) There are certain vacancies in faculty position in the newly created IITs, NITs and IIMs details of which are given in the Statement-I (See below).

The progress of construction of new campuses and other infrastructures in these institutions is given in the Statement-II (See below). This Ministry has been regularly monitoring the progress of filling of vacancies of faculty and construction of infrastructure in the newly created IITs, NITs, IIMs.

***Statement-I******Faculty Strength***

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Faculty Strength	In Position	Vacancy
<b>IITs</b>				
1.	IIT Bhubaneswar	170	99	71
2.	IIT Gandhinagar	90	89	1
3.	IIT Hyderabad	166	134	32
4.	IIT Indore	90	78	12
5.	IIT Jodhpur	90	48	42
6.	IIT Mandi	90	66	24
7.	IIT Patna	90	75	15
8.	IIT Ropar	90	68	22
<b>NITs</b>				
1.	NIT Goa	38	34	4
2.	NIT Puducherry	38	23	15
3.	NIT Delhi	50	49	1
4.	NIT Uttarakhand	50	60	-10
5.	NIT Mizoram	38	32	6
6.	NIT Meghalaya	38	59	-21
7.	NIT Manipur	38	54	-16
8.	NIT Nagaland	38	35	3
9.	NIT Arunachal Pradesh	38	36	4
10.	NIT Sikkim	38	37	15
<b>IIMs</b>				
1.	IIM Shillong	30	30	0
2.	IIM Rohtak	25	23	2
3.	IIM Ranchi	23	15	8
4.	IIM Raipur	16	44	-28
5.	IIM Trichy	19	24	-5
6.	IIM Udaipur	22	17	5
7.	IIM Kashipur	24	20	4

Statement-II  
Infrastructure Progress

Sl. No.	Institute Name	State	Location of Temporary Campus	Area of Land Identified-Yes/No (in acres)	Whether the land transferred or not if yes, Date of Transfer of land	Description		
						Items	Present Status	Likely Date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>IITs</b>								
1.	IIT Hyderabad	Telangana	Ordinance Factory Medak	Yes (575 acres and 04 Guntas)	Transfer completed in February, 2012	A. Academic building (with wet labs) B. Academic Building B & C (with workshop and heavy labs) Student hostels and dining facility (for 1920 students) Faculty housing (150 units) Staff housing (100 Units) Infrastructure works (internal roads, water supply, electrical works etc.)	Under construction	January, 2016

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	IIT Patna	Bihar		Yes (500.455)	19.04.2011	Academic blocks Administrative block Infrastructure works (internal roads, water supply, electrical works etc.). Student hostel Faculty housing Staff housing Infrastructure works (internal roads, water supply, electrical works etc.)	Completed	Campus inaugurated on 25.07.2015
3.	IIT Ropar	Punjab	Government Polytechnic for women, Nangal Road, Rupnagar	Yes (501 acres. 469 acres Handed over. Request has been made for transfer of remaining land)	July, 2010	Academic block Administrative block Student hostel Faculty housing Staff housing Infrastructure works (internal roads, water supply, electrical works etc.)	Under construction	April, 2017
4.	IIT Indore	M.P.	IET, DAV University, Khandwa Road, Indore	Yes (501.42 acres)	Transfer completed in Aug., 2014.	Academic block Administrative block Student hostel Faculty housing Staff housing Infrastructure works (internal roads, water supply, electrical works etc.)	Under construction	March, 2016

5.	IIT Gandhinagar	Gujarat	Vishwakarma Government Engineering College Chandkheda, Ahmedabad.	Yes (399 acres)	30.07.2012	Academic block  Student hostel  Faculty and Staff housing  Infrastructure works (internal roads, water supply, electrical works etc.).	Almost completed      Essential services have been made functional to enable partial occupation of the buildings.	Shifting started on 8.7.2015  Shifting started on 8.7.2015  Shifting started on 8.7.2015
6.	IIT Mandi	H.P.	Government Vallabh College, Mandi.	Yes (510 acres)	510 acres. Possession of 193 acres of animal husbandry land taken on 18.01.2011 317 acres of forest land is yet to be transferred.	Academic block Administrative block Student hostel Faculty Housing Staff housing Infrastructure works (internal roads, water supply, electrical works etc.	Almost completed	December, 2015

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	IIT Bhubaneswar	Odisha	Operating from 8 locations with main administrative and academic facilities at IIT Kharagpur extension centre in Bhubaneswar.	Yes (935 Acres)	595 acres handed over till now.	Academic block Administrative block Student hostel Faculty housing Infrastructure works (internal roads, water supply, electrical works etc.)	Under construction	December, 2015
8.	IIT Jodhpur	Rajasthan		Yes (852)	07.03.2011	Construction of boundary wall and peripheral WBM road (12.5 km. long)  33/11 KV sub-station and electrical installation works	completed	
						Laying of water supply line (14 km.)  Academic Block Administrative block. Student hostel. Faculty housing. Staff housing	Under construction	September, 2016



**NITs**

1.	NIT Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	P.O. Yupia, PS-Doimukh, Distt. Papump Pare.	Yes (301 acres)	Yes December, 2011.	Boundary wall Academic block Administrative block	Under construction	September, 2015
2.	NIT Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	IAMR Campus, Narela.	Yes (51 acres)	No	Boundary wall, Academic block, Administrative block, Student hostel Faculty housing	To be initiated	March, 2018
3.	NIT Goa	Goa	GEC Campus, Farmagudi, Ponda.	Yes (120 acres)	No	Boundary wall, Academic block, Administrative block, Student hostel, Faculty housing	Land for permanent Campus is yet to be transferred.	
4.	NIT Manipur	Manipur	Polytechnic Campus Takyelpat.	Yes (341 acres)	Yes (31.1.2011)	Boundary wall, Academic block, Administrative block, Student hostel Faculty housing	Completed. Partially shifted on 11.08.2014.	
5.	NIT Meghalaya	Meghalaya	Bijni Complex, Laitumkhrak, Shillong.	Yes (211 acres)	Yes (28.4.2011)	Boundary wall Academic block Administrative block Student hostel Faculty housing	Completed Construction initiated in November, 2014. Likely date of shifting to permanent campus is year 2017.	
6.	NIT Mizoram	Mizoram	Chaltiang, Aizawal.	Yes (248 acres)	Yes (5.10.2012)	Boundary wall Academic block Administrative block Student hostel Faculty housing	Under construction To be initiated shortly.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	NIT Nagaland	Nagaland	Chumukedima, Dimapur.	Yes (300 acres)	Yes (16.1.2012)	Boundary wall Academic block Administrative block Student hostel Faculty housing	About to be completed Already shifted in permanent Campus. Second phase of construction has been taken up.	
8.	NIT Sikkim	Sikkim	Ravangla, Sub-division, Burfung Block, South Sikkim.	Yes (300 acres)	No	Boundary wall Academic block Administrative block Student hostel Faculty housing	Land for permanent campus is yet to be transferred.	
9.	NIT Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Government Polytechnic, Srinagar, Garhwal.	Yes (310 acres)	Yes	Boundary wall Academic block Administrative block Student hostel Faculty housing	Under construction. Delayed because of tough terrain and difficult condition at site	
10.	NIT Puducherry	Puducherry	Arignar Anna Government Arts.	Yes (258.6 acres)	Yes (10.12.2012)	Boundary wall Academic block Administrative block Student hostel Faculty housing	Under construction. Construction is under way likely date of shifting to permanent campus is September 2015.	
<b>IIMs</b>								
1.	IIM Shillong	Meghalaya	Mayurbhanj, North Ymmmai Shillong.	Yes (120 acres)	Yes	Permanent campuses are under construction.	December, 2016	

2.	IIM Rohtak	Haryana	MD University, Rohtak.	Yes (200 acres)	Yes	2nd quarter of 2016
3.	IIM Trichy	Tamil Nadu	NIT Trichy, Campus, Trichy.	Yes (172 acres)	Yes	March, 2016
4.	IIM Udaipur	Rajasthan	MLSU Campus, Udaipur.	Yes (254 acres)	Yes	June, 2016
5.	IIM Kashipur	Uttarakhand	Office of the Commissioner, Sugar Cane Development & Sugar Industries, Kashipur.	Yes (200 acres)	Yes Demarcation of land completed on 4.6.2012	September, 2015
6.	IIM Raipur	Chhattisgarh	Government Engineering College, Campus Sejbahar, Raipur.	Yes (200 acres)	Yes	Construction to start towards the end of the current year.
7.	IIM Ranchi	Jharkhand	Suchana Bhawan, Meur's Road, Ranchi.	Yes (94.30 acres)	State Government was requested to provide 200 acres of land free from any encumbrances. State Government has approved 94.30 acres on 9.7.2013.	Construction could not start as land not yet provided by the State Government.

**Assistance to educational institutions for minorities**

2287. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise amount provided under Central schemes for providing quality education in educational institutions for minorities and the assistance provided to each such body along with the number of students and teachers thereof;

(b) the number of local/non-local teachers in these institutions giving names and residential particulars of non-local teachers;

(c) the number of registered and unregistered madarsas and such other institutions as in 1996, 2002, 2008 and as on date; and

(d) whether this assistance is provided to all the schools for minorities including those for Sikhs and other minorities and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) and scheme of Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/ Unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI) for strengthening school infrastructure in Minority Institutions are being implemented by the Ministry of HRD. Details regarding the financial assistance provided and number of beneficiaries under both the Schemes, and the number of teachers covered under SPQEM during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Since the scheme of SPQEM is being implemented through the State Governments/UTs, names of teachers and students are not maintained by Government of India.

The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the Ministry of Minority Affairs. Under MsDP, the details of funds approved for projects related to Madarsas are as under:

(₹ in crores)

Amount Approved	
2012-13	118.40
2013-14	11.73
2014-15	58.31
2015-16	9.94

(c) The data on registered and unregistered madarsas for the year 2013-14 as per UDISE are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The data pertaining to the years 1996, 2002 and 2008 are not readily available with the Ministry.

(d) Under the Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI), financial assistance is provided to all the schools for minorities including those for Sikhs and other minorities.

**Statement-I**

*SPQEM Scheme*

Sl. No.	Year	Amount released (₹ in lakh)	No. of teachers covered	No. of madarsas covered
1.	2012-13	18249.26	23146	9905
2.	2013-14	18273.38	35157	14859
3.	2014-15	10789.39	26673	11654

*IDMI*

Sl. No.	Year	Amount released (₹ in lakh)	No. of Institutes
1.	2012-13	2838.00	174
2.	2013-14	2498.99	229
3.	2014-15	1144.71	126

**Statement-II**

*Number of registered and unregistered madarsas*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Recognised madarsas	Number of Unrecognised madarsas
2013-14			
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	604
2.	Assam	0	223
3.	Bihar	1122	37
4.	Chhattisgarh	160	72
5.	Gujarat	3	0
6.	Haryana	0	13
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2
8.	Jharkhand	24	138

1	2	3	4
9.	Karnataka	2	27
10.	Kerala	0	6
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1672	60
12.	Maharashtra	54	81
13.	Manipur	7	0
14.	Mizoram	0	220
15.	Odisha	3	0
16.	Punjab	1	25
17.	Rajasthan	2217	106
18.	Tripura	180	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2906	1659
20.	Uttarakhand	52	33
21.	West Bengal	561	1125
ALL STATES		8971	4431

#### **Compliance of FSSAI guidelines in Mid Day Meal Scheme**

2288. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to unstarred question 1502 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd August, 2015 and state whether, in view of rise in incidents of unhealthy midday meals in schools in various States of the country, Government has decided to comply with the guidelines issued by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to improve the quality of midday meals and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): The Government of India has issued updated guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene for school level kitchens to all the States/UTs on 13th February, 2015. These guidelines cover all aspects of food safety relating to procurement, storage, preparation, serving and waste disposal of food items as well as issues of personal hygiene of students and those involved in cooking and serving of food. Further, measures related to surveillance of the guidelines of the FSSAI are being followed under Mid Day Meal Scheme. The Central Government has also taken following steps to ensure quality food under Mid Day Meal Scheme:

- (i) Training for cook-cum-helpers on safety, quality and hygiene aspects.
- (ii) Instruction to schools to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of mid day meals.

- (iii) Tasting of meals by 2-3 adults members including at least one teacher before serving to children.
- (iv) System of testing of food samples by accredited laboratories.
- (v) Construction of kitchen-cum-stores for safe storage and preparation of meals in a hygienic environment.
- (vi) Engagement of cook-cum-helpers.
- (vii) Periodic upward revision of cooking cost.

### **Expenditure on construction of institutions**

2289. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on construction of secondary, higher secondary, polytechnic and other technical and non-technical institutions of education in minority concentrated areas during the year 2014-15;

(b) the number of educational institutions constructed and operationalised in those areas during that period; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to promote education among minority population in the country including skill development programmes initiated specifically for minorities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), no separate budget allocation is made for minority concentrated areas and therefore no expenditure data is maintained for these areas. Under the RMSA, 1338 new Government secondary schools with a total outlay of ₹ 837.78 crore have been approved till date in respect of Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs). As per the Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) for the year 2014-15, out of 1338 secondary schools approved in MCDs, 960 secondary schools are functional.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for opening of new schools, construction of school buildings, construction of additional classrooms, additional teachers, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV), provides free textbooks to all children from classes I-VIII, provides Urdu textbooks for Urdu medium schools and where Urdu is taught as a subject, free uniforms (two sets) to all girls and children belonging to SC/ST/BPL. Priority is given to infrastructure for new schools, toilets and buildings in areas with concentration of minority population. KGBVs have been opened in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the female rural literacy is below the national average to provide for residential upper primary schools for girls.

The KGBV reaches out to (i) girls who are unable to go to regular schools, (ii) out-of-school girls in the ten-plus age group who are unable to complete primary school, (iii) younger girls of migratory population in difficult areas of scattered habitations that do not qualify for primary/upper primary schools. Among these girls KGBVs provide reservation for 75% girls belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBC) and minority communities. 25% priority is given to girls from Below Poverty Line(BPL) families. A total of 555 KGBVs have been sanctioned for MCDs upto 31.3.2015.

Under the Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI), an amount of ₹ 11.45 crore has been released covering 126 minority institutions during the year 2014-2015.

Under the scheme of Sub-Mission on Polytechnics, financial assistance is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments, limited to ₹ 12.30 crores per polytechnic to meet the cost of establishing a new Government Polytechnic in the unserved/underserved districts. Out of 300 unserved/underserved districts identified under the scheme, 291 districts have been provided partial financial assistance to set up a new Polytechnic. 57 Identified Minority Districts are eligible for assistance under the norms of the scheme. As on 16.07.2015, 55 out of the 57 eligible Districts have been covered and an amount of ₹ 367.54 crore has been released for construction of new Govt. Polytechnics in these districts. During 2014-15, ₹ 25.00 crore has been released to the MCDs and the Polytechnics are in various stages of provisioning of land and building construction. As on 16.7.2015, 18 polytechnics in MCDs have been operationalized wherein the classes have started.

The Ministry of Minority Affairs have been approved ₹ 276.91 crore under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) to the States/UTs for construction of Educational Institutions in identified Minority Concentration Areas during the year 2014-2015.

(c) The Government has been implementing various minority education schemes. A total of 15% of the outlay under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is targeted for the Minority Concentration Districts (MCD)/Areas to achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education, to meet infrastructure gaps for schools, classrooms, teachers and providing access by opening new schools. Other initiatives which also benefit minorities and Muslims include the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM), the Scheme of Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI), the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme (JNV), setting up of Girls Hostels, Model Schools under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), establishment of the Model Degree Colleges, Women Hostels and Polytechnics in the Minority Concentration Districts. Setting up of Block Institutes of Teacher Education, Appointment of Language



Teachers, providing modern education to Madararas under National Institute of Open Schooling and the easing of norms for affiliation of Minority Educational Institutions, are some of the important initiatives undertaken by the Government.

The projects/assets related with construction of assets for education sectors viz; schools, colleges, ITIs, Polytechnics, Girls/Boys Hostels in Minority Concentration Areas approved under MsDP are expected to promote education amongst minority population. Upto 31.3.2015, the Ministry of Minority Affairs have sanctioned projects for providing skill training to 125085 number of youths under MsDP. The Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA) implements placement linked skill development scheme namely 'Seekho aur Kamao' for minorities. Under the scheme, Minority youth are provided skill development training which can earn them suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self-employment. The scheme ensures placement of a minimum of 75% trainees out of which at least 50% placement is in the organized sector. This scheme aims at upgrading the skills of minority youth in various modern/traditional skills depending upon their qualification, present economic trends and market potential. The scheme 'Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)' launched on 14.5.2015 aims to preserve the heritage of traditional arts/crafts of minorities and build capacity of traditional artisans/craftsmen. The scheme 'Seekho aur Kamao' is publicized through specific audio and video spots on Doordarshan and All India Radio (AIR) network throughout the country.

### **Yoga teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya**

†2290. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country having yoga teachers;
- (b) the criteria for appointment of yoga teachers and the total requirement of such teachers; and
- (c) whether discussions were held before introducing yoga in schools and if so, the details of persons and experts involved in the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As on 4th August 2015, there are 126 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country where yoga teachers are working.

(b) The eligibility criteria followed in the past for appointment of Yoga Teachers in KVs are as under:-

- (i) Graduation in any subject or equivalent from a recognized university.
- (ii) One year training in Yoga from a recognized institution.

(c) Yes, Sir. Detailed discussions took place in the 39th Board of Governors Meeting of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan held on 12th February 1981 before introducing Yoga in KVs. The details of persons and experts involved in the discussions are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan  
39th meeting of The board of Governors*

Venue: Room No.107, 'C' Wing,  
Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

Time: 10.30. A.M.

Date: 12.02.1981.

**PRESENT**

- 
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Shri S. Sathyam,<br>Joint Secretary (S),<br>and Vice-Chairman, KVS,<br>New Delhi. <b>(Chairman)</b>  | 6. Shri P.R. Chauhan,<br>Director of Education<br>Government of Uttar Pradesh,<br>Lucknow. <b>(Member)</b>  |
| 2. Shri J.A. Kalyanakrishnan,<br>Financial Adviser, Ministry<br>of Education & Culture, and<br>Finance Member, KVS,<br>New Delhi. <b>(Member)</b>                                     | 7. Shri Baldev Mahajan,<br>Deputy Secretary,<br>Ministry of Education<br>& Culture, New Delhi.<br><b>(Member)</b>   |
| 3. Shri R.L. Ramachandran,<br>Deputy Secretary (Welfare),<br>Department of Personnel & AR,<br>(Represented Shri B. J. Gupta,<br>Chief Welfare Officer),<br>New Delhi. <b>(Member)</b> | 8. Shri H.H. Pawar,<br>Commissioner,<br>Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan,<br>New Delhi. <b>(Member)</b>   |
| 4. Shri R.N. De,<br>Director (Training),<br>Ministry of Defence,<br>New Delhi. <b>(Member)</b>  | 9. Shri H.D. Gulati,<br>Deputy Commissioner<br>(Administration),<br>Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan,<br>New Delhi.<br><b>(Member &amp; Ex-Officio Secretary)</b> |
| 5. Prof. T.N. Dhar,<br>Joint Director, NCERT,<br>(Represented Dr. Shib K. Mitra,<br>Director, NCERT), New Delhi.<br><b>(Member)</b>   |   |
-

Shri Tapeswar Singh, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha could not attend the meeting.

**Others Present:-**

1. Shri Gridhari Lal, Director (Schools), Ministry of Education and Culture, New Delhi.
2. Shri M. Lakshinarayana, Assistant Financial Adviser, Ministry of Education and Culture.
3. Dr. R. C. Sharma, Deputy Commissioner (Academic), Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi.
4. Shri S. M. Gupta, IFA & CAO, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi.
5. Shri H. L. Khosla, Assistant Commissioner (Headquarters), Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi.
6. Shri H. S. Sandhu, Establishment Officer, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi.
7. Shri S. P. Datta, Administrative Officer, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi.

**Dropout of children from schools**

†2291. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of children in terms of boys/girls respectively who dropped out of school education in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to find out the reasons for leaving the school education abruptly; and

(c) the details of schemes being operated for imparting school education as well as the amount spent on those schemes during the last three years and the outcomes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) National University of Educational and Planning and Administration (NUEPA) annually collect information in the form of Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) on various educational indicators including annual average dropout rates. The annual average dropout rate of boys and girls at primary level are 6.92% & 6.07%, 5.89% & 5.34% and 4.68% & 4.66% respectively during 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14. At secondary level the

average annual dropout rate of boys and girls are 14.54% and 14.54% respectively during 2013-14.

(b) A study entitled “National Sample Survey to Assess dropout rate at the elementary level in 21 States” was commissioned to TNS Global Gurgaon by the Government of India and the results were reported in 2013. The reasons for dropouts include the migration of families, children staying for household work etc.

(c) There are two centrally sponsored schemes *viz.* Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to assist States in universalization of elementary education and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) for universal access to secondary education, which address the issue of dropout.

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programmes provide a number of incentives to encourage enrolment and retention of children in schools and reduce the dropout rate. These includes enhancing access to primary, upper primary and secondary schools, strengthening school infrastructure like school building, additional classrooms, laboratories, libraries, arts and craft rooms, toilets, drinking water facilities etc., improving the teachers pupil ratio as well as strategies for gender positive textbooks, gender sensitization of teachers and educational administrators, in service training of teachers, ICT enabled education. In addition, 3602 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas or residential schools for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities at upper primary level in educationally backward blocks of the country have been set up. SSA programme also provide for free textbooks and two sets of uniform for children at elementary level. The Mid-Day Meal (MDM) programme is also implemented in elementary schools, to help retain children in schools.

To ensure quality outcomes in Government schools, the Central Government through SSA has supported State/UTs on early grade reading, writing and comprehension and early mathematics programmes through a sub-programme namely “Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat” and at upper primary level support for Mathematics and Science teaching learning. The Ministry has also launched Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan programme as sub-component of SSA and RMSA to motivate and engage children of the age group of from 6 to 18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation inference drawing, model building etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities and processes.

The funds released by Central Government under SSA programme is ₹ 23836.55 crore, ₹ 24735.10 crore and 24030.16 crore during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively and under RMSA programme ₹ 3162.84 crore, ₹ 3040.96 crore and ₹ 3389.50 crore of Central fund were released during the same period.

As a result of these initiatives, the enrolments of children at elementary, secondary and senior secondary level during 2009-10 were 18.79 crore, 3.07 crore and 1.77 crore which have increased to 19.89 crore, 3.73 crore and 2.23 crore respectively during 2013-14. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at upper primary, secondary, and senior secondary level have increased from 75.80%, 62.90% and 36.1% in 2009-10 to 89.33%, 76.64% and 52.21 respectively during 2013-14.

### **Central university status to Vikramshila University**

†2292. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned the status of Central university to Vikramshila University; and

(b) if so, the details of features of this action plan and the funds likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As yet, Central University status has not been sanctioned.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Fake mark sheets**

2293. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many incidents of fake mark sheets are being reported in the country;

(b) whether Government has any system in place to check these documents and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government is planning to put a system in place to check these documents and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) While such instances have been reported, since universities are autonomous entities, created by both Central and State Governments, such data is not centrally maintained. Universities have powers to lay down rules of admissions through ordinances and initiate action against officials involved in such cases.

(b) and (c) Each year the University Grants Commission (UGC) publishes a 'Public Notice' containing a list of fake universities and self-styled unrecognized

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

institutions for awareness of general public and students on its website [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in). The Ministry of Human Resource Development has requested the Chief Secretaries of state Governments where these fake universities/institutions are situated, to investigate the matter and register complaints with the police. The UGC too has written to all the Chief Secretaries, Home Secretaries and Education Secretaries of all states/Union Territories to initiate a drive against institutions offering degrees without approval of the statutory authorities.

The Ministry is considering the National Academic Depository Bill, 2015, which envisages online storage, verification and authentication of academic awards by the depository.

### **Ragging in educational institutions**

2294. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of ragging in educational institutes are increasing;

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

(c) what are the remedial measures adopted to curb ragging?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the UGC Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009. These Regulations are to be mandatorily followed by all Universities and Colleges. The Regulations are available on the UGC Website *i.e.* [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in). Similar action has been taken by other Regulatory Bodies. A nationwide toll free 24x7 Anti-Ragging Helpline in 12 languages (English, Hindi and regional languages Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Punjabi, Marathi, Oriya, Assamese, Gujarati, and Bengali) has been established. Publicity on anti-ragging is also given through various media by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and other Regulatory bodies. UGC and others have made it mandatory for students/parents for online submission of undertakings on Anti-ragging. Regular meetings of the Supreme Court-appointed Anti-ragging Monitoring Committee meeting under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.K. Raghavan, former CBI Director, and other Inter-Council meetings are held. 17th meeting of the Raghavan Committee was held on 05.06.2015. There is also an Anti-Ragging Cell with requisite component of staff in UGC for monitoring ragging

cases exclusively. The punishments and penalties include suspending/rusticating the students and taking action against the institutions which may also include withdrawal of affiliation/recognition or other privileges as per Sec 12-B of the UGC Act. A circular has also been issued by UGC to all Universities/Colleges and Institutions of higher education on 24.07.2015 for curbing the menace of ragging.

### **Expulsion of students from IIT, Roorkee**

2295. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 73 students of IIT, Roorkee have been expelled on the basis of their poor performance in getting good grades/marks;

(b) if so, the reasons for their poor performance;

(c) whether teaching system and teaching staff are also responsible for such a poor performance of such a large number of students; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken against the teaching staff responsible for poor performance of these students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On academic grounds, the IIT-Roorkee expelled the 73 students as they failed to earn the minimum academic credits and could not score the minimum Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) required as per the norms of the Institute. Subsequently, the Senate of the Institute decided to provide a second chance to 64 of the 73 students to improve their performance.

(c) IITs including IIT-Roorkee follow a robust academic system. Additional classes are however arranged for academically weaker students of these institutions during vacations. Summer quarter classes are also held for academically weaker students of the first year.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Malpractices in affiliation procedures**

2296. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed about the malpractices related to the qualifications and enlistment of teaching faculty by unaided self-financing colleges for affiliation purposes and for submitting to AICTE and other national councils;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning for the quality and service conditions of teaching faculty in technical institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has noticed that some institutions are submitting incorrect faculty information to AICTE to maintain zero deficiency to obtain approval/expansion in the existing courses and additional courses. In order to address this issue, AICTE has been taking the following steps:

- (i) AICTE is updating the faculty details on its web portal with the PAN/AADHAR card of the individuals.
- (ii) At the time of grant of approval for establishment of the new institutions, physical verification of the faculty is conducted by the Visiting Committee.
- (iii) From the 2nd year onwards, the institutions are granted extension of approval on the basis of the mandatory self disclosure and an affidavit submitted to AICTE.
- iv. In case, any institute fails to adhere to norms laid down for **“Faculty Requirements and Cadre Ratio”**, appropriate action is initiated against the defaulting institution as prescribed in the Approval Process Handbook, which includes withdrawal of approval.

(c) and (d) AICTE has notified regulations "All India Council for Technical Education[pay Scales, Services Conditions and Qualification for the Teachers and other Academic Staff in Technical Institutions (Degree) Regulation, 2010] and" "All India Council for Technical Education [Pay Scales, Services conditions and Qualification for the Teachers and other Academic Staff in Technical Institutions (Diploma) Regulations. 2010]". All the AICTE approved institutions are supposed to recruit the faculty as prescribed in these regulations. Through the above regulations, quality of education is maintained and also the service conditions of faculty are improved.

### **Fake universities**

2297. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has published a list of fake universities cautioning students to refrain from enrolling in such bogus institutes;

(b) if so, the details of those universities;



(c) whether there exists any mechanism to take action against those universities which are playing with the dreams of innocent students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. University Grants Commission (UGC) has published a list of 21 fake universities which are functioning in contravention or violation of the UGC Act, 1956 cautioning students to refrain from enrolling in such fake Institutes. The details of these fake universities are available on the UGC website [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in). In addition, according to the UGC, Bhartiya Shiksha Parishad, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh and Indian Institute of Planning and Management (IIPM), Qutub Enclave, Phase-II, New Delhi are also unrecognized and functioning in violation of Section 2(f) and Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956.

(c) and (d) UGC has taken several steps to check the menace of these fake universities. UGC has written to all the Chief Secretaries, Home Secretaries and Education Secretaries of all states include Union Territories to check the menace of fake universities and initiate a drive against these institutions offering degree without approval of the Statutory Authorities viz. UGC, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and Distance Education Council (DEC) in the States/ Union Territories. UGC has also issued 'Public Notice', 'Press Release' and paid advertisements for the awareness of general public/students in the leading daily newspaper at the commencing of academic session, cautioning aspiring students not to seek admission in such institutions. The Ministry vide its D.O. letter No. 12-3/2015/U3A dated 21st July, 2015 also requested the Chief Secretaries of respective State Governments to investigate the matter and register complaints in police station against these fake universities. Prosecution may also be initiated against those who are involved in defrauding and cheating students by misrepresenting themselves as "Universities" awarding degrees with their name.

### **Committee for National Education Policy**

2298. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new National Education Policy is being framed;

(b) if so, whether any committee has been constituted for the purpose;

(c) the names of members of the committee;

(d) the terms of reference of the committee or the guidelines given to the committee;

(e) whether the policy proposes to deal with syllabus on political history of the country;

(f) whether the policy is going to provide for effective ways of implementing principles of secularism and socialism; and

(g) whether any specific provision is proposed to be made in the policy in the matter of scientific temper?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The Government has initiated the consultation process of formulating a New Education Policy to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge. A multiple level consultative process involving all stakeholders, such as, educationists, teachers, and students across all levels is being undertaken. The online consultation process is going on *www.MyGov.in* portal and nearly 21,500 suggestions have been received on 33 identified themes.

A multi stakeholder New Education Policy Task Force (NEPTF), at the national level has been set up, which comprises of the senior officials and the thematic nodal officers of Ministry of Human Resource Development, representatives of various Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India, Heads of University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and Chief Executive Officer, MyGov, Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY). The Task Force is expected to periodically monitor the progress of the consultation process and submit the report through Secretary (School Education and Literacy) and Secretary (Higher Education) to the Minister for Human Resource Development.

(e) to (g) A High Level meeting was taken by the Union Minister for Human Resource Development on 14.02.2015 with various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India including Ministries of Minority Affairs, Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs, Science and Technology, Electronics and Information Technology, Agriculture Research and Education, to discuss the consultative process for formulating the New Education Policy and invite suggestions of these Ministries/Departments to devise curriculum from their perspective. Out of the 33 identified themes, some of the themes of School Education *i.e.* 'Enabling Inclusive Education – education of Girls, SCs, STs, Minorities and children with special needs';

‘Comprehensive Education – Ethics, Physical Education, Arts and Crafts, Life Skills’ and ‘New Knowledge, pedagogies and approaches for teaching of Science, Maths and Technology in School Education to improve learning outcomes of Students’ and some of the themes of Higher Education *i.e.* ‘Promoting Research and Innovation’; ‘New Knowledge’; ‘Addressing regional disparity’; ‘Bridging gender and social gaps’ and ‘Linking higher education to society’; on which suggestions have been invited and thematic discussions are being held. The main objective of this consultation process is to ensure that an inclusive, participatory and holistic approach is undertaken, which takes into consideration expert opinions, field experiences, empirical research, stakeholder feedback, as well as lessons learned from best practices.

### **Financial mismanagement and diversion of funds under MDMS**

2299. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CAG's performance audit report of Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) has found financial mismanagement and diversion of funds of the scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken against those involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India carried out performance audit of the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) for the period 2009-10 to 2013-14 in the States/UTs. The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has not been received.

### **Institutes for training of primary and secondary school teachers**

†2300. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of institutes for training of teachers of primary and secondary schools in the country, State-wise and Government and private institute-wise; and

(b) the total number of teachers trained every year in these institutes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) There are 1623 Government and 17216 private recognized Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs) in the country as on 31.05.2015. The State-wise list of TEIs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The total intake capacity of these TEIs is 14,31,362.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement****Details of Institutions Recognised by NCTE as on 31.05.2015*

Name of State	Total Institutions	
	Government	Private
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	8	9
Assam	42	52
Bihar	85	229
Jharkhand	22	116
Manipur	13	9
Meghalaya	13	5
Mizoram	7	0
Nagaland	5	8
Odisha	110	5
Sikkim	4	4
Tripura	11	4
West Bengal	73	617
Madhya Pradesh	108	1279
Maharashtra	156	1782
Gujarat	251	637
Chhattisgarh	66	214
Goa	1	7
Daman and Diu	0	3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1
Chandigarh	8	7
Delhi	21	108
Haryana	21	898
Himachal Pradesh	20	118
Punjab	28	462
Rajasthan	43	1157
Uttar Pradesh	82	4044
Uttarakhand	38	126
Andhra Pradesh	105	1735

1	2	3
Karnataka	96	1425
Tamil Nadu	119	1629
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	0
Lakshadweep	0	1
Puducherry	2	98
Kerala	61	427
TOTAL	1623	17216

### Schools granted minority status

2301. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools that have been granted minority status in each State/UT since 2010; and

(b) the number of applications for minority status submitted by schools during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, minority status is not granted to any school. However, the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), since 2010 and upto 30th June, 2015 has granted minority status to 8495 educational institutions, including schools. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) During the same period, the NCMEI has received 15307 petitions, including applications for grant of minority status to schools.

### Statement

#### Minority status given to Educational Institutions

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of minority status Certificate Issued
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	299
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14

1	2	3
4.	Assam	182
5.	Bihar	68
6.	Chandigarh	11
7.	Chhattisgarh	209
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	143
11.	Goa	12
12.	Gujarat	18
13.	Haryana	94
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7
15.	Jharkhand	53
16.	Karnataka	434
17.	Kerala	3620
18.	Lakshadweep	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	305
20.	Maharashtra	81
21.	Manipur	33
22.	Meghalaya	1
23.	Mizoram	0
24.	Nagaland	0
25.	Odisha	28
26.	Puducherry	2
27.	Punjab	58
28.	Rajasthan	18
29.	Sikkim	1
30.	Tamil Nadu	266
31.	Telangana	32
32.	Tripura	6
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2201
34.	Uttarakhand	34
35.	West Bengal	262
TOTAL		8495

**Expenditure under SPQEM and IDMI**

2302. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds disbursed/expenditure incurred under the Scheme to Provide Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) and the Infrastructure Development in Minority Institution (IDMI) Schemes during the last three years and the current year, so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments are not cooperating in implementation of these schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the procedure for availing facilities under these schemes is cumbersome and time consuming; and

(d) the action being taken to simplify the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) and the scheme of Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI) are being implemented since 2008-09. The details of funds released to various State Governments under these schemes during the last three years and the current year are as under.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	SPQEM	IDMI
1.	2012-13	18249.26	2838.00
2.	2013-14	18273.38	2498.99
3.	2014-15	10789.39	1144.71
4.	2015-16	1770.53	39.58
		(as on 05.08.15)	(as on 05.08.15)

(b) The Schemes are being implemented through State Governments in several States of the country.

(c) and (d) The procedure of availing benefits under these Schemes is clearly defined. Both the Schemes are implemented through the State Governments and the beneficiary institutions have to submit their proposals to the Government of India through the concerned State Governments. On receipt of the proposal from the State Government, the Central Grant-in-Aid Committee (CGIAC) of this Ministry examines the same as per the parameters of the schematic guidelines and approves the same for financial assistance.

**Construction of toilets in schools**

†2303. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to construct toilets in all the schools across the country under the Swachh Bharat-Swachh Vidyalaya campaign;

(b) if so, whether Government is still considering to take any steps in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the announcement made by the Prime Minister on the Independence Day in 2014 to provide toilet facilities separately for girls and boys in schools, the Swachh Vidyalaya initiative has been launched by the Ministry in collaboration with Public Sector Undertakings and Private Corporates. States have been requested to ensure provision of separate toilets for boys and girls in all Government schools within a year.

The Ministry has taken various steps to facilitate the construction of toilets within the timeframe. Funds were made available to States/UTs under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan for taking up the programme. The progress is monitored on a continuous basis at the national level. Meetings and video conferences have been held with State Chief Secretaries, Education Secretaries, State Project Directors of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and also with Central Ministries and Central PSUs.

**Waste-to-energy plants**

2304. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up waste-to-energy plants in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the above project would add to air pollution and would be a costly affair;

(c) whether Government has studied its pros and cons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with its action plan in the matter?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a Programme for setting up of 5 pilot projects on Energy Recovery from Municipal Solid Waste. Central Financial Assistance of ₹ 2.0 crore per Mega Watt with an upper limit of ₹ 10.0 crore per project can be provided for projects on power generation from municipal solid waste.

Ministry of Urban Development also provide Central Financial Assistance upto 20% of the project cost in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF)/Grant for projects on solid waste management, including waste to energy, under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) and Smart City Mission.

(b) to (d) Waste to energy plants do not add to air pollution and emissions remain within limits prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board. The details of Environmental Footprints from different waste to energy technologies, as per report published by Niti Aayog in May 2014, are given in the Statement (*See below*). The cost for generating electricity from waste is competitive compared with the cost of power generation from conventional sources.

### ***Statement***

#### ***Environmental Footprint of Waste to Energy Technologies***

Sl. No.	Associated Factors	Compostine	Biomethanation	Incineration and RDF Burning	Gasification	Engineered Landfills#
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
<b>1. Air Pollution</b>						
(a)	Extent	Low	Low	High	Medium	Medium
(b)	Requirement of Air Pollution Control	—	—	Yes	Yes	—
(c)	Dioxins or Furanes Formation	—	—	Possibility exists but minimized due to removal of chlorinated plastics from waste by rag pickers		—

1	2	3	4	5	6	8
(d)	Release of Green House Gases	Uncontrolled	Controlled and Utilized	Controlled and utilized	Controlled and utilized	Most uncontrolled. Only in very few cases as controlled and utilized if mechanism for gas recovery exists.
<b>2. Water Pollution</b>						
(a)	Exists	Yes	Yes	Yes (Due to water use in scrubbing & Quenching)	Yes (Due to water use in scrubbing & Quenching)	Yes
(b)	Requirement of Waste water treatment	Yes for leachate	Yes; for prees water	Yes	Yes	Yes for leachate
(c)	Quality of Treated water	May be discharged into water bodies.	May be used in process or discharged into water bodies.	May be used in process.	May be used in process.	May be discharged into water bodies.
(d)	Degree of Pollution	Medium-High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium-High
3.	Solid waste gen. due to rejects/sludge formation in the process	high	low	low	low	Nil
4.	Volume reduction of waste	15-30%	45-50%	75-90%	90%	70-80% if waste contains biodegradables#

# Biodegradables are not allowed to be land-filled in India as per MSW-2000 rules.

**Target for grid connected solar roof top systems**

2305. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the funding for the target set for installation of grid connected solar roof top systems is expected from various sources, including State Government budget, loans from public and private banks under priority sector and the subsidies from the Ministry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has a scheme to provide 15 per cent subsidy on the benchmark cost for some select categories; and

(c) whether such subsidy is not there for industrial and commercial establishments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Subsidy is not provided for industrial and commercial establishments with effect from 3rd August 2015, except in those establishments where the power system is owned by a Government organization.

**Production of biogas**

2306. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimate of biogas being produced in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the targets fixed for setting up of biogas plants under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during the Twelfth Five Year Plan and the estimated quantum of biogas likely to be produced State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any subsidy is provided to weaker sections of the society for installation of household biogas plants and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a number of States have submitted proposals for allocation of funds for setting up of biogas plants under NBMMP and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The estimated biogas production from family type biogas plants and large biogas plants installed in the country under different programmes of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is about 16,955 lakh cubic metre per year. The State/UT-wise detail is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) A target of setting up of 6.50 lakh family type biogas plants has been fixed under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The total estimated quantum of biogas production from these biogas plants under the NBMMP is likely to be about 13 lakh cubic metre per day. The State/UT-wise details of physical targets for the 1st four years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan period is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir. Under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP), higher subsidy is given to the weaker section of the society for installation of family type biogas plants. The beneficiaries of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given subsidy of ₹ 7,000/- for one cubic metre capacity biogas plant (₹ 5,500/- for General Category) and ₹ 11,000/- for 2-6 cubic metre capacity biogas plants (₹ 9,000/- for General Category). For the beneficiaries in the North Eastern States including Sikkim, the subsidy is ₹ 15,000/- for one cubic metre and ₹ 17,000/- for 2-6 cubic metre capacity plants (except plain areas of Assam, where the subsidy is ₹ 10,000/- and ₹ 11,000/- for 1 cubic metre and 2-6 cubic metre plants respectively).

(d) and (e) The Ministry receives proposal from the States and implementing agencies for allocation of targets at the beginning of the year. Based on the previous year's performance and availability of funds, the annual targets are fixed by the Ministry. This year's target of 1,11,000 biogas plants has already been fixed and communicated to the States and Implementing Agencies.

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

*The State/UT-wise estimated biogas production from family type biogas plants and large capacity biogas plants*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Estimated biogas production in lakh cu.m. per year as on 31.03.2015 (during 2014-15)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1646.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.14
3.	Assam	338.14
4.	Bihar	379.09
5.	Goa	11.98
6.	Gujarat	1606.14
7.	Haryana	282.99

1	2	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	138.47
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.97
10.	Jharkhand	21.28
11.	Karnataka	1487.90
12.	Kerala	421.63
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1134.71
14.	Maharashtra	2990.55
15.	Manipur	6.21
16.	Meghalaya	29.18
17.	Mizoram	14.68
18.	Nagaland	23.07
19.	Odisha	776.64
20.	Punjab	639.69
21.	Rajasthan	284.46
22.	Sikkim	25.91
23.	Tamil Nadu	880.33
24.	Telengana	28.90
25.	Tripura	9.83
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2447.45
27.	West Bengal	1043.36
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.40
29.	Chandigarh	0.28
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.49
31.	Delhi/New Delhi	1.98
32.	Puducherry	1.68
33.	Chhattisgarh	158.29
34.	Uttarakhand	103.62
TOTAL		16954.76

***Statement-II***

*Allocation of physical targets for installation of family type biogas plants under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during the first four years of the Twelfth Plan.*

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Physical Targets (Nos. of biogas plants)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh, (NEDCAP), Hyderabad	51440
2.	Arunachal Pradesh, (APEDA), Itanagar	300
3.	Assam (FDA-cum-CCF, Social Forestry Assam)	28100
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh, (CREDA), Raipur	15750
6.	Goa (Directorate of Agriculture)	400
7.	Gujarat (GAIC Ltd.) Ahmedabad	16300
8.	Haryana, (Directorate of Agriculture) Panchkula	6350
9.	Himachal Pradesh (Dir. of Agri. Shimla)	1130
10.	Jammu and Kashmir, JKEDA, Srinagar	550
11.	Jharkhand (JHREDA Ranchi)	1000
12.	Karnataka, RD&PR Deptt. Bangalore	53800
13.	Kerala, Directorate of Agril. and ANERT Thiruvanthapuram	14825
14.	Madhya Pradesh, MPSAIDC, Ltd. Bhopal	43100
15.	Maharashtra (RD&WC Dept.) Mumbai	57660
16.	Manipur (MANIREDA)	0
17.	Meghalaya, Shillong (MNREDA)	1500
18.	Mizoram (Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary)	3000
19.	Nagaland, Directorate of New and Renewable Energy, Kohima	1600
20.	Odisha (OREDA), Bhubaneswar	23700
21.	Puducherry REAP	0
22.	Punjab (PEDA, Chandigarh)	39600

1	2	3
23.	Rajasthan (BDTC, CTAE Udaipur)	2975
24.	Sikkim (SREDA), Gangtok	800
25.	Tamil Nadu (Directorate of Rural Development and PR) Chennai	3050
26.	Telangana	19800
27.	Tripura (TREDA)	1750
28.	Uttar Pradesh, RDD Lucknow, UP	8950
29.	Uttarakhand-URED, Dehradun and Rural Dev	4110
30.	West Bengal (WBREDA) Kolkata	12000
31.	KVIC, Mumbai*	48460
TOTAL		462000

\*KVIC annual targets distributed in the States.

### Potential of solar energy in Karnataka

2307. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- the potential area for solar energy in Karnataka, district-wise;
- the support by the Central and State Governments for best utilization of natural resources; and
- the schemes adopted by the State Government to best utilize the solar energy in those districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Karnataka is blessed with good solar radiation resource. As such solar energy could be generated in all districts of Karnataka. The district-wise, taluk-wise solar radiation data is furnished in Annexure. The Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited (KREDL) is nodal agency for development of Renewable Energy (RE) generation in Karnataka. Total solar potential of Karnataka is 25 GW as assessed by National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE).

(b) The support by the Central and State Governments for best utilization of solar resources is as follows:

Support by Central Government:

- Excise and custom duty exemptions for equipment to develop solar projects.

2. 10 year income tax holiday to solar power developers.
3. Solar parks to be set up to jump start solar power projects by providing readily available land and power evacuation and transmission infrastructure to solar power developers for setting up solar power plants.
4. Central Financial Assistance for grid connected solar photovoltaic roof-top plants for households and decentralized off-grid solar photovoltaic applications.
5. Roof-top Solar PV systems are made eligible for home loans.
6. Assistance in form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) and bundling of solar power with low cost thermal power.
7. Award of Priority Sector status to Renewable Energy Sector for lending upto certain limit.
8. Issuance of tax free green bonds of ₹ 5,000 crore.
9. Waiver of wheeling charges on Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS).

Support by Karnataka State Government:

1. Reimbursement of stamp duty and registration fee as per industrial policy of Government of Karnataka is available for solar projects.
2. Solar inverters and solar panels are exempt from Value Added Tax (VAT).
3. Deemed conversion of lands for Non-Agricultural (NA) use for the lands purchased under section 109 of land reforms act.
4. No wheeling, banking and cross subsidy charges (intra State)
5. Net metering with tariff at ₹ 7.20/kWh with subsidy and ₹ 9.56/kWh without subsidy for net export of energy with respect to rooftop solar project.

(c) Allotment and development of solar projects is governed by solar policy 2014-21 of Government of Karnataka. There is no provision in solar policy for district-wise allotments of projects.

Projects are allotted under following segments:

A. Utility scale solar projects

- (a) Projects under land owning farmers category with aggregate capacity of 300MW. Applications received through online and projects allotted on first come first serve basis after evaluation and PPA also signed.
- (b) Projects to be allotted through competitive bidding process. Bidding was conducted in four phases and projects of 700 MW capacity were allotted.
- (c) Projects are also allotted under Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) mechanism.



(d) The projects allotted under captive generation.

(e) Projects under independent power producers.

(f) Projects under bundled power.

B. Grid connected solar rooftop projects and off-grid projects.

(a) Solar policy proposes achieving minimum target of 1600 MW capacity utility scale projects and 400 MW capacity projects on rooftop.

**Statement**

*Taluk level solar radiation values in the State of Karnataka*

District	Taluka	Annual average Global Horizontal Irradiance (GHI) (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> )	Annual average Direct Normal Irradiance (DNI) (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> )
1	2	3	4
Bagalkot	Bagalkot	5.83	5.31
	Jamkhandi	5.88	5.39
	Mudhol	5.88	5.40
	Badami	5.91	5.52
	Bilgi	5.90	5.46
	Hungund	5.83	5.38
Bangalore Rural	Doddaballapur	5.88	5.43
	Devanahalli	5.90	5.45
	Hoskote	5.87	5.39
	Nelamangala	5.94	5.55
Bangalore Urban	Anekal	5.92	5.48
Belgaum	Athani	5.78	5.24
	Bailhongal	5.79	5.44
	Belgaum	5.70	5.35
	Chikodi	5.86	5.45
	Gokak	5.85	5.42
	Hukeri	5.85	5.46
	Khanaour	5.73	5.44
	Raybag	5.87	5.46

1	2	3	4
	Ramdurg	5.89	5.51
	Saundatti	5.84	5.44
Uttar Kannada	Karwar	5.76	5.55
	Sirsi	5.71	5.39
	Joida	5.69	5.50
	Bhatkal	5.70	5.35
	Kumta	5.67	5.36
	Ankola	5.69	5.41
	Haliyal	5.78	5.44
	Honnavar	5.75	5.49
	Mundgod	5.79	5.41
	Siddapura	5.67	5.42
	Yellaoura	5.73	5.42
Udupi	Udupi	5.72	5.35
	Karkala	5.52	4.95
	Kundaoura	5.45	4.93
Yadgir	Shahour	5.90	5.42
	Shoraour	5.95	5.48
	Yadgir	5.89	5.41
Bellary	Bellary	5.92	5.41
	Hospet	5.95	5.52
	Kampli	5.88	5.34
	Hoovina Hadagali	5.89	5.46
	Kudligi	5.88	5.41
	Sanduru	5.76	5.19
	Siraguppa	5.92	5.40
	Hagari	5.90	5.41
	Bommanahalli		
Bidar	Bidar	5.73	5.22
	Basavakalvan	5.77	5.21

1	2	3	4
Bijapur	Bhalki	5.71	5.16
	Humnabad	5.76	5.26
	Aurad	5.74	5.22
	Bilapur	5.86	5.38
	Indi	5.87	5.36
	Muddebihal	5.92	5.44
	Sindagi	5.88	5.38
Chamrajanagar	Basavana Bagevadi	5.82	5.26
	Chamarajanagar	5.88	5.51
	Gundluoet	5.86	5.46
	Kollegal	5.92	5.52
Chikkaballapur	Yelandur	5.86	5.45
	Chikkaballaour	5.89	5.48
	Chintamani	5.92	5.55
	Gauribidanur	5.88	5.43
	Sidlaghatta	5.89	5.46
	Bagepalli	5.95	5.61
	Gudibanda	5.96	5.64
Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	5.55	5.14
	Kadur	5.87	5.48
	Koppa	5.51	5.06
	Mudiger	5.51	5.06
	Narasimharaiaoura	5.68	5.26
	Shringeri	5.51	5.06
	Terikere	5.86	5.46
Chitradurga	Chitradurga	5.89	5.45
	Challakere	6.02	5.68
	Hirivur	5.90	5.45
	Holalkere	5.86	5.41
	Hosadurga	5.91	5.50
	Molakalmuru	5.93	5.56

1	2	3	4
Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore	5.77	5.33
	Puttur	5.61	5.18
	Bantwal	5.62	5.13
	Belthangady	5.57	5.09
	Sullia	5.60	5.14
Davangere	Davangere	5.90	5.51
	Harihar	5.88	5.47
	Channagiri	5.85	5.44
	Harpanahalli	5.90	5.49
	Honnali	5.86	5.43
	Jagalur	5.89	5.44
Dharwad	Dharwad	5.81	5.43
	Hubli	5.83	5.47
	Kalghatgi	5.81	5.44
	Kundgol	5.82	5.38
	Navalgund	5.83	5.40
Gadag	Gadag-Betageri	5.90	5.51
	Nargund	5.84	5.42
	Mundargi	5.90	5.45
	Ron	5.85	5.42
	Shirahatti	5.85	5.40
Gulbarga	Gulbarga	5.79	5.28
	Aland	5.78	5.24
	Sedam	5.76	5.20
	Afzalpur	5.80	5.25
	Chincholi	5.69	5.10
	Chitapur	5.79	5.23
	Jevargi	5.82	5.28
Hassan	Hassan	5.80	5.38
	Arsikere	5.83	5.42
	Channarayapattana	5.81	5.33

1	2	3	4
	Holenarasipura	5.87	5.41
	Sakleshpur	5.54	5.14
	Alur	5.67	5.24
	Arkalgud	5.76	5.31
	Belur	5.74	5.39
Haveri	Haveri	5.86	5.45
	Ranebennuru	5.89	5.48
	Byadgi	5.89	5.51
	Hangal	5.85	5.49
	Savanur	5.87	5.47
	Hirekerur	5.85	5.50
	Shiggaon	5.84	5.44
Kodagu	Madikeri	5.41	4.87
	Somwarpet	5.51	5.05
	Virajpet	5.52	5.01
Kolar	Kolar	5.91	5.50
	Bangarapet	5.87	5.38
	Malur	5.89	5.41
	Mulbagal	5.92	5.54
	Srinivasapur	5.86	5.43
Koppal	Koppal	5.88	5.36
	Gangavathi	5.95	5.45
	Kushtagi	5.95	5.49
	Yelbarga	5.89	5.42
Mandya	Mandya	5.97	5.54
	Maddur	5.97	5.55
	Malavalli	5.97	5.59
	Srirangalpatna	5.98	5.55
	Krishnarajpet	5.86	5.36
	Nagamangala	5.92	5.48

1	2	3	4
Mysore	Pandavapura	5.93	5.48
	Mysore	5.94	5.48
	Hunsur	5.81	5.33
	Krishnarajanagar	5.91	5.48
	Nanjangud	5.96	5.54
	Heggadadevana kote	5.83	5.37
	Piriyapatna	5.76	5.27
	Tirumakudalu Narasipura	5.98	5.59
Ramanagara	Ramanagara	5.90	5.40
	Magadi	5.87	5.39
	Kanakaoura	5.88	5.40
	Channapatna	5.90	5.40
Raichur	Raichur	5.92	5.43
	Manvi	5.94	5.47
	Sindhanur	5.92	5.39
	Devadurga	5.92	5.42
	Lingsur	5.91	5.38
Shimoga	Shimoga	5.84	5.44
	Sagara	5.70	5.29
	Bhadravathi	5.77	5.36
	Hosanagara	5.85	5.44
	Shikarinura	5.81	5.42
	Soraba	5.77	5.41
	Thirthahalli	5.61	5.12
Tumkur	Tumkur	5.86	5.43
	Chikkanava kana Halli	5.85	5.40
	Kunigal	5.87	5.41
	Madhugiri	5.96	5.49
	Sira	5.97	5.60

1	2	3	4
	Tiotur	5.86	5.40
	Gubbi	5.87	5.42
	Koratagere	5.94	5.55
	Pavagada	5.99	5.60
	Turuvekere	5.91	5.48

### **Tapping of wind energy**

2308. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiatives to tap wind energy as source of power generation;

(b) if so, the details of such initiatives and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the present status of Wind Power Generation; and

(d) the details of targets, achievements and budget spent on these schemes during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is promoting wind power projects through private sector investment by providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as Accelerated Depreciation benefit, concessional custom duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption to manufacturers. 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects is also available. A Generation Based Incentive (GBI) is available for the projects not availing Accelerated Depreciation benefit, under which ₹ 0.50/unit generated is provided with a ceiling of ₹ 1.00 crore per MW. Loans for installing wind power projects are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support including wind resource assessment and identification of potential sites is provided by the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE, erstwhile C-WET), Chennai. States with wind potential also provide preferential tariffs.

(c) A total of 23,763 MW of wind power has been established in the country, the State-wise break-up is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(d) The details of targets, achievements and budget spent during the last 5 years is given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I****Wind power achievement*

(Upto June, 2015)

Sl. No.	States	Cumulative Achievement (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1075
2.	Gujarat	3730
3.	Karnataka	2639
4.	Kerala	35
5.	Madhya Pradesh	941
6.	Maharashtra	4450
7.	Rajasthan	3412
8.	Tamil Nadu	7477
9.	Others	4
TOTAL		23763

***Statement-II****Details of Targets, Achievements and Budget spent*

Year	Target (MW)	Achievement (MW)	Budget Spent (₹ in crore)
2010-11	2000	2349	34.90
2011-12	2400	3197	27.51
2012-13	2500	1700	64.71
2013-14	2500	2079	314.39
2014-15	2000	2312	566.00

**Tapping and development of wind energy**

2309. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Jharkhand for tapping and development of wind energy in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated for each State under this head; and



(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase the wind energy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) A total of ₹ 314 crore has been allocated under the head of wind power programme for the current year *i.e.* 2015-16. The State-wise allocations are not made. Funds are provided under the Generation Based Incentive (GBI) scheme on first come first served basis.

(d) The Government is promoting wind power projects through private sector investment by providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as Accelerated Depreciation benefit, concessional custom duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption to manufacturers. 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects is also available. A Generation Based Incentive (GBI) is available for the projects not availing Accelerated Depreciation benefit, under which ₹ 0.50/unit generated is provided with a ceiling of ₹ 1.00 crore per MW. Loans for installing wind power projects are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support including wind resource assessment and identification of potential sites is provided by the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE, erstwhile C-WET), Chennai. States with wind potential also provide preferential tariffs.

#### **Alternate fuel for diesel**

2310. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of status of findings an alternative fuel for diesel by the Research and Development Wing of the Ministry;

(b) whether the Ministry has explored the possibility of using coconut oil as a bio-fuel for vehicles; and

(c) if so, the results of such research projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Bio-diesel is considered as alternative fuel for diesel which can be produced from non-edible oilseeds, algal oil, wastes or other agro-forest residues. Numerous research and development activities such as (i) development the quality planting materials; (ii) improving the plantation and seed

yields of Tree Borne Oilseeds for production of bio-diesel; and (iii) development of trans-esterification technology for production of bio-diesel from Jatropha oil; are being taken up by various Departments and Ministries.

(b) and (c) No Sir, as coconut oil is an edible oil. Its use for production of biofuels is not considered suitable as per the provisions of National Policy of Bio-fuels.

### **Financial allocation of the Ministry**

2311. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the financial allocation of the Ministry during the last three years ending on 31st March, 2015, year-wise;

(b) what was the generation of renewable energy during these years, year-wise; and

(c) why the sector does not get due importance in the policy frame of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The year-wise budgeted plan outlay and power generation from renewable sources of energy during the last three years are given below:

Year	Financial Allocation (in ₹ crore)	Energy Generation (in Billion Units)
2012-13	1385	47.61
2013-14	1521	53.22
2014-15	2519	61.78

(c) The Government is giving due importance and priority to the renewable energy sector viz. (a) target of renewable energy capacity revised from the existing level of 35,777 MW in 2014-15 to 175,000 MW by the year 2022, comprising 100,000 MW Solar, 60,000 MW Wind, 10,000 MW Bio-mass and 5000 MW Small Hydro Power; (b) budgeted plan outlay of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has doubled from ₹ 1385 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 2787.67 crore in 2015-16; and (c) new schemes for solar energy launched in 2014-15 and Accelerated Depreciation (AD) Benefits to Wind Power Projects restored from July 2014 to step up the capacity addition in solar and wind energy.

### Electrification of villages in inaccessible areas

†2312. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received proposals for electrification of villages situated in inaccessible areas including backward villages and remote villages in the forest areas through non-conventional energy sources during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the number of such proposals sanctioned, State-wise and how many of them are still lying pending for approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Proposal received for electrification of villages/hamlets (State-wise) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Proposal from Jammu and Kashmir for 299 villages/hamlets and 61 hamlets of Uttar Pradesh has been sanctioned.

#### *Statement*

*Proposal for village/hamlets electrification received by Ministry.*

Sl.No.	State	Proposal for village electrification
1.	Assam	29 villages
2.	Manipur	63 villages
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	299 villages
4.	Uttar Pradesh	61 hamlets
5.	Uttarakhand	04 villages and 16 hamlets

### Transmission system for renewable energy

†2313. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government has sent any letter/agenda regarding development of transmission system for the advancement of renewable energy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has chalked out any plan to develop the transmission system in the State and if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) has made any announcement regarding development of transmission system for transmission of renewable energy in the State and if so, the details thereof and if not, by when such an announcement would be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

Rajasthan has submitted a proposal for creating intra-state transmission infrastructure for evacuation of renewable energy at a total project cost of ₹ 1018.30 crore. It provides for creation of 580 Circuit KMs of transmission lines and setting up of 11 Grid Sub-Stations. For this project a loan agreement for concessional finance of Euro 49 million has been signed with KfW, Germany on 17th December 2014. In addition, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved grant of ₹ 407.32 crore from National Clean Energy Fund for the project.

(c) The Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. is creating the inter-state transmission system for transmission of renewable energy including in the State of Rajasthan. For this purpose, a loan agreement of Euro 500 million has been signed with KfW, Germany on 17th December 2014.

### **National Mission on Small Hydro Power Projects**

2314. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drafted the National Mission on Small Hydro Power Projects for augmentation of country's hydro power generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of projects planned by Government under this Mission, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has prepared a draft document on National Mission on Small Hydro. The Mission is proposed to be a joint initiative of Government of India and State Governments to enrich remote and rural areas in power generation. The Mission would give unique opportunity of entrepreneurship, livelihood development in rural areas and would be an effective tool to achieve 24X7 Power to all and deployment of 5,000 MW of small hydro projects by 2022 as proposed.

Following is proposed under the Mission:—

- To create an enabling policy frame work along with the State Governments for the deployment of 5,000 MW of small hydro projects by 2022 and a platform for long term sustainable growth in small hydro sector.
- Encourage and enable all the States to participate in the National Mission of Small Hydro for setting up new SHP projects, provide conducive policy and institutional support for SHP projects by private sector.
- Evaluation of all existing Government sector small hydro projects with a view to Renovate, Modernize and Upgrade (RMU) them, if required, to improve efficiency and add capacity wherever possible.
- Develop new technologies and engineering solutions to set up low and ultra low head (below 3m) small hydro projects on canals, dam outlets and water outfall structures.
- Develop a network of water mills, individual household systems and micro hydro projects in remote and rural areas and set up 5000 water mills/micro hydro projects and establishing local mini grids.
- Undertake systematic study to identify new small hydro potential sites on existing (non-powered dam outlets, outfall structures, fall structures, pipe lines), agricultural facilities, natural non-powered structures and hydro kinetic flows.

The first phase would be for two years where policy issues concerning slow pace of small hydro sector will be addressed. A capacity addition of 500 MW will be targeted, State sector old small hydro projects would be reviewed and assessed and DPR prepared for their RMU. The technology development work would be started for low and ultra-low head canal based small hydro projects. Network to take up water mills/individual systems and micro hydro projects in remote and rural areas through entrepreneurs will be established and action to identify new potential sites in the country would be initiated.

(c) State-wise target has not been fixed.

#### **Funds allocated to Panchayats**

†2315. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such villages in the country as on date where elected Panchayats are not in existence, State-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is envisaged in the report of the Tenth Finance Commission that funds regarding development of Panchayati Raj would be disbursed to elected Panchayats only; and

(c) if so, the details of funds allocated/issued to Panchayats, till date during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) Elected Panchayats exist in areas covered under Part IX of the Constitution. Areas not covered under Part IX of the Constitution are not mandated to have Panchayats. Ministry of Panchayati Raj does not maintain any data on the villages where elected Panchayats are not in existence.

(b) The Tenth Finance Commission in their award for the period 1995-2000 had not tied disbursement of grants to local bodies with the elections in Panchayats. However, Fourteenth Finance Commission in their recommendations for the award period 2015-20 have recommended devolution of grants to the tune of ₹ 2,00,292.20 crore to the duly constituted Gram Panchayats only to ensure stable flow of resources at regular intervals for providing basic services within the functions assigned to them under relevant legislations, maintenance of reliable data on receipts and expenditure, and improvement in own revenues.

(c) The detailed State-wise allocation and release of grants for PRIs for the financial years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 under Thirteenth Finance Commission award is given in the Statement-I to IV.

**Statement-I**

*Allocation and release of general basic grant of local bodies for PRLs for 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (As on 31.3.2015).*

Sl. States No.		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		(₹ in lakhs.)
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69293.13		79939.48	54859.75	48982.34	119330.84	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3632.58		4190.69	1614	4580.48	3632.58	
3.	Assam	20915.88	30210.88	24129.44	24129.44	26373.78	26373.78	
4.	Bihar	65683.40	65683.40	75775.14	75775.14	82823.18	82823.17	
5.	Chhattisgarh	22149.59	22149.59	25552.70	25552.7	27929.42	27929.42	
6.	Goa	1199.44		1383.72		1512.42		
7.	Gujarat	30934.03	14721.62	35686.80	51899.21	39006.11	39006.11	
8.	Haryana	14404.66	14404.66	16617.82	16617.82	18163.48	18163.49	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7379.39	3511.88	8513.17	12380.68	9305.00	9305	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12177.13	12177.13	14048.05	14048.05	15354.70	15354.7	
11.	Jharkhand	20104.83	20104.83	23193.78	23193.78	25351.09	25351.09	
12.	Karnataka	59720.49	59720.49	68896.08	68896.08	75304.27	75304.27	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	25850.70	12302.44	29822.46	43370.72	32596.32	32596.35
14.	Madhya Pradesh	54545.78	54545.79	62926.31	62926.31	68779.25	31458.34
15.	Maharashtra	72902.87	72902.87	84103.82	84103.82	91926.52	91926.52
16.	Manipur	2901.49	1289.00	3347.28		3658.62	11196.39
17.	Meghalaya	4146.62		4783.72	2073.31	5228.66	2073.31
18.	Mizoram	2673.03	1188.00	3083.72	1336.51	3370.54	1336.52
19.	Nagaland	4043.81		4665.11		5099.03	1797
20.	Odisha	34349.56	34349.56	39627.11	39627.11	43312.92	43312.92
21.	Punjab	14918.70	13259.00	17210.84	14918.7	18811.66	36022.5
22.	Rajasthan	52215.45	52215.45	60237.94	60237.94	65840.82	65840.82
23.	Sikkim	2444.56	1163.38	2820.15	2721.77	3082.46	2920.79
24.	Tamil Nadu	40883.63	40883.63	47165.08	47165.08	51552.02	51552.02
25.	Telangana					38392.51	55139.36
26.	Tripura	3883.89	1848.36	4480.62	2035.53	4897.37	4480.62
27.	Uttar Pradesh	129767.56	129767.56	149705.33	149705.3	163629.79	163629.78
28.	Uttarakhand	7836.32	3918.16	9040.30	12958.46	9881.16	9881.16
29.	West Bengal	54945.59	50821.81	63387.55	28796.78	69283.39	63387.54
TOTAL		835904.11	713139.49	964334.24	920944.02	1054029.33	1111126.39



**Statement-II**

*Allocation and release of general basic grant of local bodies special area for  
2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (As on 31.3.2015).*

Sl. No.	States	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		(₹ in lakhs.)
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	590.00		590.00		224.26		448.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00		0.00		0.00		
3.	Assam	730.00	1095.00	730.00	730	730.00		730
4.	Bihar	0.00		0.00		0.00		
5.	Chhattisgarh	2110.00	2110.00	2110.00	2110	2110.00		2110
6.	Goa	0.00		0.00		0.00		
7.	Gujarat	1440.00	720.00	1440.00	2160	1440.00		1440
8.	Haryana	0.00		0.00		0.00		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30.00	15.00	30.00	45.00	30.00		30
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00		0.00		0.00		
11.	Jharkhand	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00	1750.00	3500.00		3500
12.	Karnataka	0.00		0.00		0.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	0.00		0.00		0.00	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2650.00	2650.00	2650.00	2847	2650.00	1128
15.	Maharashtra	790.00	790.00	790.00	790	790.00	790
16.	Manipur	180.00	90.00	180.00		180.00	630
17.	Meghalaya	460.00		460.00		460.00	
18.	Mizoram	180.00	90.00	180.00		180.00	
19.	Nagaland	400.00		400.00		400.00	
20.	Odisha	2160.00	2160.00	2160.00	2160	2160.00	2160
21.	Punjab	0.00		0.00		0.00	
22.	Rajasthan	360.00	360.00	360.00	360	360.00	360
23.	Sikkim	0.00		0.00		0.00	
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00		0.00		0.00	
25.	Telangana					365.74	365.74
26.	Tripura	240.00	120.00	240.00	120	240.00	360
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00		0.00		0.00	
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00		0.00		0.00	
29.	West Bengal	160.00	160.00	160.00	80	160.00	160
TOTAL		15980.00	13860.00	15980.00	13152.00	15980.00	14212.26

**Statement-III**

*Allocation and release of performance grant including forfeited of local bodies PRIs  
for 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15 (As on 31.3.2015).*

Sl. No.	States	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		(₹ in lakhs.)
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47489.50		54587.07	101940.75	33380.35	54213.65	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2489.56		2861.64	510.30	3121.49		
3.	Assam	14334.53	17537.82	16476.91	4655.02	17973.13	7825.00	
4.	Bihar	45015.60	32465.87	51743.43	77083.62	56442.12	42646.72	
5.	Chhattisgarh	15180.04	10982.40	17448.78	24489.50	19033.26	8287.00	
6.	Goa	822.02		944.88	166.14	1030.68		
7.	Gujarat	21200.39		24368.91	4391.03	26581.78	11574.00	
8.	Haryana	9872.12	9872.12	11347.56	15917.38	12378.00	5672.93	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5057.40	5057.40	5813.26	5244.69	6341.15	5812.83	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8345.50		9592.78	1732.68	10463.88	4556.00	
11.	Jharkhand	13778.69	13778.69	15837.99	14322.07	17276.20	7522.00	
12.	Karnataka	40928.97	20464.48	47046.03	86480.61	51318.15	22344.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	17716.58	12777.96	20364.41	27465.38	22213.65	20147.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	37382.52	26961.26	42969.54	57498.87	46871.50	41892.77
15.	Maharashtra	49963.40	61129.61	57430.71	23167.97	62645.84	84705.71
16.	Manipur	1988.52		2285.71	2979.28	2493.27	1086.00
17.	Meghalaya	2841.85		3266.59	593.39	3563.22	
18.	Mizoram	1831.94		2105.73	1766.20	2296.95	
19.	Nagaland	2771.40		3185.60	569.65	3474.87	
20.	Odisha	23541.20		27059.56	4877.60	29516.77	
21.	Punjab	10224.41		11752.51	15279.81	12819.72	5581.00
22.	Rajasthan	35785.45	35785.45	41133.78	57739.25	44869.03	20563.81
23.	Sikkim	1675.36		1925.76	344.16	2100.63	915.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	28019.28		32206.91	5803.27	35131.54	15296.00
25.	Telangana					26163.62	33563.73
26.	Tripura	2661.79	1268.50	3059.61	2642.03	3337.45	1529.58
27.	Uttar Pradesh	88935.17	19876.20	102227.02	232396.88	111509.99	48551.00
28.	Uttarakhand	5370.56		6173.22	1115.55	6733.79	
29.	West Bengal	37656.53	18828.26	43284.50	36283.93	47215.06	43284.50
TOTAL		572880.28	286786.02	658500.37	807457.01	718297.09	487570.98

**Statement-IV**

*Allocation and release of performance grant of local bodies special area for  
2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (As on 31.3.2015).*

Sl. No.	States	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		(₹ in lakhs)
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	590.00		590.00	1755.98	224.26		447.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00		0.00		0.00		
3.	Assam	730.00	730.00	730.00	898.64	730.00		347.00
4.	Bihar	0.00		0.00		0.00		
5.	Chhattisgarh	2110.00	1055.00	2110.00	5248.13	2110.00		1002.00
6.	Goa	0.00		0.00		0.00		
7.	Gujarat	1440.00		1440.00	663.25	1440.00		684.00
8.	Haryana	0.00		0.00		0.00		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30.00	30.00	30.00	53.64	30.00		30.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00		0.00		0.00		
11.	Jharkhand	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00	5034.11	3500.00		1663.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00		0.00		0.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	0.00		0.00		0.00	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2650.00	1325.00	2650.00	5273.71	2650.00	1259.00
15.	Maharashtra	790.00	790.00	790.00	1170.22	790.00	1360.00
16.	Manipur	180.00		180.00	305.04	180.00	86.00
17.	Meghalaya	460.00		460.00	211.53	460.00	
18.	Mizoram	180.00		180.00	126.17	180.00	90.00
19.	Nagaland	400.00		400.00	182.89	400.00	
20.	Odisha	2160.00		2160.00	993.78	2160.00	
21.	Punjab	0.00		0.00		0.00	
22.	Rajasthan	360.00	360.00	360.00	541.01	360.00	531.00
23.	Sikkim	0.00		0.00		0.00	
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00		0.00		0.00	
25.	Telangana					365.74	446.76
26.	Tripura	240.00	120.00	240.00	347.73	240.00	240.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00		0.00		0.00	
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00		0.00		0.00	
29.	West Bengal	160.00		160.00	72.71	160.00	
TOTAL		15980.00	7910.00	15980.00	22878.54	15980.00	8186.00

**Additional allocation of the Ministry**

†2316. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether an additional allocation of mere ₹ 1000 crore is adequate after a huge deduction in the Budget of the Ministry;

(b) the details of items for which this amount would be utilized and the amount of allocation to be made under this, State-wise;

(c) the prospective plan of the Ministry for strengthening the Panchayati Raj System; and

(d) the mode of financial assistance to be provided by the Ministry for the development of backward regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) to (c) An amount of ₹ 94.00 crore has been allocated to Ministry of Panchayati Raj as Budget Estimate (BE) for 2015-16. This Ministry has requested Ministry of Finance for additional allocation to be considered in the First Batch of Supplementary Grants for 2015-16.

(d) Ministry of Panchayati Raj was implementing the scheme on Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) till 2014-15, under which funds were provided to 272 backward districts in the country for addressing the regional developmental imbalances and filling up the resource gaps in developmental schemes. The scheme has been transferred to States from 2015-16.

**Monitoring of Activity Maps in CSS**

2317. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steering Committee established under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Panchayati Raj to monitor progress with regard to incorporating Activity Maps in Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) continues to be operational;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what alternative mechanism, if any, has been put in place in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) to (c) A Steering Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Panchayati Raj to ensure better coordination with

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Central Ministries for enhancing the role of Panchayats in Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs). The meeting of the Committee was held on 26.7.2013. The Committee still exists.

### **Model Activity Maps in CSS**

2318. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether, at the instance of the former Prime Minister, the Cabinet Secretary was directed to ensure that all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) incorporate the Model Activity Maps for the devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to Panchayats;

(b) the current state of progress with regard to these instructions; and

(c) whether the Cabinet Secretary is continuing to monitor and expedite progress in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) and (b) The Cabinet Secretary in a letter dated 6th August, 2013, directed Secretaries of the concerned Ministries/Departments for taking time-bound action for revision of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) guidelines and preparation of Activity Mapping based on the recommendations contained in the Report of the Expert Committee on 'Leveraging Panchayats for Efficient Delivery of Public Goods and Services'. The Committee of Secretaries (CoS), in its various meetings, reviewed the progress made on the matter by the eight line Ministries/Departments. All the concerned line Ministries/Departments, by and large, reported revision in the guidelines of their CSSs and preparation of "Activity Mapping" for their schemes.

(c) The last meeting of the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) was held on 19-02-2014.

### **Single teacher schools in Assam**

2319. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that schools are running with a single teacher in Tea Gardens of Assam and if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many schools are running there and what is the teacher capacity in each school, district-wise;

(c) what are the steps/measures taken by Government to protect Education Act there; and



(d) what are the steps/measures taken by Government to fill-up sufficient teachers in each school there?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2013-14, there are 185 single teacher schools out of 1522 schools in tea garden areas of Assam. The district-wise details of schools in the tea garden areas of Assam are given in the Statement (*See below*). As per the schedule to the RTE Act, 2009, the norm for a primary school is two teachers for an enrolment up to 60 children and a Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) not exceeding forty. For an upper primary school, there should be at least three teachers and PTR should be thirty five.

(c) and (d) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Mid Day Meal (MDM) programme, support is being provided to all States/UTs including Assam to strengthen elementary education in all districts of the State including the tea garden areas. Since inception of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, 11015 primary schools, 1192 upper primary schools, 70057 additional classrooms, 788 drinking water facilities, 14884 boys toilets and 41486 girls toilets were sanctioned to Assam. Of these 10783 primary schools, 1170 upper primary schools, 65148 additional classrooms, 788 drinking water facilities, 2452 boys toilets and 35938 girls toilets have so far been constructed upto 31st March, 2015. A special drive namely '*Utsav Vidyarambha*' is being conducted to bring all children from 6-14 years to elementary schools.

For the State of Assam, 45766 teacher posts have been sanctioned under SSA since inception, out of which 34510 teachers have been appointed/recruited by the State. Further, the State was advised to complete the process of rational distribution of teachers in elementary schools in order to meet the RTE Act norms for PTR in each school. A massive exercise of redeployment of teachers was undertaken by the State during 2014-15.

### ***Statement***

#### *Number of schools in tea garden areas of Assam*

Name of District	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
Baksa	18	4
Bongaigaon	2	-
Cachar	65	4
Darrang	6	-
Dhubri	19	1

Name of District	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
Dibrugarh	102	1
Goalpara	4	-
Golaghat	124	15
Hailakandi	182	20
Jorhat	190	10
Kamrup-metro	2	-
Kamrup-rural	16	2
Karimganj	146	12
Kokrajhar	43	6
Lakhimpur	22	4
Morigaon	1	-
Nagaon	17	5
Sibsagar	208	20
Sonitpur	79	5
Tinsukia	121	9
Udalguri	35	2

Source: UDISE, 2013-14

### Use of LED bulbs

2320. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to replace the usage of incandescent bulbs in the country with LED lights;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(c) whether any subsidy system has been planned to replace bulbs with LED lights; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for distribution of LED lights in rural areas where the problem of frequent power cuts and low voltage problems exists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a Joint Venture company of 4 Public Sector Undertakings (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 Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme (DELP) where 77 crore incandescent bulbs in the country will be replaced by high quality LED bulbs which will be provided to the domestic consumers. 94.11 lakh LED bulbs in 20 cities of Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, U.P. and Delhi have been distributed to domestic consumers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The programme is being implemented in rural areas also.

#### **T&D losses**

2321. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue losses incurred in the transmission and distribution (T&D) of power during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken to check the said losses; and

(c) the total accumulated losses of power companies, State-wise and PSU-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) T&D losses as a measure of grid losses were replaced with AT&C losses for better clarity. T&D losses together with loss in revenue collection give us Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses. The details indicating the percentage of AT&C losses from 2011-12 to 2013-14 in various States is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Audited details for 2014-15 are not yet available from the States.

(b) The responsibility of reduction of AT&C losses in the Distribution network is primarily with the Discoms and power departments/utilities. However, to facilitate the reduction of AT&C losses and to improve power distribution system, the Government has launched various programmes/schemes *i.e.* DDUGJY, IPDS, FRP, NEF etc. Details of the schemes are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The accumulated losses as per balance sheet for utilities selling directly to consumers as on 31st March, 2014 is ₹ 3,18,345 crore. Utility-wise and State-wise details are given in the Statement-III.

**Statement-I***Percentage of AT&C losses*

Region	State	Utility	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	59.24	59.40	
		NBPDCL		50.85	41.93
		SBPDCL		45.77	48.70
	Bihar Total		59.24	54.64	46.33
	Jharkhand	JSEB	42.76	47.49	42.17
	Jharkhand Total		42.76	47.49	42.17
	Odisha	CESU	46.15	43.43	38.48
		NESCO	39.54	39.61	36.47
		SESCO	52.60	49.36	41.18
		WESCO	43.46	41.87	41.24
	Odisha Total		44.66	42.88	39.19
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	58.32	53.51	71.23
	Sikkim Total		58.32	53.51	71.23
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	32.90	34.43	32.05
	West Bengal Total		32.90	34.43	32.05
TOTAL			41.80	42.04	38.02
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	65.55	60.26	68.20
	Arunachal Pradesh Total		65.55	60.26	68.20
	Assam	APDCL	29.47	31.85	30.25
	Assam Total		29.47	31.85	30.25
	Manipur	Manipur PD	44.80	85.49	43.55
	Manipur Total		44.80	85.49	43.55
	Meghalaya	MeECL	45.33		
		MePDCL		36.25	35.38
	Meghalaya Total		45.33	36.25	35.38
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	36.59	27.55	32.53

Region	State	Utility	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
	Mizoram Total		36.59	27.55	32.53
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	22.85	75.30	38.37
	Nagaland Total		22.85	75.30	38.37
	Tripura	TSECL	33.76	24.86	27.81
	Tripura Total		33.76	24.86	27.81
TOTAL			35.22	38.31	33.94
Northern	Delhi	BSES	16.65	15.16	16.19
		Rajdhani			
		BSES	25.54	17.94	15.51
		Yamuna			
		TPDDL	15.67	13.12	9.75
	Delhi Total		18.56	15.22	14.09
	Haryana	DHBVNL	27.53	28.31	30.89
		UHBVNL	29.06	36.97	38.61
	Haryana Total		28.27	32.55	34.33
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB Ltd.	18.04	11.90	15.13
	Himachal Pradesh Total		18.04	11.90	15.13
	Jammu and Kashmir	J&K PDD	71.16	60.87	49.14
	Jammu and Kashmir Total		71.16	60.87	49.14
	Punjab	PSPCL	18.96	17.52	17.91
	Punjab Total		18.96	17.52	17.91
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	28.12	19.90	22.04
		JDVVNL	23.83	18.97	25.69
		JVVNL	23.18	20.91	31.08
	Rajasthan Total		24.81	20.00	26.76
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	40.50	45.69	36.47
		KESCO	30.48	37.61	34.29
		MVVN	44.42	45.83	14.32
		Pash VVN	35.95	33.39	23.49
		Poorv VVN	52.37	52.37	20.09

Region	State	Utility	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
	Uttar Pradesh	Total	41.95	42.85	24.65
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	25.84	23.18	19.01
	Uttarakhand	Total	25.84	23.18	19.01
TOTAL			30.34	28.89	24.86
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	17.77	15.64	17.54
		APEPDCL	10.53	10.15	6.57
		APNPDCL	17.26	13.09	20.80
		APSPDCL	12.19	12.74	11.77
	Andhra Pradesh	Total	15.27	13.70	14.77
	Karnataka	BESCOM	22.57	20.45	18.93
		CHESCOM	28.99	30.42	33.92
		GESCOM	23.96	18.28	30.45
		HESCOM	23.62	20.44	20.42
		MESCOM	17.94	14.57	14.83
	Karnataka	Total	23.29	20.78	22.02
	Kerala	KSEB	12.17	12.32	11.45
		KSEBL			22.78
	Kerala	Total	12.17	12.32	16.38
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	18.91	9.13	16.18
	Puducherry	Total	18.91	9.13	16.18
	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	21.70	20.71	22.35
	Tamil Nadu	Total	21.70	20.71	22.35
TOTAL			18.89	17.40	19.08
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	29.05	25.12	23.17
	Chhattisgarh	Total	29.05	25.12	23.17
	Goa	Goa PD	15.12	14.14	10.72
	Goa	Total	15.12	14.14	10.72
	Gujarat	DGVCL	13.14	10.40	10.83
		MGVCL	14.40	14.94	14.77
		PGVCL	28.03	30.41	24.12

Region	State	Utility	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
		UGVCL	14.01	14.37	9.10
	Gujarat Total		19.26	19.87	15.93
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	45.85	29.97	29.60
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	34.43	28.16	21.15
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	34.94	36.40	34.83
	Madhya Pradesh Total		38.26	31.15	28.03
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	21.63	21.95	14.39
	Maharashtra Total		21.63	21.95	14.39
TOTAL			24.81	23.36	18.37
GRAND TOTAL			26.63	25.45	22.70

### ***Statement-II***

*Various programmes/schemes launched by Government of India to improve power distribution system*

**Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY):** The Government has approved the Scheme of “Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)” with following components:

- (i) to separate agriculture and non-agriculture feeders facilitating judicious supply of electricity to agricultural and non-agricultural consumers in rural areas; and
- (ii) Strengthening and augmentation of sub transmission and distribution infrastructure in rural areas, including metering of distribution transformers/ feeders/consumers.

The ongoing scheme of RGGVY in Twelfth and Thirteenth Plans is subsumed in DDUGJY as a distinct component for rural electrification, for which Government has already approved to carry forward the balance amount of RGGVY to DDUGJY.

**Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS):** The Government has approved the Integrated Power Development Scheme(IPDS) with the objectives of:

- (i) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network in the urban areas;
- (ii) Metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in the urban areas.
- (iii) IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network as per CCEA approval dated 21.06.2013 for completion of targets laid down under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP), which is now subsumed under IPDS, for Twelfth and Thirteenth Plans by carrying forward the approved outlay for RAPDRP to IPDS.

The scheme will help in reduction in AT&C losses, establishment of IT enabled energy accounting/auditing system, improvement in billed energy based on metered consumption and improvement in collection efficiency.

**The Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP):** The Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) of State owned Discoms was approved and notified by the Central Government in October 2012, to enable financial turnaround of State Discoms. The Scheme for Financial Restructuring of State Owned Discoms was formulated and approved by the Government keeping in view the declining operational performance and financial health of State Discoms and to ensure their long term viability, which have accumulated huge losses and unsustainable debt. The scheme contains measures to be taken by the State Discoms and State Government for achieving financial turnaround by restructuring their debt with support through a Transitional Finance Mechanism by Central Government. Under FRP, the amount considered eligible under the scheme is ₹ 1,19,000 crs. approximately. Bonds worth ₹ 56,908 cr. approximately have been issued and Short Term Loan (STL) amounting to ₹ 51,204 Cr. approximately have been restructured by the lenders.

**National Electricity Fund (NEF):** Government of India launched the National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme) in July 2012 to provide Interest Subsidy on loans raised by both public and private distribution companies (DISCOMS), for capital works sanctioned by financial institutions to improve the infrastructure in distribution sector during the financial year 2012-13 and 2013-14. Under National Electricity Fund, interest subsidy aggregating to ₹ 8,466 cr. spread over 14 years is available. Projects sanctioned are worth ₹ 26,000 cr. approximately. The preconditions for eligibility are linked to reform measures taken by the States and the amount of Interest Subsidy is linked to the progress achieved in reforms linked parameters.



**Statement-III***Accumulated losses for utilities selling directly to consumers*

Region	State	Utility	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	-8,521		
		NBPDCL		-640	-714
		SBPDCL		-1,142	-1,410
	Bihar Total		-8,521	-1,782	-2,125
	Jharkhand	JSEB	-9,290	-11,958	-13,468
	Jharkhand Total		-9,290	-11,958	-13,468
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	-212	-161	-126
	West Bengal Total		-212	-161	-126
	Odisha	NESCO	-826	-906	-955
		SESCO	-766	-802	-815
		WESCO	-581	-716	-805
		CESU	-1,543	-1,859	-2,058
	Odisha Total		-3,717	-4,283	-4,633
TOTAL			-21,740	-18,183	-20,352
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	-1,355	-1,610	-2,038
	Arunachal Pradesh Total		-1,355	-1,610	-2,038
	Assam	APDCL	-1,461	-1,880	-2,408
	Assam Total		-1,461	-1,880	-2,408
	Manipur	Manipur PD	-1,760	-2,075	-2,269
	Manipur Total		-1,760	-2,075	-2,269
	Meghalaya	MeECL	-320		
		MePDCL		-468	-573
	Meghalaya Total		-320	-468	-573
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	-844	-1,044	-1,236
	Mizoram Total		-844	-1,044	-1,236
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	-1,149	-1,361	-1,552
	Nagaland Total		-1,149	-1,361	-1,552

Region	State	Utility	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
	Tripura	TSECL	-517	-683	-753
	Tripura Total		-517	-683	-753
TOTAL			-7,405	-9,120	-10,829
Northern	Delhi	BSES	203	247	255
		Rajdhani			
		BSES	194	219	231
		Yamuna			
		TPDDL	1,272	1,581	1,757
	Delhi Total		1,668	2,048	2,242
	Haryana	DHBVNL	-7,286	-8,638	-10,286
		UHBVNL	-12,424	-14,720	-13,894
	Haryana Total		-19,709	-23,358	-24,180
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB Ltd.	-1,398	-1,739	-1,813
	Himachal Pradesh Total		-1,398	-1,739	-1,813
	Jammu and Kashmir	J&K PDD	-16,767	-19,896	-22,284
	Jammu and Kashmir Total		-16,767	-19,896	-22,284
	Punjab	PSPCL	-2,177	-1,916	-1,660
	Punjab Total		-2,177	-1,916	-1,660
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	-14,503	-18,408	-23,251
		JDVVNL	-13,006	-17,291	-22,590
		JVVNL	-13,432	-17,593	-23,097
	Rajasthan Total		-40,941	-53,293	-68,938
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	-10,298	-13,662	-19,183
		KESCO	-2,102	-2,647	-3,321
		MVVN	-6,437	-8,470	-11,733
		Pash VVN	-6,280	-7,583	-10,754
		Poorv VVN	-8,483	-11,016	-15,110
	Uttar Pradesh Total		-33,600	-43,378	-60,102
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	-2,003	-2,019	-1,695
	Uttarakhand Total		-2,003	-2,019	-1,695
TOTAL			-1,14,928	-1,43,552	-1,78,430

Region	State	Utility	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	-111	-7,830	-8,641
		APEPDCL	122	-1,559	-1,694
		APNPDCL	-13	-3,512	-3,545
		APSPDCL	147	-4,528	-4,931
	Andhra Pradesh Total		146	-17,429	-18,812
	Karnataka	BESCOM	-233	-665	-589
		CHESCOM	-397	-667	-682
		GESCOM	-160	-331	-311
		HESCOM	-684	-643	-1,220
		MESCOM	59	71	72
	Karnataka Total		-1,415	-2,235	-2,731
	Kerala	KSEB	1,968	2,208	
		KSEBL			-33
	Kerala Total		1,968	2,208	-33
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	-77	-385	-445
	Puducherry Total		-77	-385	-445
	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	-26,801	-38,480	-52,466
	Tamil Nadu Total		-26,801	-38,480	-52,466
TOTAL			-26,180	-56,321	-74,486
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	-2,889	-3,387	-4,017
	Chhattisgarh Total		-2,889	-3,387	-4,017
	Goa	Goa PD	657	372	368
	Goa Total		657	372	368
	Gujarat	DGVCL	196	221	273
		MGVCL	119	140	159
		PGVCL	63	73	84
		UGVCL	35	49	63
	Gujarat Total		413	483	579
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	-4,408	-6,001	-8,673

Region	State	Utility	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	-4,498	-5,923	-7,734
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	-5,505	-6,937	-8,824
	Madhya Pradesh	Total	-14,411	-18,861	-25,231
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	-4,649	-5,584	-5,947
	Maharashtra	Total	-4,649	-5,584	-5,947
TOTAL			-20,880	-26,977	-34,249
GRAND TOTAL			-1,91,132	-2,54,153	-3,18,345

Source: PFC

### **Outstandings of State Electricity Boards**

2322. SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the outstandings of various SEBs in the country and to whom along with the details regarding power purchase outstandings; and

(b) what are the reasons for the outstandings and how are they going to be contained along with the details of various bailout packages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The "Outstanding dues of various State power utilities in the country" towards PSUs as on 30th June, 2015 is ₹ 20336.72 crore. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Broadly, the reasons for outstanding dues of SEBs are due to:

- High AT&C losses affecting the financial health of State Electricity Boards in a distressed state;
- The high losses affect revenue, which have resulted in lack of funds for repayment of loan, payment of creditors for power purchase, interest charges etc.; and
- The fallout of the poor financial status of the SEBs is that, it has become increasingly difficult for the Discoms to service their debts.

Central Government approved and notified the Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) of State owned Discoms in October, 2012. The scheme for Financial Restructuring was formulated and approved by the Government keeping in view the declining operational performance and financial health of State Discoms and to ensure their long term viability, which have accumulated huge losses and unsustainable debt. The scheme contains measures to be taken by the State Discoms and State Government for achieving financial turnaround by restructuring their debt with support through a Transitional Finance Mechanism by Central Government. Under FRP, the amount considered eligible under the scheme is ₹ 1,19,000 crore approximately. Bonds worth ₹ 56,908 crore approximately have been issued and Short Term Loan (STL) amounting to ₹ 51,204 crore approximately have been restructured by the lenders.

**Statement**  
*Outstanding dues of power utilities (Principal and surcharge) payable to Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) based upon the information received from CPSUs upto 30th June, 2015*

(₹ in crores)													
Sl. No.	State/Utility	NTPC		NHPC		PGCIL		NEEPCO		NPCIL		DVC	
		PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Date of Outstanding dues		31.03.2015		31.05.2015		31.05.2015		30.04.2015		31.05.2015		31.05.2015	
NORTHERN REGION													
Haryana													
1.	HPGCL			25.79	0					0.04	0		
2.	HVPNL					0							
3.	HPPC			110.59	0								
4.	UHBVN												
5.	DHBVN												
TOTAL		0.00	0.00	136.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Himachal													
6.	HPSEB			26.55	2.81	0.00	0.00			14.60	2.26		

7. Government  
of HP

TOTAL	0.00	0.00	26.55	2.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.60	2.26	0.00	0.00
<b>Delhi</b>												
8. DESU	0.00	0.00										
9. DTL			-8.14	0.00					0.01			
10. DPCL			14.19	3.24					0.00	0.00		
11. TPDDL			44.39	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00		
12. BYPL			168.76	41.24	61.00	0.00			145.66	31.91		
13. BRPL			139.63	18.64	78.00	0.00			142.53	27.25		
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	358.83	63.12	139.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	288.20	59.16	0.00	0.00
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>												
14. J&K PDD			1414.93	368.86	183.00	0.00			345.61	13.20		
15. J&K PDCL												
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	1414.93	368.86	183.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	345.61	13.20	0.00	0.00
<b>Punjab</b>												
16. PSEB					0.00				35.89	0.00		
17. PSPCL			165.11	1.84								
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	165.11	1.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.89	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>Rajasthan</b>													
18.	RRVUNL (BARC)					158.00				0.16	0.00		
19.	RRVPNL			13.14	0.00								
20.	JVVNL			50.42	12.43					48.25	31.61		
21.	AVVNL			34.84	8.05					50.60	15.22		
22.	JDVVNL			41.56	8.61					80.69	26.46		
TOTAL		0.00	0.00	139.96	29.09	158.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	179.70	73.29	0.00	0.00
<b>Others</b>													
23.	HWB (KOTA)									11.10	0.00		
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>													
24.	UPPCL			278.04	16.63	0.00				286.14	0.00		
25.	UPRVUNL												
26.	UPJVNL												
TOTAL		0.00	0.00	278.04	16.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	286.14	0.00	0.00	0.00



27.	UPCL	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	CPDD	-0.61	0.00	0.09	0.00				
29.	M/S N.F.L. Nangal								
30.	B.S.L. Project S/ Nagar								
31.	Beas Project talwara								
32.	Irrigation Wing, Nangal								
TOTAL (OTHERS)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (NORTHERN REGION)		0.00	2519.24	482.35	480.00	0.00	0.00	1161.37	147.91



[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
48.	MESCOM									0.50	0.00		
49.	CESCOM									0.04	0.00		
50.	HESCOM									76.07	0.36		
51.	GESCOM									0.00	0.00		
52.	TELANGANA									-0.11	0.00		
53.	ESCOMS												
TOTAL		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.50	0.36	0.00	0.00
BARC										0.00	0.00		
54.	KSEB									6.90	0.00		
Tamil Nadu													
55.	TNEB									287.65	0.82		
Puducherry													
56.	PED									2.10	0.00		
TOTAL		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	458.12	1.18	0.00	0.00
(SOUTHERN REGION)													
EASTERN REGION													
57.	DVC			11.93	0.00	47.00	0.00						
Bihar													
58.	BSEB			21.43	4.14	38.71	5.29					3.73	

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NORTH EASTERN REGION													
Arunachal Pradesh													
65.	Department of Power			0.65	0.00	0.00		24.95	0.71				
Assam													
(APDCL)													
66.	APDCL			-0.12	0.19	0.00	0.00	272.88	272.88				
MANIPUR													
67.	Electricity Department			-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.26	35.06				
Meghalaya													
68.	MeSEB			17.44	4.65	12.00	0.00	285.01	141.12				
Mizoram													
69.	Electricity Department			0.13	0.03	4.00		12.70	17.88				
Nagaland													
70.	Department of Power			0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00				

**Tripura**

71. TSECL	0.52	0.00	0.00	64.18	19.57							
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	679.03	487.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(NE REGION)												
GRAND TOTAL	0.00	0.00	2856.11	497.98	620.59	32.87	679.03	487.22	1631.79	149.09	4675.51	4094.45

(₹ in crores)													
Sl. No.	State/Utility	NLC		SJVN/		BBMB		THDC		NHDC		Total	
		PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR	PRIN	SUR		
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Date of		31.05.2015		31.05.2015		31.05.2015		31.05.2015		31.05.2015			
Outstanding Dues													

**NORTHERN REGION**

**Haryana**

1.	HPGCL	0	0	29.01	0.00	54.84
2.	HVPNL				0.00	
3.	HPPC					
4.	UHBVN				0.00	
5.	DHBVN				0.00	
Total		0.00	0.00	0.00	29.01	165.43

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<b>Himachal</b>												
6.	HPSEB			19.32	0.00	0.54	0.00	31.30	1.71			99.09
7.	Govt.of HP			504.68	0.00							
TOTAL		0.00	0.00	524.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	31.30	1.71	0.00	0.00	504.68
<b>Delhi</b>												
8.	DESU											0.00
9.	DTL			8.75	0.00			0.00	0.00			0.62
10.	DPCL											17.43
11.	TPDDL			128.47	0.00			14.64	0.00			187.50
12.	BYPL			0.00	0.00			177.19	31.83			657.59
13.	BRPL			96.05	0.00			188.74	19.88			710.72
TOTAL		0.00	0.00	233.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	380.57	51.71	0.00	0.00	1573.85
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>												
14.	J&K PDD			292.26	0.00	6.57	0.23	161.08	8.54			2794.28
15.	J&K PDCL			0.00								0.00
TOTAL		0.00	0.00	292.26	0.00	6.57	0.23	161.08	8.54	0.00	0.00	2794.28
<b>Punjab</b>												
16.	PSEB							0.00	0.00			35.89



17.	PSPCL				1.29	0.00		72.24	0.23			240.71
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.29	0.00	0.00	72.24	0.23	0.00	0.00	276.60
	<b>Rajasthan</b>											
18.	RRVUNL (BARC)						86.00	6.05				250.21
19.	RRVPNL											13.14
20.	JVVNL	64.59	12.50	3.76	0.00			28.14	2.19			253.89
21.	AVVNL	47.15	13.12	4.38	0.00			29.62	2.18			205.16
22.	JDVVNL	61.10	15.07	3.89	0.00			37.16	2.54			277.08
	TOTAL	172.84	40.69	12.03	0.00	86.00	6.05	94.92	6.91	0.00	0.00	999.48
	<b>Others</b>											
23.	HWB (KOTA)											11.10
	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>											
24.	UPPCL			128.43	0.00			944.47	19.39			1673.10
25.	UPRVUNL											0.00
26.	UPJVNL											0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	128.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	944.47	19.39	0.00	0.00	1673.10



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]

7.	AVVNL	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	34.	JVVNL	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.
8.	BBMB	Bhakra Beas Management Board	35.	MEA	Ministry of External Affairs
9.	BESCOM	Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	36.	MESCOM	Mangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd.
10.	BRPL	BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.	37.	MPPGCL	Madhya Pradesh Power Generation Co. Ltd.
11.	BYPL	BSES Yamuna Power Ltd.	38.	MPPTCL	Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Company Ltd.
12.	CESCOM	Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	39.	MPPMCL	Madhya Pradesh Power Management Company Ltd.
13.	CPDD	Chandigarh Power Development Department	40.	MSEDCL	Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.
14.	DHBVN	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	41.	TPDDL	Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited
15.	DPCL	Delhi Power Company Ltd.	42.	NEEPCOL	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.
16.	DTL	Delhi Transco Ltd.	43.	NHDC	Narmada Hydro Development Corporation
17.	DESU	Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking	44.	NHPC	National Hydro Power Corporation
18.	DVC	Damodar Valley Corporation	45.	NLC	Nyveli Lignite Corporation
19.	ESCOMS	Electricity Supply Company (Karnataka)	46.	NPCL	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.
20.	GESCOML	Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	47.	NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
21.	GOAED	Goa Electricity Department	48.	PED	Pondicherry Electricity Department
22.	GUVNIL	Gujarat Ujja Vikas Nigam Limited	49.	PGCIL	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.
23.	HESCOML	Hubli Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	50.	PSPCL	Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd.
24.	HPGCL	Haryana Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	51.	RRVPNL	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.
25.	HVPNL	Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	52.	RRVUNL	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.
26.	UHBVN	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	53.	SIVNL	Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.
27.	HPSEB	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board	54.	THDC	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation
28.	HPPC	Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.	55.	TSECL	Tripura State Electricity Corp. Ltd.
29.	HPPCL	Haryana Power Purchase Centre	56.	UHBV	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam
30.	HWB	Heavy Water Board (Kota)	57.	UPCL	Uttarakhand Power Corporation Ltd.
31.	J&K PDCL	Jammu and Kashmir Power Development Corporation Ltd.	58.	UPJVNIL	Uttar Pradesh Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.
32.	J&K PDD	Jammu and Kashmir Power Development Department	59.	UPPCL	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.
33.	JDVVNL	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	60.	UPRVUNL	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.
			61.	PTC	Power Trading Corporation



**Implementation of DDU-GJY**

2323. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a New Rural Electrification Programme called the Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDU-GJY) is being launched replacing the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(b) if so, the features thereof;

(c) whether any assessment has been made to identify the villages, State-wise, to bring them under this Yojana for electrification; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time bound programme being worked out to achieve total rural electrification in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Government of India has approved Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana with total cost of ₹ 43,033 crore in December, 2014. The erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana has been subsumed in DDU-GJY. The following are the salient feature of DDU-GJY:

(i) Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders facilitating judicious restoring of supply to agricultural and non-agricultural consumers in the rural areas;

(ii) Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure in rural areas, including metering at distribution transformers/feeders/consumers;

(iii) Rural electrification.

(c) and (d) As per census 2011, total number of inhabited villages in the country is 5,97,464. Out of this 18,452 villages are reported as un-electrified. Year-wise target for electrification of remaining villages is as under:

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
Villages	3500	4050	5100	5802	18452

**Status of UMPPs**

2324. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of existing Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) undertaken till date and their present position;

- (b) the power generation capacity of existing and proposed UMPPs;
- (c) how many UMPPs have started generation as on date and the reasons for idle UMPPs, if any;
- (d) whether any UMPP has been closed due to resistance by the local people; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken to remove the obstacles and facilitate setting up the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Four UMPPs, viz, Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya in Jharkhand have been awarded to the successful bidders so far. Mundra and Sasan UMPP have been fully commissioned. The status of awarded UMPPs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Installed Capacity of these UMPPs is about 4000 MW each.

(c) Mundra and Sasan UMPP have been fully commissioned and generating electricity. Tilaiya UMPP and Krishnapatnam UMPP are not operational due to reasons given in above mentioned Statement (*See below*).

(d) Government of Andhra Pradesh conveyed the approval of the site identified at Kothapeta village of Vetapalam Mandal on 15.06.2009 for 2nd UMPP in Andhra Pradesh. However, due to local resistance and on advice from District Administration, the site was shifted to Nayanpalli village, Prakasam District. Later, Andhra Pradesh Government decided not to proceed due to various reasons and Ministry of Power decided to close the project in 2014.

(e) State Governments identify a suitable site for UMPP. State Governments are requested either for quick resolution of the issues raised by the local people or to identify alternate site in case of failure to settle such issues.

### ***Statement***

#### *Status of awarded ultra mega power projects*

Sl. No.	Name of UMPP	Location	Status
1.	Sasan UMPP (6x660 MW)	Sasan in District Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh	Project awarded and transferred to M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. on 07.08.2007. Project is fully commissioned.

Sl. No.	Name of UMPP	Location	Status
2.	Mundra UMPP (5x800 MW)	Mundra in village Tundawand in District Kutch, Gujarat	Project awarded and transferred to M/s. Tata Power Ltd. on 24.04.2007. Project is fully commissioned.
3.	Krishnapatnam UMPP (6x660 MW)	Krishnapatnam in District Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	The Project awarded and transferred to M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. on 29th January, 2008. The developer has stopped work at site, citing new regulation of coal pricing in Indonesia. The procurers have issued termination notice. The matter is <i>sub judice</i> .
4.	Tilaiya UMPP (6x660 MW)	Near Tilaiya village in Hazaribagh and Koderma Districts, Jharkhand	Project awarded and transferred on 7th August, 2009 to M/s Reliance Power Ltd. (RPL). The developer, Jharkhand Integrated Power Ltd. (JIPL, a subsidiary of RPL), has issued notice of termination of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) on 28.4.2015 citing non-transfer of land to the developer by Jharkhand Government.

### **Funds for power generation in Karnataka**

2325. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of increase in power generation in Karnataka during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the quantum of funds provided by the Central Government during the last three financial years and the current financial year for making the State self-sufficient in power generation, head-wise;

- (c) whether the Karnataka Government has demanded more funds for this purpose;
- (d) if so, whether the Central Government has considered the request of the State Government; and
- (e) if so, by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The total generation in Karnataka during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 was 52471.01 Million Units (MU), 58427.16 MUs and 59858.19 MUs respectively.

(b) Electricity generation is a delicensed activity as per Electricity Act, 2003, the generation project developer arranges the funds for the generation project(s). Hence, no financial support is given to the State for making the State self sufficient in power generation. Funds, however, are given by financial institutions for setting up of Power Plants by the States as per norms.

(c) to (e) No, such request has been received from Government of Karnataka in Ministry of Power.

### **Transmission projects**

2326. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has provided a high priority to transmission projects;
- (b) if so, the details of transmission projects, State-wise;
- (c) whether any targets have been set for their commissioning; and
- (d) how far these would strengthen and augment the National Grid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The State-wise details of transmission lines and sub-stations targeted for commissioning during 2015-16 are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). In addition to the transmission system in the state sector, there are inter-State and inter-regional transmission systems which forms the national grid.

(d) Development of National Grid is a continuous process and presently the inter-regional power transfer capacity of National Grid is 47450 MW. A number of high capacity inter-State transmission systems are under various stages of implementation, which shall facilitate further strengthening of National Grid upon their completion. In this process, cumulative inter-regional power transmission capacity

of the National Grid is envisaged to be enhanced to more than 65,850 MW by the end of Twelfth Plan *i.e.* March, 2017. The implementation of transmission system within States shall facilitate dispersal of power to the demand centre in each State from National Grid.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of Transmission lines targeted for commissioning during 2015-16*

Name of State	Voltage level (kV)	Name of Transmission Lines	Ckts	Target Length (Circuit KM)
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	220	Peeragarhi - Wazirpur	D/C	17
		LILO of Kanjhawala - Najafgarh at Mundka	D/C	11
Haryana	220	Deepalpur - Sonipat (HSIDC)	M/C	84
		Gurgaon Sector 72 - Nuh - Rangla Raipur	S/C	152
		LILO of Chormar - Fathebad line at Hukmawali	D/C	42
		LILO of both Ckt of Cheeka - Durala at Sonta	D/C	80
		Bhiwani - Bhiwani	D/C	15
		Bhiwani - Isharwal	D/C	65
		Deepalpur - Sonipat(Sector 6)	D/C	5
		LILO of Narwana - Mund at Khatkar(Jind)	2xD/C	44
Himachal Pradesh	220	Karian - Chamera-II	D/C	4
		Kashang-Bhaba (2nd Ckt)	S/C	39
Punjab	220	Goindwal Sahib - Bottianwala	D/C	80
		Bajakhana - Bagha Purana	D/C	71

1	2	3	4	5
		LILO of Ganguwal - Mohali line at Majra	S/C	21
		LILO of GGSSTP - Jamsher line at Jadla	D/C	21
		LILO of Malout - GNDTP Bhatinda line at Badal	D/C	50
		Malout - Abohar	D/C	30
		Talwandi bhai - Dharamkot	D/C	63
		Moga - Mehal Kalan	D/C	105
		Nakodar - Rehana Jattan	D/C	71
		Makhu - Rashiana	D/C	92
		Rajpura - Lalru	D/C	59
		Balachak - Naraingranth	D/C	33
		Kanjali science city - Jalandhar	D/C	29
Rajasthan	400	Bhadla - Bikaner	D/C	360
		Bikaner - Merta	S/C	200
		Chittorgarh - Bhilwara	D/C	99
		Phagi GSS (Jaipur) - Heerpura	D/C	89
		Phagi (Jaipur South-765 kV) - Ajmer line	D/C	213
		LILO of Jodhpur - Merta line at Jodhpur (New)	D/C	99
	220	Bhinmal - Sayla line	D/C	78
		Hindaun - Chonkarwada	D/C	110
		Jethana - Ajmer line	D/C	61
		Kotputli (PG) - Bansur	D/C	82
		LILO of Kankroli (PG) - Debari at Amberi	D/C	30
		Neemrana (PG) - Behror	D/C	54

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	400	Aligarh - Sikandarabad	D/C	190
		Anpara B - Anpara D	D/C	10
	220	Aurai - Phoolpur	S/C	71
		Badaun - Sambhal	S/C	86
		Deoria - Rasra	S/C	83
		Dohna - C.B. Ganj	S/C	48
		LILO of Harduagani - Hathras at Aligarh	D/C	43
		LILO of Sarnath (400) - Azamgarh at Harhua	S/C	42
		LILO of Sultanpur - Phoolpur at Pratapgarh	D/C	48
		Rosa - Dohna	D/C	216
		Shahjahanpur - Nighasan	S/C	121
		Sitapur - Nighasan	S/C	110
Uttarakhand	400	Srinagar HEP - Srinagar	D/C	28
Jammu and Kashmir	220	Wagoora - Budgam - Zainkote	D/C	60
Chhattisgarh	400	Raita - Jagadalpur	D/C	662
	220	Chhur - Mopka (Bilaspur)	D/C	189
		LILO of Raigarh - Budipadar at Raigarh (PG)	D/C	19
Gujarat	400	Charanka - Veloda	D/C	199
		Vadinar (Essar) - Amreli (Balance)	D/C	239
	220	Charanka - Jangral	D/C	191
		Kasor - Herang	D/C	37
		Halvad - Sadla line	D/C	76
		LILO of Jamnagar - Jetpur at Sikka	D/C	120
		LILO of Kangasiyali - Nyara at Hadala	D/C	34

1	2	3	4	5
		LILO of Kasor - Boated at Dhuvaran	D/C	82
Madhya Pradesh	220	Satna - Chatarpur(Ckt-II)	D/C	160
		LILO of Bina - Guna at Ashoknagar	D/C	8
		LILO of Rewa - Ton at Sirmour	D/C	10
Maharashtra	400	Koradi TPS - Wardha	D/C	239
		LILO of both ckt 400 kV Bhusawal II - Aurangabad I at Aurangabad-II	D/C	154
	220	Chandrapur II - MIDC - Ballarshah	D/C	40
		Chandrapur II - Tadali	D/C	40
		Kalmeshwar - Warud	D/C	170
		Koradi TPS - New Khaparkheda	D/C	29
		LILO of Bhugaon - Pusad at Wardha (PG)	D/C	14
		LILO of Kolhapur - Sawantwadi at Mudhaltitta	D/C	26
		LILO of Warora - Wardha at Warora	D/C	50
		Malegaon - Kalwan	D/C	97
		Sawangi - Bhokardhan	D/C	133
		Wardha (PGCIL) - Ghatodi	D/C	322
		Warora - Wardha	D/C	165
Tamil Nadu	400	Kalivanthapattu - Sholinganallur	S/C	52
		Rasipalayam - Anaikadavu	D/C	86
		Thappakundu - Anaikadavu	D/C	358
		Thiruvalem - Almathy	D/C	150
		Tirunelveli - Kanarpatty	S/C	16



1	2	3	4	5
		Kanarpatty - Kayathar	D/C	24
	220	Karaikudi - Sembatty	S/C	140
		LILO of Chekkanurani - TTPS-I at Kinnimangalam	D/C	8
		LILO of Arasur - Karamadai line at Karuvalur	D/C	6
		LILO of Alamathy - Koyembedu line at Thiruverkkadu	D/C	2
		LILO of Korattur - Koyembedu line at Ambattur	D/C	4
		LILO of Thiruvarur - Kadalangudi line at Kumbakkonam	D/C	40
		LILO of Shoolagiri - Singarapet line at Gurabarapally	D/C	2
		LILO of Neyveli zero unit - Neyveli - TS-II at Ulundurpet	D/C	52
		LILO of Ulundurpet - STCMS at Ulundurpet	D/C	68
		LILO of Kalivanthapattu - Veerapuram at Omega	D/C	39
		Ottiyambakkam - Omega	D/C	70
Andhra Pradesh	400	Krishnapatnam TPS - Chittoor (Balance)	D/C	180
		Purushottapatnam (Nunna) - Jujjuru	D/C	112
	220	Appannadorapalem - Bobbili	D/C	163
		Garividi-Bobbili	D/C	75

1	2	3	4	5
		Jammalamadugu - Chakrayapet	D/C	172
		Jammalamadugu - Porumamilla	D/C	198
		Jammalamadugu - Tirumalayapalli	D/C	54
		Pulivendula - Hindupur	D/C	250
		Uravakonda - Kalyanduring	D/C	86
		Uravakonda - Vajrakarur	D/C	32
Karnataka	220	Chikkodi - Kudachi	D/C	70
		Madhugiri - Pavagada	D/C	120
		Somanahalli - Malur - Kolar	D/C	180
		Vajamangala - Kadakola	D/C	39
		LILO of Somanahalli - Malur at Vikas Tech Park	D/C	9
Kerala	220	Pothencode - Kattakkada	D/C	57
Telangana	220	Jaipur TPP - Rangampet	D/C	150
		Rangampet - Gajwel	D/C	150
Bihar	220	Bihta - Sipara	D/C	108
		Gaya - Sonengar	D/C	200
West Bengal	220	Kharagpur - Vidyasagar Park	D/C	92
		Teesta LDP III - Teesta LD IV-New Jalpaiguri	D/C	166
Odisha	220	Puri (Samangra) - Pandiabil	D/C	90
		Atri - Pandiabil	D/C	44
		Bolangir - Kesinga	D/C	160
Assam	220	Bongaigoan TPS - Rangia	D/C	322
		Namrup - Mariani line	D/C	160

D/C - Double Ckt.

S/C - Single Ckt.

M/C - Multi Ckt.

**Statement-II***State-wise details of sub-stations targeted for commissioning during 2015-16*

Name of State	Name of Sub-stations	Voltage Ratio	Transformation capacity (MVA)
1	2	3	4
Delhi	Lodhi Road (GIS)	220/33	100
Haryana	Panchgaon	220/66	320
	Panchgaon	220/33	100
	Meerpur Kurali S/S	220/66	200
	Sonipat (Sector-6)	220/33	200
	Sonipat (RGEC)	220/33	200
Himachal Pradesh	Bhokto	220/33	31.5
Punjab	Rajpura S/S	400/220	1000
	Abhoar S/S	220/66	100
	Badal (New) S/S	220/66	100
	Majra S/S	220/66	160
	Chhajali (Addl.)	220/66	100
	Devigarh (2nd Addl.)	220/66	160
	Banur (2nd Addl.)	220/66	100
	Sarna (Aug.)	220/66	100
	Nurmehar (Aug.)	220/66	100
	Naraingarh S/S	220/132	160
	Ghubaya (Aug.)	220/66	50
	Jadla S/S	220/132	160
Rajasthan	Ajmer S/S	400/220	315
	Ramgarh S/S	400/220	1500
	Aau S/S	220/132	160
	Badisid S/S	220/132	160
	Bamantukda S/S	220/132	100
	Danta Ramgarh	220/132	100
	Jhalmand	220/132	100

1	2	3	4
	Kanasar S/S	220/132	320
	Jethana S/S	220/132	100
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh S/S	400/220	1000
	Muradnagar-II S/S	400/220	480
	Debai S/S	220/132	200
	Harhua	220/33	120
	Nighasan (Lakhimpur) S/S	220/132	200
	Tanda	220/132	320
Uttarakhand	Srinagar S/S	400/220	630
Jammu and Kashmir	Alusteng S/S	220/132	320
Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur S/S	400/220	630
Gujarat	Halvad	400/220	315
	Rajkot (Hadala) ICT-II	400/220	315
	Veloda (Sankhari)	400/220	1000
	Charadva S/S	220/66	200
	Charanka S/S	220/66	500
	Manjuwas S/S	220/11	50
	Modasa S/S	220/66	200
Madhya Pradesh	Nagda (Addl.)	400/220	315
	Katni	400/220	315
	Sirmour	220/132	160
	Julwania S/S	220/132	320
	Ashoknagar (upgradation)	220/132	160
	Shivpuri (Addl.)	220/132	160
	Betul (Addl.)	220/132	160
Maharashtra	Aurangabad - III S/S	765/400	1500
	Aurangabad - II	400/220	500
	Chandrapur - II	400/220	500
	Nanded S/S	400/220	500
	Ballarshah S/S	220/132	50

1	2	3	4
	Malegaon-II S/S	220/132	100
	Nandgaon Peth S/S	220/33	100
	Vile Bhagad S/S	220/33	50
Andhra Pradesh	Bobbili (Vizianagaram)	220/132	100
	Gaddamvaripalli	220/11	50
	Goddummarri	220/11	100
	Vajrakarur	220/132	100
	Yellanur	220/11	50
Karnataka	Arasikere S/S	220/110	200
	Jigani (2x150)	220/66	300
	Kudligi (Badeladaku) S/S	220/66	200
	Pavagada S/S	220/66	100
	Vikas Tech Park (2x150)	220/66	300
Tamil Nadu	Anaikadavu S/S	400/230	515
	Kanarapatty S/S	400/230	700
	Sholinganallur	400/230	515
	Thoppankundu (3x200) S/S	400/110	200
	Ambattur	230/110	100
	Omega S/S	230/110	100
	Kumbakonam	230/110	100
	Kinnimangalam S/S	230/110	100
	Karuvalur S/S	230/110	100
	Gurubarapally	230/110	100
	Thiruvekkadu	230/110	200
	Singapuram S/S	230/110	100
	Ulundurpet S/S	230/110	100
	Vyasarpadi	230/110	100
Telangana	Suryapet	400/220	315
	Erragadda	220/132	160

1	2	3	4
	Osmania University	220/132	160
West Bengal	Dharampur	220/132	320
	Vidyasagar Park	220/132	320
Bihar	Sonenagar	220/132	100
	Samastipur	220/132	100
Odisha	Atri	220/132	320
	Puri(Samangara)	220/132	320
	Mendhasal S/S	220/33	200
Assam	Sonabil	220/132	200

#### **Scheme for availability of power**

†2327. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking special steps to ensure equal availability and low cost power to common man in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is working on any scheme to provide low cost adequate power to farmers of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of adequate electricity, low cost power to various consumers including common man and farmers in a State/Union Territory (UT) is within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in providing 24X7 electricity supply to all consumers by establishing power plants and transmission systems in Central Sector through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).

The tariff of various categories of consumers is determined by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission as per provisions under section 61 and 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003, and in accordance with the Tariff Policy, 2006, issued by the Government of India. One of the prime objectives of Tariff Policy, 2006 is to ensure availability of Electricity to consumers at reasonable and competitive rates.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Improvement in power situation**

†2328. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generation in the country has witnessed an all time increase during the last one year and the shortage of power has touched the all time record low level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government is working on any comprehensive schemes to set up large power plants, to restore the inoperable gas based plants, to meet the demand of power during peak time and to attract investment in distribution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The electricity generation during 2014-15 was 1048.67 Billion Units (BU) with a growth rate of 8.4% w.r.t. last year *i.e.* 2013-14 which is the highest growth rate in last two decades. Shortage of power in terms of energy in the country during 2014-15 was 3.6% which is also the lowest in last two decades.

(c) and (d) With the objective to develop large capacity power projects, Government of India through Ministry of Power launched in November, 2005, the initiative for setting up of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) of 4000 MW capacity. So far, four (4) UMPP have been awarded. Government has announced setting up of five (5) new UMPPs.

Government of India has also sanctioned a scheme for utilization of gas based power generation capacity for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17. The scheme envisages supply of imported spot RLNG to the stranded gas based plants as well as plants receiving domestic gas, selected through a reverse e-bidding process. This would help in meeting the demand of power during peak time also.

**Rating of coal based power plants**

2329. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of an environmental study made on rating of coal based power plants by experts at the Centre for Science and Environment in which India's thermal power generating units figure among the world's most inefficient in terms of compliance to pollution norms, use of resources and overall operation efficiency;

(b) whether the study also noted that Delhi is home to one of the most polluting power plants in the country, NTPC's Badarpur Thermal Power Plant, which has contributed in turning the capital into the most polluted city in the world; and

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) has submitted a report on "Heat on Power – Green rating of coal based thermal power plants" regarding the performance of some selected thermal power plants of the country.

The Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emission from Thermal Power Plants in the country is comparatively higher than the global standards due to higher content of ash in Indian coal and higher ambient air temperature and cooling water temperature in India resulting in more consumption of coal.

(b) All the operating generation units of Badarpur Thermal Power Station are meeting the environmental norms as stipulated in Air and Water consent order of Delhi Pollution Control Committee.

(c) Government of India has already taken following initiatives to improve the efficiency of coal based power plants and to reduce carbon footprint of the power sector:

- I. Adoption of Supercritical is being promoted by Ministry of Power. A capacity of 27,485 MW based on supercritical technology has already been commissioned and around 50,725 MW super critical capacity is under construction.
- II. Supercritical technology has been made mandatory for Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs).
- III. An Advanced Ultra Super Critical Technology R&D Project has been approved by Government at a cost of ₹ 1500 crore involving BHEL, NTPC and Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) to achieve higher efficiency, reduce carbon-dioxide emissions and coal consumption for coal based power plants.
- IV. Renovation, Modernization and Life Extension of old thermal power generating units and retirement of old and inefficient thermal generation units, in phased manner, has been undertaken. A total capacity of 3,115 MW has already been retired till date and 2667 MW capacity is to be retired by the end of the Twelfth Plan.



- V. Government has decided that Letter of Assurance (LoA)/linkage granted to the old plant shall be automatically transferred to the new plant of nearest supercritical capacity in public sector. If the capacity of the new supercritical plant is higher than the old plant, additional coal linkage would be accorded on priority subject to the availability of coal on best effort basis upto an additional capacity of 50% of old plant.
- VI. Coal cess has been doubled from ₹ 100 per tonne to ₹ 200 per tonne for funding projects under National Clean Energy Fund.
- VII. Government has planned to add a capacity of 1,75,000 MW from clean Renewable Energy sources by 2022.
- VIII. Government of India has introduced Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme in which targets are assigned to existing thermal power plants for improving the efficiency.
- IX. CEA has brought out reports on optimal land and consumptive water requirements for thermal power plants in September 2010 and January 2012 respectively which are being followed by the thermal power stations.
- X. The utilization of Fly Ash has increased from 6.64 Million Tonnes (9.63%) in 1996-97 to level of 99.62 Million Tonnes (57.63%) in 2013-14.

#### **Offloading of stake in DVC power plant**

2330. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plans to offer a 26 per cent stake in generation-to-irrigation utility DVC's coal fired power plant at Raghunathpur in West Bengal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said power plant is expected to be acquired by central power generation utility NTPC; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) NTPC sought "Expression of Interest (EOI) from State Electricity Boards/Power Generation Companies, Independent Power Producers (IPP), Power Plant Developers, Captive Power Producers, or their authorized representatives for 'Offering their coal based thermal power projects for possible acquisition by NTPC' vide round 1 EOI dated 21.02.2014 and round 2 EOI dated 17.11.2014.

In response to NTPC's notice for Expression of Interest dated 17.11.2014, DVC submitted application on 15.12.2014 to NTPC for hiving off the Raghunathpur project in totality.

Subsequently, in a meeting held in May, 2015 between NTPC and DVC, it was agreed in principle that NTPC shall consider DVC's offer subject to establishment of feasibility.

On 9th June, 2015, DVC Board has accorded in-principle approval for hiving off the entire project of Raghunathpur (Phase-I & Phase-II) to NTPC Ltd. due to critical fund crunch in DVC.

However, acquisition of any power plant by NTPC depends upon establishment of financial, technical, commercial and legal feasibility.

### **Electrification of villages**

†2331. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages/colonies electrified during the last three years under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(b) whether any study has been conducted to identify the number of villages/colonies yet to be electrified so that it would be convenient to set the targets;

(c) the number of villages electrified during the last three years under RGGVY in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise; and

(d) the number of proposals submitted to the Ministry for electrification under RGGVY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The number of villages electrified under erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana during the last three years, are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Villages electrified
1.	2012-13	2587
2.	2013-14	1197
3.	2014-15	1405

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No, Sir. However, as per Census 2011, the total number of inhabited villages in the country is 5,97,464. Out of this, 18,452 villages are reported as unelectrified as on 31.3.2015.

(c) Total 63 number of villages have been electrified during the last three years under erstwhile RGGVY in Uttar Pradesh. The district-wise details are as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of the district	No. of villages electrified
1.	Kanauj	44
2.	Mainpuri	7
3.	Bahraich	4
4.	Bulandshahr	8

(d) Government of India has approved the Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in December, 2014 and the erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been subsumed as Rural Electrification (RE) component of the Scheme. Under RE component of DDUGJY, 163 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) received from 7 States had been approved by Government of India as on date and in the Monitoring Committee meeting held on 6.8.2015, Government of India also considered 305 DPRs under DDUGJY received from 14 States. In addition to above, 67 more DPRs have been received from the State of Uttar Pradesh which are under scrutiny by the Rural Electrification Corporation, the nodal agency for implementation of DDUGJY.

### **Incentives for private power projects**

†2332. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have informed the Ministry regarding establishment of various projects through private partnership in their States to meet the shortage of electricity and have demanded some incentives therefor during the last three years; and

(b) the details of resources made available to different States with regard to such proposals during that period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As electricity generation is a delicensed activity subsequent to

Electricity Act, 2003, no information is available in Ministry of Power and Central Electricity Authority. However, five Hydro Electric Projects are under Survey and Investigation in Arunachal Pradesh where State Government has equity participation. The list of the projects is in the Statement (*See below*).

***Statement***

*List of Hydro Electric Projects allotted to private sector having equity participation by State Government*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	State	Basin/River	Agency for DPR	Capacity (MW)
1.	Emra-II	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang	Athena Energy Ventures Ltd.	390
2.	Dinchang	Arunachal Pradesh	Kameng	KSK Energy Ventures Ltd.	252
3.	Subansiri Upper	Arunachal Pradesh	Subansiri	KSK Energy Ventures Ltd.	2000
4.	Oju	Arunachal Pradesh	Subansiri	Navayuga Engg. Co. Ltd.	1800
5.	Pauk	Arunachal Pradesh	Siang	Velcan Energy Pvt Ltd.	145
TOTAL					4587

**Improvement in power supply in Bihar**

†2333. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any blue-print to meet the demand of electricity in Bihar;

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

(c) whether Government is considering to provide additional electricity from NTPC's Barh Super Thermal Power Plant to the State to meet the problem of power shortage there; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply of power to various

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

consumers in a State/UT, preparing blue-print to meet the demand of electricity in a State/UT are within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants and transmission and distribution systems in the Central Sector through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs)/State implementing agencies.

(c) and (d) At present, Bihar has been allocated 2603 MW power from Central Generating stations. Bihar has the firm share of 523 MW from Barh Super Thermal Power Station (BSTPS) Stage-I and 660MW from (BSTPS) Stage-II. In addition to this, on the request of Government of Bihar, 502 MW from BSTPS Stage-I and 199 MW from (BSTPS) Stage-II has been allocated to Bihar from the surrendered share of West Bengal.

### **Electricity supply to all households**

†2334. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is committed to provide electricity to each and every household;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the district-wise details of number of villages in Bihar which are still deprived of electricity and by when electricity is likely to be provided to such villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity to various consumers in a State/Union Territory (UT) is within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in providing 24X7 electricity supply to all consumers by establishing power plants and transmission systems in Central Sector through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and through other schemes of Government of India like Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS).

Government of India has also taken joint initiative with States/UTs to prepare Action Plans for all the States/UTs for providing 24x7 Power For All (PFA). State specific documents for the State of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have been prepared. The State specific documents in respect of other States/UTs are in various stages of preparation and will be completed by December, 2015.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As on date there are 2948 villages unelectrified in Bihar. Of these, the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 2457 villages (2409 villages—grid connected, 48 villages – off grid) have been sanctioned under DDUGJY and work is in various stages of implementation. The district-wise/project-wise details of the villages to be electrified through grid connection is given in the Statement (*See below*). For remaining 491 unelectrified villages, Bihar has not submitted DPRs and the same is planned to be covered under off grid by the State.

***Statement***

*District-wise/project-wise details of the villages to be electrified through grid connection*

Sl.No.	District/Project Name	Unelectrified villages (Nos.)
1.	Aurangabad	68
2.	Banka (S)	11
3.	Bhagalpur	105
4.	Bhojpur (S)	5
5.	Buxar	67
6.	Darbhanga	24
7.	Gaya (S)	22
8.	Gopalganj	277
9.	Jehanabad	8
10.	Jamui	5
11.	Kaimur	20
12.	Katihar	921
13.	Khagaria	21
14.	Kishanganj	10
15.	Lekhisarai	24
16.	Munger	2
17.	Nawada	1
18.	Paschim Champaran	191

Sl.No.	District/Project Name	Unelectrified villages (Nos.)
19.	Purba Champaran	25
20.	Purnia	9
21.	Rohtas	4
22.	Samastipur	42
23.	Saran	502
24.	Sheikhpura	4
25.	Sheohar	4
26.	Sitamarhi	17
27.	Supaul	13
28.	Vaishali	7
TOTAL		2409

**Thermal power plants operating below installed capacity**

†2335. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of demand of electricity, several thermal power plants are operating below their installed capacity;

(b) if so, the details of total capacity of various plants at which they have generated electricity during the last year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the input cost of power plants is increasing due to generating electricity below demand; and

(d) if so, the details of losses incurred by power plants during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The details of the total electricity generation of various thermal plants and their Plant Load Factor (PLF) during 2014-15 is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. During 2014-15, the total loss of generation due to low system demand (less schedule given by beneficiaries) is about 37 Billion Units as reported by various power stations.

***Statement****Station-wise generation and PLF for thermal power station*

Name of the station	2014-15	
	Generation (Million Unit)	PLF(%)
1	2	3
Akaltara TPS	3305.03	38.51
Amaravati TPS	2142.32	41.55
Amarkantak (Ext.) TPS	2264.09	57.44
Anpara C TPS	8340.24	79.34
Anpara TPS	10587.13	74.15
Badarpur TPS	3281.21	53.13
Bakreswar TPS	8010.81	87.09
Bandel TPS	1094.79	27.77
Baradarha TPS	292.36	0.01
Barh II	1758.05	40.43
Barkhera TPS	561.95	71.28
Bellary TPS	5807.03	66.29
Bhilai TPS	3241.1	74
Bhusawal TPS	5893.09	47.38
Bina TPS	2444.91	55.82
Bokaro `B` TPS	1634.38	29.61
Budge Budge TPS	5852.54	89.08
Butibori TPP	3644.48	69.34
Chakabura TPP	223.09	84.89
Chandrapur (Maharashtra)	12507.39	61.02
Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	4977.56	63.84
Chhabra TPP	4684.34	65.07
D.P.L. TPS	1408.04	19.14
Dadri (NCTPP)	12284.72	77.05
Dahanu TPS	3997.22	91.26



1	2	3
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	1082.2	5.65
Dhariwal TPP	475.68	9.94
Dr. N.Tata Rao TPS	12788.66	82.95
Dspm TPS	3748.91	85.59
Durgapur Steel TPS	3862.72	44.09
Durgapur TPS	1301.68	43.7
Emco Warora TPS	3614.9	68.78
Ennore TPS	621.52	15.77
Farakka STPS	13378.93	72.73
Gandhi Nagar TPS	3390.7	44.49
GH TPS (Leh. Moh.)	4507.89	55.93
GND TPS (Bhatinda)	1432.72	37.17
Haldia TPP	356.23	39.33
Harduaganj TPS	3601.08	61.82
IB Valley TPS	2798.93	76.07
Indira Gandhi STPP	7022.93	53.45
Jojobera TPS	2537.54	80.46
Jsw Ratnagiri TPP	7639.71	72.68
Kahalgaon TPS	15618.7	76.19
Kakatiya TPS	4106.3	93.75
Kalisindh TPS	1209.12	25.77
Kamalanga TPS	4838.77	52.61
Kasaipalli TPP	1774.95	75.04
Kawai TPS	7866.36	68.03
Khambarkhera TPS	527.56	66.92
Khaparkheda TPS	8260.6	70.37
Kodarma TPP	1856.38	22.64
Kolaghat TPS	7199.03	65.22
Koradi TPS	2330.88	25.58
Korba STPS	20060.75	88.08

1	2	3
Korba-II	950.22	54.24
Korba-III	1261.16	59.99
Korba-West TPS	9632.12	82.06
Kota TPS	8905.89	81.99
Kothagudem TPS	4428.57	70.21
Kothagudem TPS (New)	7331.6	83.69
Kundarki TPS	536.81	68.09
Mahadev Prasad STPP	2212.58	46.77
Mahan TPP	450.69	8.57
Mahatma Gandhi TPS	6537.48	56.54
Maithon RB TPP	6684.08	72.67
Maqsoodpur TPS	527.59	66.92
Mauda TPS	2310.91	26.38
Mejia TPS	11638.82	56.78
Mettur TPS	9232.89	73.19
Mundra TPS	30323.97	74.93
Mundra UMTTP	26577.6	75.85
Muzaffarpur TPS	895.52	46.47
Nasik TPS	4202.05	76.14
New Cossipore TPS	68.95	4.92
Niwari TPS	337.16	85.53
North Chennai TPS	9850.57	61.11
Obra TPS	3593.23	32.1
OP Jindal TPS	8112.66	92.61
Panipat TPS	4403.69	36.96
Panki TPS	981.96	53.38
Paras TPS	2930.31	66.9
Parichha TPS	6335.09	63.44
Parli TPS	4583.14	46.3
Pathadi TPP	2239.46	42.61

1	2	3
Patratu TPS	773.68	11.47
Raichur TPS	10979.42	72.87
Rajghat TPS	423.54	35.81
Rajiv Gandhi TPS	5697.39	54.2
Rajpura TPP	5727.31	55.09
Ramagundem - B TPS	193.4	35.32
Ramagundem STPS	20441.18	89.75
Ratija TPS	268.94	61.4
Rayalaseema TPS	7163.71	77.88
Rihand STPS	21261.88	80.91
Ropar TPS	5731.21	51.92
Rosa TPP Ph-I	8591.61	81.73
Sabarmati (C Station)	356.31	67.79
Sabarmati (D-F Stations)	2626.57	88.19
Sagardighi TPS	4104.27	78.09
Salaya TPP	6609.27	62.87
Salora TPP	137.12	12.44
Sanjay Gandhi TPS	6823	58.13
Santaldih TPS	3444.17	40.12
Sasan UMTTP	17273.83	65.21
Satpura TPS	6161.43	52.07
Shri Singhaji TPP	1825.7	26.07
Sikka Rep. TPS	945.92	44.85
Simhadri	15025.53	85.76
Simhapuri TPS	3203.71	81.27
Singrauli STPS	14516.26	82.86
Sipat STPS	21773.08	83.41
Southern REPL. TPS	990.2	83.73
Sterlite TPP	8230.49	39.15
Suratgarh TPS	10094.07	76.82

1	2	3
Talcher (Old) TPS	3783.88	93.9
Talcher STPS	23698.65	90.18
Talwandi Sabo TPP	1522.7	34.77
Tamnara TPP	2409.79	21.94
Tanda TPS	3161.39	82.02
Tenughat TPS	2380.27	64.7
Thamminapatnam TPS	1552.46	59.07
Tirora TPS	16470.15	63.69
Titagarh TPS	1684.25	80.11
Torangallu TPS (SBU-I)	2228.52	97.85
Torangallu TPS (SBU-II)	5111.28	97.25
Trombay TPS	4860.42	39.63
Tuticorin (P) TPP	1428.17	54.34
Tuticorin TPS	7673.24	83.42
Udupi TPP	6414.58	61.02
Ukai TPS	6703.61	56.69
Unchahar TPS	7621.55	82.86
Utraula TPS	539.18	68.39
Vallur TPP	5912.65	62.7
Vindhyachal STPS	29573.73	79.25
Wanakbori TPS	7434.61	57.73
Wardha Warora TPP	1172.53	24.79
Yamuna Nagar TPS	3515.69	66.89
Akrimota Lig TPS	1358.77	62.04
Barsingsar Lignite	1380.66	63.04
Giral TPS	357.24	16.31
Jalipa Kapurdi TPP	7351.81	77.71
Kutch LIG. TPS	1632.63	64.27
Neyveli (Ext) TPS	3385.03	92
Neyveli TPS-I	3631.34	69.09

1	2	3
Neyveli TPS (Z)	1828.12	83.48
Neyveli TPS-II	11131.39	86.44
Surat LIG. TPS	3266.61	74.58
Agartala GT	627.84	83.18
Anta CCPP	1653.45	45.01
Auraiya CCPP	1664.09	28.64
Baramura GT	306.03	59.72
Baroda CCPP	38.24	2.73
Dadri CCPP	2530.19	34.81
Dholpur CCPP	878.32	30.38
Dhuvaran CCPP	153.03	3.49
Faridabad CCPP	1571.43	41.56
Gandhar CCPP	1608.53	27.93
Godavari CCPP	546.21	29.98
Hazira CCPP	214.73	15.7
I.P. CCPP	936.07	39.58
Jegurupadu CCPP	589.73	14.78
Karaikal CCPP	102.14	35.88
Karuppur CCPP	578.81	55.15
Kathalguri CCPP	1741.04	68.3
Kawas CCPP	1741.22	30.29
Kondapalli CCPP	574.71	18.74
Kovikalpal CCPP	413.72	44.14
Kuttalam CCPP	497.35	56.78
Lakwa GT	935.26	67.92
Monarchak CCPP	0.7	1.44
Namrup CCPP	515.14	61.9
Namrup ST	76.51	36.39
P.Nallur CCPP	1171.37	40.46
Peddapuram CCPP	186.59	9.68

1	2	3
Peguthan CCPP	298.44	5.2
Pragati CCGT-III	2235.07	17.01
Pragati CCPP	1846.94	63.81
Ramgarh CCPP	1218.94	51.6
Rokhia GT	420.43	43.24
Sugen CCPP	2600.64	25.87
Tripura CCPP	2469.44	58.28
Trombay CCPP	1148.5	72.84
Uran CCPP	3567.16	60.6
Utran CCPP	133.53	2.94
Valantarvy CCPP	378.8	81.9
Valuthur CCPP	1068.96	65.54
Vijeswaran CCPP	663.83	27.86
Basin Bridge GT (LIQ.)	2.85	0.27
Cochin CCPP (LIQ.)	154.71	10.15
Goa CCPP (LIQ.)	12.61	3
R. Gandhi CCPP (LIQ.)	819.12	26

### **Power supply to Tamil Nadu**

2336. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of power demanded by and supplied to Tamil Nadu from the Central pool during the last three years;

(b) whether power supply from Central power grid to the State from the power stations situated outside the State is suffering due to incomplete grid connectivity;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to strengthen the grid connectivity between southern grid with power grids of other regions for power transit to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The quantity of electricity scheduled by Tamil Nadu from the Central Generating Stations (CGSs) and supplied to it during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) As reported by the State, during current year 2015-16 (April-July), the peak and energy shortage in Tamil Nadu was 1.2% and 1.6% respectively and during July, 2015, there was no peak shortage and energy shortage was also only 0.2%. Thus, the State is almost able to meet its demand of electricity through the existing network. However, there have been some constraints in the grid for taking power by Tamil Nadu from the States located outside the Southern region.

To strengthen the grid connectivity between Southern grid with power grids of other regions, following inter regional links have been planned and are under implementation. These would be progressively commissioned between September, 2015 to 2019-20:

- (i) Narendra (Karnataka, Southern Region SR)–Kolhapur (Maharashtra, Western Region WR) 765 kV D/c line–September, 2015
- (ii) Angul (Odisha, Eastern Region ER)–Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh, SR) 765 kV D/c line–June, 2016
- (iii) Wardha (Maharashtra, WR)–Nizamabad (Telangana, SR)–Hyderabad (Telangana, SR) 765 kV D/C line–June, 2018
- (iv) Warora (Maharashtra, WR)–Warangal (Telangana, SR) 765kv D/C line–2018-19
- (v) Raigarh (Chhattisgarh, WR)–Pugalur (Tamil Nadu, SR) +800kV, 6000 MW HVDC (High voltage Direct Current) link–2019-20

### **Statement**

*Energy scheduled and supplied to Tamil Nadu from the Central Generating Stations during last three years*

Year	Energy Scheduled/Supplied (MU)
2012-13	21690
2013-14	24602
2014-15	27017
2015-16 (upto June, 2015)	8213

### **Non-payment of electricity bills**

†2337. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many villages and cities in the country where the number of households evading payment of electricity bills is the maximum and if so, the details thereof during the last two years, State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the outstanding amount of electricity bills in those villages and cities and the details of efforts made by the administration for recovery of the dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Electricity is a concurrent subject and releasing electricity connections/billing and distribution of electricity falls under the purview of respective State Government/State Power Utility and State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC). Therefore, the data regarding payment/non-payment of electricity bills in villages and cities of the country are not available with the Ministry of Power.

As per the "Report on Performance of State Power Utilities" published by PFC, the billing and collection efficiency for FY 2013-14 at national level was 79.4% and 97.35% respectively. As per this report, the receivables for sale of power for utilities selling electricity directly to consumers as on 31st March, 2014 is ₹ 86,072 crore which is equivalent to 92 days of sales. The Utility-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Respective SERCs have to take necessary measures for recovery of outstanding dues from the consumers. Government of India act as a facilitator in supplementing the efforts of States to provide power to consumers in an improved manner. The measures taken by the Union Government to tackle this problem, *inter alia*, include facilitating Distribution Utilities to strengthen sub-transmission and distribution network, to meter distribution transformers/feeders/consumers, to make the distribution system IT enabled, to install smart meters and pre-paid meters etc.

### ***Statement***

*Debtors for sale of power (₹ crores and no. of days) for utilities selling directly to consumers*

Region	State	Utility	2013-14	
			Debtors for sale of power (₹ crores)	Debtors for sale of power (No. of days)
1	2	3	4	5
Eastern	Bihar	NBPDCL	769	180
		SBPDCL	707	107
	Jharkhand	JSEB	1,031	136
	Odisha	CESU	1,739	235
		NESCO	424	87
		SESCO	266	106
		WESCO	508	79



1	2	3	4	5
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	210	262
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	4,151	101
TOTAL			9,805	1292
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	85	333
	Assam	APDCL	843	116
	Manipur	Manipur PD	383	988
	Meghalaya	MePDCL	494	416
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	12	40
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	50	188
	Tripura	TSECL	96	79
TOTAL			1,963	2159
Northern	Delhi	BSES	507	21
		Rajdhani		
		BSES	370	25
		Yamuna		
	Haryana	TPDDL	121	8
		DHBVNL	2,248	83
		UHBVNL	1,254	69
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB Ltd.	583	42
	Jammu and Kashmir	J&K PDD	360	79
	Punjab	PSPCL	1,800	40
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	414	24
		JDVVNL	851	46
		JVVNL	1,089	49
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	4,583	345
		KESCO	1,677	396
		MVVN	3,157	256
		Pash VVN	2,732	112
Uttarakhand	Poorv VVN	6,833	503	
	Ut PCL	1,139	110	
	TOTAL			29,720

1	2	3	4	5
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	2,375	57
		APEPDCL	794	50
		APNPDCL	823	85
		APSPDCL	687	34
	Karnataka	BESCOM	3,964	125
		CHESCOM	2,101	541
		GESCOM	1,527	193
		HESCOM	1,662	144
		MESCOM	478	90
	Kerala	KSEB		0
		KSEBL	1,109	32
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	198	69
	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	3,121	36
TOTAL			18,839	1456
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	1,254	65
	Goa	Goa PD	319	99
	Gujarat	DGVCL	542	27
		MGVCL	531	47
		PGVCL	412	15
		UGVCL	830	43
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	2,549	202
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	1,428	86
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	2,447	174
	Maharashtra			
		MSEDCL	15,432	111
TOTAL			25,745	869
GRAND TOTAL			86,072	92

Source: PFC

**Coal supply to Thermal Power Stations**

2338. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of coal supplied to the Thermal Power Stations (TPSs) as per the Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) and the shortfall in the supply during the last five years;

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure the supply of adequate quantity and quality of coal as per FSA to each of TPS in Tamil Nadu during those years;

(c) whether Government has been facilitating any technological and financial support to the TPSs in that State; 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) The total quantity of coal supplied to the Thermal Power Stations (TPSs) as per the committed quantity in the Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) including Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) quantity and the shortfall in the supply during the last five years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The value of coal supplied to power plants depends on grade of coal of linked mine(s) to the power plant and the price of coal is notified by CIL.

(b) In order to ensure adequate supply of coal to the power in the state of Tamil Nadu, the following steps have been taken by the Government:

(i) Efforts have been made to enhance the supply of domestic coal to power plants in the country including Tamil Nadu. During 2014-15, the coal supply to power plants has registered a growth of 10.4% which is the highest achieved in a single year.

(ii) As on 4th August, 2015, all the power plants of State Genco (Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corp. Ltd.) have comfortable coal stock position.

(iii) The availability of coal is being regularly monitored closely at the highest level in the Government.

(c) and (d) As per the Electricity Act, 2003, the electricity generation is a delicensed activity. The technological and financial requirements for generation projects are arranged by the owners of the generation projects.

***Statement***

*Total quantity of coal supplied to the Thermal Power Stations (TPSs) as per the committed quantity in the Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) including Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) quantity and the shortfall in the supply during the last five years*

(In Million Tonne)

Year	Committed FSA quantity including MoU quantity	Actual Despatch	Shortfall(-)/ Surplus (+)
2010-11	274.322	304.145	29.823
2011-12	282.394	312.068	29.674
2012-13	307.065	345.510	38.445
2013-14	340.447	353.830	13.383
2014-15	370.965	385.689	14.724

**Power generation**

2339. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total power generated in the country during the last year and what is projection for this year;

(b) what is the share of public sector in this generation;

(c) how many new power stations are coming up in public sector; and

(d) what would be the expected share of public sector in power generation during 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The total electricity generated in the country during 2014-15 was 1048.67 Billion Unit (BU) and the projection for the year 2015-16 is 1137.5 BU.

(b) The share of public sector (Central and State sector) in electricity generation (BU) during 2014-15 is 72.65% and the share of public sector in power generation capacity (in MW) is 61.5%.

(c) Seventy Eight (78) new power stations are coming up in the public sector.

(d) The expected share of public sector in power generation (in MW) in 2020 is likely to be about 60%.

**Status of Chennai Port-Maduravoyal Elevated Expressway Project**

2340. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of Chennai Port-Maduravoyal Elevated Expressway Project;
- (b) whether the land acquisition for the said project is complete; and
- (c) whether the Central Government has advised the State Government for restarting the work on this project and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The work was stopped by the Government of Tamil Nadu in March 2012. The matter is pending in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Ministry has advised that both the National Highways Authority of India and Government of Tamil Nadu may make an effort to reach an out of court settlement to restart the work at the earliest.

**Work undertaken by NHIDCL**

2341. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for the last and the current financial years by the National Highways Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) in various States, particularly in the North-Eastern States;

(b) how many projects were awarded and the worth in terms of crores of rupees, project-wise; and

(c) the efforts being taken for expeditious clearance of all formalities like land acquisition, tendering, awarding and monitoring of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) During the Financial Year 2014-15, NHIDCL entered into tripartite agreements between NHIDCL, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and Contractors; in respect of eighteen projects covering 597kms to be completed in the North-Eastern States at the cost of ₹ 6,446 Crore. During the current Financial Year *i.e.* 2015-16 NHIDCL proposes to award 27 projects covering 1386 kms at an estimated cost of ₹ 17,050 crore.

(c) NHIDCL makes constant efforts through its Branch Offices and regular interaction with the State Governments for expediting activities like Land Acquisition, Forest Clearance and Utility Shifting. NHIDCL follows e-tendering procedures for award of all civil and consultancy contracts and does regular monitoring of projects using various online and offline tools.

### **Deaths in road accidents**

2342. DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of deaths due to road accidents have increased and if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many of these are caused due to faulty road design and maintenance; and

(c) whether the Ministry is aware of the 'Vision Zero' programmes of western countries like Sweden, whereby such deaths have been reduced despite doubling of cars on roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) In spite of a rapid increase in the number of vehicles on the road, the numbers of road accidents and related fatality have shown a decline during the last three consecutive calendar years for which data has been published is as under:-

Year	Total Number of Road Accidents	Total Number of persons killed
2011	497686	142485
2012	490383	138258
2013	486476	137572

(b) The total number of accidents, persons killed and injured in the country due to defect in road condition during the last three consecutive calendar years for which data has been published is as under:

Years	Number of Road Accidents	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Injured
2011	7,327	2,373	7,705
2012	6,796	2,346	7,432
2013	6,940	2,378	6,837

(c) Yes, Sir. Swedish experience and knowledge in respect of 'Vision Zero' initiatives have been taken into account while formulating the multi-pronged strategy for improving road safety in the country.

### **Status of Delhi-Amritsar Highway**

2343. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi-Amritsar Highway is under construction for the last many years and has not been completed, so far;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and by when the whole stretch is likely to be completed;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some companies are charging exorbitant toll tax on the stretches which are still under consideration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Delhi-Amritsar section forms a part of NH-1 (old) with different carriageway width. The improvement work from 4-lane to 6-lane in Panipat-Jalandhar section was initially delayed due to delay in Forest Clearance/Utility Shifting etc. and later on, the work was stalled due to litigations by the concessionaire. However, the issue has been resolved after the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the work is targeted for completion by December 2015. The section-wise details of Delhi-Amritsar section are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Toll is being collected as per provisions of Concession Agreement.

### ***Statement***

#### *Section-wise details of Delhi-Amritsar section*

Stretch	Status
Delhi to Delhi/Haryana Border (Km. 29.300)	8-lane
Haryana Border (Km.29.300) to Panipat (Km. 96.000)	6-lane

Stretch	Status
Panipat (km.96.000)) to Jalandhar (Km. 387.100)	Under upgradation from 4-lane to 6-lane and targeted for completion by December 2015
Jalandhar (km. 387) to Dhilwan (km.407)	Under upgradation from 2-lane to 6-lane and targeted for completion by Jan 2016.
Dhilwan (km.407) to Amritsar (km. 456)	4-lane

### **Construction of Raipur-Bilaspur National Highway**

†2344. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in the construction of Raipur-Bilaspur National Highway in Chhattisgarh into 4/6 lanes and by when the work would be started;

(b) whether the 13 sections of the said work have been divided into 235 sections as the agencies concerned have not taken interest in road construction work in the naxal affected region and whether the Central Government would approve the proposal of the State Government for increasing the road construction work by 5 to 15 per cent; and

(c) by when an approval would be accorded to construct flyovers to connect elevated roads in Rajnandgaon in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Initially an agreement for 4/6 laning of Raipur-Bilaspur section of NH-200 was signed on 25.01.2012, however, the Agreement was terminated on 04.02.2014 due to non-achievement of financial closure by the Concessionaire. Second time the bid of lowest bidder was received at Viability Gap Funding (VGF) of ₹ 449 crore against the approved likely premium of ₹ 37.30 crore, therefore, it has been decided to discharge the higher bid and take up the project after dividing into three smaller projects on EPC mode with concrete pavement. The work is targeted for award in October, 2015.

(b) No, Sir. Raipur-Bilaspur section was earlier sanctioned as one project of 126.525 Kms length and this stretch is being divided into three packages. However, 12 sanctioned jobs under LWE have been split into 241 parts. Request of Government of Chhattisgarh to empower the State Government to sanction revised cost estimate

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



in cases where overall cost of the work including tender premium is within the cost evaluated on the basis of current SOR plus 15% has not been approved yet.

(c) The technical justification for construction of additional flyover between two existing flyovers in Rajnandgaon town on NH-6 has been sought from Regional Officer, NHAI for consideration as change of scope since Rajnandgaon town is a part of Durg-Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra border BOT project.

#### **Effectiveness of measures to curb deaths in road accidents**

2345. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many road accidents took place during the last three years in the country, State-wise;

(b) how many people died in these accidents, State-wise; and

(c) why the various steps taken by the Ministry are not becoming effective in reducing such deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise number of road accidents and persons killed during last three years *i.e.* 2011, 2012 and 2013 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) In spite of a rapid increase in the number of vehicles on the road, the numbers of road accidents and related fatality have shown a decline during the last three consecutive calendar years for which data has been published is as under:-

Sl.No.	Year	Total Number of Road Accidents	Total Number of persons killed
1	2011	497686	142485
2	2012	490383	138258
3	2013	486476	137572

**Statement***State/UT-wise total number of road accidents and persons killed during 2011 to 2013*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011		2012		2013	
		No. of accidents	No. of persons killed	No. of accidents	No. of persons killed	No. of accidents	No. of persons killed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44165	15,165	42524	14,964	43482	14,171
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	263	126	251	138	308	143
3.	Assam	6569	2,342	6535	2,291	7211	2,441
4.	Bihar	10673	5,090	10320	5,056	10200	5,061
5.	Chhattisgarh	14108	2,983	13511	3,167	13657	3,477
6.	Goa	4560	333	4312	292	4294	266
7.	Gujarat	30205	8,008	27949	7,817	25391	7,613
8.	Haryana	11128	4,762	10065	4,446	10482	4,517
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3099	1,072	2899	1,109	2981	1,054
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6655	1,116	6709	1,165	6457	990
11.	Jharkhand	5451	2,572	5711	2,818	5569	2,706
12.	Karnataka	44731	8,971	44448	9,448	44020	10,046
13.	Kerala	35216	4,145	36174	4,286	35215	4,258
14.	Madhya Pradesh	49406	7,869	51210	8,175	51810	8,588
15.	Maharashtra	68438	13,057	66316	13,333	63019	13,029

16. Manipur	692	158	771	158	671	165
17. Meghalaya	599	212	483	219	525	130
18. Mizoram	97	81	110	77	114	97
19. Nagaland	39	25	42	56	71	30
20. Odisha	9398	3,802	9285	3,701	9680	4,062
21. Punjab	6513	4,931	6341	4,820	6323	4,588
22. Rajasthan	23245	9,232	22969	9,528	23592	9,724
23. Sikkim	406	106	158	55	244	68
24. Tamil Nadu	65873	15,422	67757	16,175	66238	15,563
25. Tripura	834	245	888	272	818	226
26. Uttarakhand	1508	937	1472	844	1297	766
27. Uttar Pradesh	29285	21,512	29972	16,149	30615	16,004
28. West Bengal	14945	5,664	12290	5,397	12414	5,504
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	234	17	236	25	200	40
30. Chandigarh	437	136	419	136	410	117
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	103	63	85	53	91	49
32. Daman and Diu	50	33	50	29	59	31
33. Delhi	7281	2,065	6937	1,866	7566	1,820
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	3	0	1	0
35. Puducherry	1480	233	1181	193	1451	228
TOTAL	497,686	142,485	490,383	138,258	486,476	137,572

**Incidents of road accidents in Maharashtra**

2346. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra is one of the major States for road accidents and deaths caused in such accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to know the reasons of high number of road accidents and deaths in the State;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Maharashtra ranked the 2nd highest in the total no. of road accidents and 4th highest in case of road accidents fatalities in the country during 2013. States/UTs-wise details including Maharashtra regarding the total number of road accidents, persons killed during four calendar years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways collects data on road accidents from all States/UTs 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). These data are analyzed and an annual publication titled "Road Accidents in India" is released every year by the Transport Research Wing of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. The report contains data on road accidents and related parameters, including factors causing road accidents, for all States/UTs. The details of the total number of accidents, persons killed and injured classified according to causes of accidents in Maharashtra for four calendar years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken a number of steps to prevent such road accidents as per details mentioned under:

- (i) The Government has approved a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.

- (ii) The Government has constituted the National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety.
- (iii) The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees, and to hold their meetings regularly.
- (iv) The Ministry has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4 'E's viz. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care.
- (v) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (vi) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways.
- (vii) Setting up of model driving training institutes in States and refresher training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicle in the unorganized sector.
- (viii) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.
- (ix) Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like Seat Belts, Power-steering, anti-lock braking system etc.
- (x) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments under the National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme for development on National Highways. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation and Maintenance contracts.
- (xi) Identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots).
- (xii) Launch of pilot projects for providing cashless treatment of road accident victims on Gurgaon-Jaipur, Vadodara-Mumbai stretch of National Highways No. 8 and Ranchi-Rargaon-Mahulia stretch of National Highway No. 33.

**Statement-I***Number of road accidents and persons killed*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010			2011			2012			2013	
		No. of accidents	No. of persons killed	No. of persons killed	No. of accidents	No. of persons killed	No. of persons killed	No. of accidents	No. of persons killed	No. of persons killed	No. of accidents	No. of persons killed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44599	15,684	15,165	44165	15,165	42524	14,964	43482	14,171		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	293	148	126	263	126	251	138	308	143		
3.	Assam	5828	2,256	2,342	6569	2,342	6535	2,291	7211	2,441		
4.	Bihar	11033	5,137	5,090	10673	5,090	10320	5,056	10200	5,061		
5.	Chhattisgarh	13664	2,956	2,983	14108	2,983	13511	3,167	13657	3,477		
6.	Goa	4572	327	333	4560	333	4312	292	4294	266		
7.	Gujarat	30114	7,506	8,008	30205	8,008	27949	7,817	25391	7,613		
8.	Haryana	11195	4,719	4,762	11128	4,762	10065	4,446	10482	4,517		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3069	1,102	1,072	3099	1,072	2899	1,109	2981	1,054		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6134	1,045	1,116	6655	1,116	6709	1,165	6457	990		
11.	Jharkhand	5521	2,540	2,572	5451	2,572	5711	2,818	5569	2,706		
12.	Karnataka	46250	9,590	8,971	44731	8,971	44448	9,448	44020	10,046		
13.	Kerala	35082	3,950	4,145	35216	4,145	36174	4,286	35215	4,258		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50023	8,085	7,869	49406	7,869	51210	8,175	51810	8,588		
15.	Maharashtra	71289	12,340	13,057	68438	13,057	66316	13,333	63019	13,029		

16.	Manipur	602	154	692	158	771	158	671	165
17.	Meghalaya	474	163	599	212	483	219	525	130
18.	Mizoram	125	82	97	81	110	77	114	97
19.	Nagaland	35	40	39	25	42	56	71	30
20.	Odisha	9413	3,837	9398	3,802	9285	3,701	9680	4,062
21.	Punjab	5507	3,542	6513	4,931	6341	4,820	6323	4,588
22.	Rajasthan	24302	9,163	23245	9,232	22969	9,528	23592	9,724
23.	Sikkim	186	71	406	106	158	55	244	68
24.	Tamil Nadu	64996	15,409	65873	15,422	67757	16,175	66238	15,563
25.	Tripura	901	231	834	245	888	272	818	226
26.	Uttarakhand	1493	931	1508	937	1472	844	1297	766
27.	Uttar Pradesh	28362	15,175	29285	21,512	29972	16,149	30615	16,004
28.	West Bengal	14888	5,680	14945	5,664	12290	5,397	12414	5,504
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	285	27	234	17	236	25	200	40
30.	Chandigarh	456	138	437	136	419	136	410	117
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96	62	103	63	85	53	91	49
32.	Daman and Diu	48	31	50	33	50	29	59	31
33.	Delhi	7260	2,153	7281	2,065	6937	1,866	7566	1,820
34.	Lakshadweep	4	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
35.	Puducherry	1529	239	1480	233	1181	193	1451	228
TOTAL		499628	1,34,513	497686	1,42,485	490383	1,38,258	486476	1,37,572

Statement-II  
Total number of road accidents in Maharashtra classified according to cause of accidents

Years	Fault of Driver				Fault of Cyclist				Fault of Pedestrian				Defect in Condition of Motor Vehicle				Defect in Road Condition				Weather Condition		All Other Causes*	
	Total		Number of Persons		Total		Number of Persons		Total		Number of Persons		Total		Number of Persons		Total		No. of Persons		Total		No. of Persons	
	No. of Road Accidents	Injured	No. of Road Accidents	Injured	No. of Road Accidents	Injured	No. of Road Accidents	Injured	No. of Road Accidents	Injured	No. of Road Accidents	Injured	No. of Road Accidents	Injured	No. of Road Accidents	Injured	No. of Road Accidents	Injured	No. of Road Accidents	Injured	No. of Road Accidents	Injured	No. of Road Accidents	Injured
2010	54,786	10,343	39,848	841	186	445	2,650	530	2,102	638	95	419	562	82	339	468	91	246	11,344	1,013	3,586			
2011	56,617	10,543	37,755	456	168	448	2,015	953	1,952	460	53	366	327	60	244	22	7	23	8,541	1,273	4,840			
2012	56,418	11,087	37,567	447	171	429	1,991	973	1,883	442	54	352	315	61	238	21	8	18	6,682	979	3,360			
2013	54,878	10,985	36,908	377	147	299	1,626	879	1,730	369	53	265	282	60	196	17	7	14	5,470	898	2,560			

\* : 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.



**NH projects in Himachal Pradesh**

2347. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of each National Highway including ongoing projects in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether certain highway projects in the State are pending for approval;

(c) if so, the details thereof including roads and State highways declared as National Highways in that State during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to expedite the delayed projects in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The details regarding length of National Highways (NHs) and ongoing projects in the State of Himachal Pradesh are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir. Development of NHs is a continuous process and the approved works are taken up as per Annual Plan provision and NHDP scheme based on *inter-se priority* of work and availability of funds.

(c) and (d) The details of roads and State Highways declared as National Highways in the State of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The ongoing projects are reviewed/monitored on regular basis by the Authority/Implementing agency to get the works completed in time and to expedite the ongoing delayed works.

**Statement-I**

*Details regarding length of National Highways and ongoing projects in the State of Himachal Pradesh*

NH. No.	Length of NH (Km.)	Ongoing projects (costing more than ₹ 5.00 crore)		
		Road works (in Km.)	Bridge works (Nos)	Road safety works in selected stretches (in Km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1A	11.08	-	-	-
20	196.80	-	4	198

1	2	3	4	5
20A	91.00	-	-	-
21	227.54	97	1	-
21A	48.88	31	-	-
22	454.10	54	1	310
70	206.56	71	1	50
72	56.20	-	1	57
72 B	110.00	106	-	-
73A	7.54	94	1	-
88	199.60	-	-	-
305	97.00	33	-	30
3 New	208.00	-	-	-
503 New	21.00	-	-	-
154A New	137.00	48	-	-
505 New	282.00	-	-	-
503 Extn. New	42.00	-	-	-
705 New	70.00	-	-	-
503A New	20.00	-	-	-
907A	75.00	-	-	-

***Statement-II***

*Details of roads and State Highways declared as National Highways in the State of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and current year*

NH No.	Name of Road	Length (in Km.)
3	Manali-Gramphoo-Kyelong section	208
503	Junction with NH-3 at Mubarikpur-Ranital-Dharamshala-Macleodganj	21
154-A	Banikhet-Chamba-Bharmour	137
505	Junction with NH-5 near Khabsangam-Chango-Kaza-Chhotadhara-Gramphool	282
503-Ext	Junction with NH-3 near Mubarkpur-Amb-Una-Dehlan	42

NH No.	Name of Road	Length (in Km)
503A	Starting from its junction with NH-3 at Amritsar-Mehta-Sri Hargobindpur-Tanda-Hoshiarpur, passing through PB/HP border and terminating at its junction with NH-503 near Una	20
705	Junction with new NH No-5 at Theog connecting Kotkhai, Jubbal and terminating at Junction with NH No-707 at Hatkoti.	70
907A	Junction with NH No. 7 near Nahan connecting Banethi, Sarahan and terminating at its junction with NH No. 5 near Kumarhatti	75

### **Changes in the Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2015**

2348. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been major changes in various drafts of the Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) why the three timelines, self-imposed by Government to introduce the Bill, have been missed;

(d) why the idea of giving an appointed body the power to order a recall if a minimum of 100 people reported major defects in a vehicle was opposed; and

(e) why most provisions have been pushed into the ambit of rules in the latest version of the draft Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The draft Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2015 is still in consultation stage. The latest version of the draft Bill has been sent to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for their comments/suggestions. The Bill will be sent to the Cabinet Secretariat for introduction in the Parliament as soon as comments/suggestions from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been received.

(d) and (e) The draft Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2015 *inter alia* includes a clause namely, "Recall of Vehicles", wherein it is proposed that a manufacturer may be directed to recall motor vehicles of a particular type or its variants, if a

defect in that particular type of motor vehicle may cause harm to the driver or occupants of such motor vehicle or other road users or a defect in that particular type of motor vehicle has been reported by such percentage of owners as the Central Government, may by notification, specify, and such defect may cause harm to the driver or occupants of such motor vehicle or to other road users.

The Bill has been drafted with the objective of having a better implementation tools and procedures.

### **Collection of toll**

†2349. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY:

MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of toll plazas in the country and the annual income from them during the last five years;

(b) the details of toll plazas which are collecting toll even after completing time-limit and target, State-wise and Location-wise;

(c) the main reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to prevent forcible collection of toll?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) A State-wise list of fee plazas with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is given in the Statement. The annual income during last five years is as under:—

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Amount (₹ Cr.)
1.	2010-11	2212.79
2.	2011-12	2931.61
3.	2012-13	3894.00
4.	2013-14	5144.67
5.	2014-15	5927.13

(b) As per fee rules fee is to be collected in perpetuity. However fee shall be levied and collected at a reduced rate of 40% at the end of concession period in case of private investment project and on recovery of capital cost in case of public funded project.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Statement**

*State-wise list of fee plazas with NHAI*

Sl.No.	Section	NH	Plaza Location
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
Public Funded Projects			
1.	Ichchapuram-Puintola	5	Km. 473.632 Bellupada
2.	Ichchapuram-Nandigam	5	Km. 172.800 (new 530.404) Laxmipuram
3.	Nandigama - Srikakulam	5	Km. 589.554 Madapam Village Dist. Srikakulam
4.	Srikakulam - Champavati	5	Km. 616.704 Chilakapalem
5.	Champavati/Kopperla-Visakhapatnam-	5	Km. 656.704 Nathavalasa, Dist. Vizianagaram
6.	Vishakhapatnam - Ankapalli	5	Km. 728.055 Aganampudi
7.	Ankapalli - Tuni	5	Km. 795.498 Vemapadu, Distt Vishakhapatnam
8.	Tuni - Rajamundry (Bummuru)	5	Km. 236.200 (new Km. 865.553) near Krishnavaram
9.	Bommuru - Gundugolanu	5	Km. 139.483 (new Km. 964.350), Tanuku
BOT Projects			
10.	Tada - Nellore	5	Km. 86.00 Sullurpet, Km. 124.40 Budhanam and Km. 155.30 Venkatachalam
11.	Nandigama - Vijayawada	9	Km. 226.40 Keesara
12.	Vijayawada – Chilakaluripet	5	Km. 416.8 (new 1117.402) Kaza
13.	Chilakaluripet - Nellore	5	Km. 1200.00 Vill. Bolapalli,
14.			Km. 1264.00 Tangutur
15.			Km. 1326.00 Sunambatti
16.	Vijayawada-Gundugolanu	5	Km. 53.300 (new Km. 1050.794) Kalaparru Village
17.		5	Km. 31.850 (new Km. 1072.191) Pattipadu Village

Sl.No.	Section	NH	Plaza Location
18.	Hyderabad – Vijayawada	9	(3) Km. 205.025 near Village Chillakallu in Krishna District
OMT Projects			
19.	Hyderabad - Bangalore	7	Km. 250.700, Amakathadu, Distt. Kurnool
20.		7	Km. 310.200, Kasepalli, Distt. Anantpur
21.		7	Km. 376.075 Marur Distt. Anantpur
SPV Projects			
22.	Vishakhapatnam Port Connectivity Project	SR	Km. 9.158 (Panchvati Colony) and Km. 2.262 (Gosthani Gate of NAVY)
<b>Bihar</b>			
Public Funded Projects			
23.	Aurangabad - Barachetti	2	Km. 200.100 Vill. Sau Kala
24.	Pulparas - Saraigarh	57	Km. 150.390 Asanpur in Supaul Distt.
25.	Kotwa - Mehshi - Muzaffarpur	28	468.700 near Parsoni Khem Village in East Champaran District
26.	Forbesganj - Purnea	57	Km. 267.000 Hariabara in Araria Distt.
27.	Muzaffarpur - Darbhanga	57	Km. 26.200 Maithi in Muzaffarpur
28.	Darbhangha - Kosi Bund	57	Km. 98.700 Naruar
29.	Mokama - Munger	80	Km. 23.500 Balgudar in Begusari Distt.
30.	Khagaria - Purnea	31	Km. 333.150 Kharik
31.	Khagaria - Purnea	31	Km. 397.885 Maranga
BOT Projects			
32.	Varanasi - Aurangabad	2	Mohania Toll Plaza at Km. 860.00
33.		2	Sasaram Toll Plaza at Km. 907.100
34	Patna-Bakhtiyarpur	30	Km. 194.00 Didarganj

Sl.No.	Section	NH	Plaza	Location
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>				
BOT Projects				
35.	Durg Bypass	6	Km. 312.500	
36.	End of Durg Bypass-Chhattisgarh /Mah. Border	6	Km. 331.870	
<b>Delhi</b>				
BOT Projects				
37.	Badarpur Elevated Highways	2	Km. 18.700/Km. 20.200	
38.	Delhi - Gurgaon	8	IGIA	
<b>Gujarat</b>				
Public Funded Projects				
39.	Ratanpur - Himatnagar	8	Km. 416.00	Vantada Distt. Sabarkantha
40.	Himatnagar - Chiloda	8	Km. 472.035	Kathpura
41.	Garamore - Samakhiali	8A	Km. 286.655	Surajbari
42.	Garamore - Bamanbore	8A	Km. 213.100	Vaghasia
43.	Rajkot-Bambanbore	8B	Km. 207.5	Veti
44.	Abu Road - Palanpur/Khemana	14	Km. 270.25	Undvariya Distt. Sirohi
45.	Palanpur/Khemana - Abu Road	14	Km. 338.23	Khemana
46.	Porbandar - Bhiladi - Jetpur	8B	Km. 11.00	Vanana Town
47.		8B	Km. 82.00	Dumiyani
BOT Projects				
48.	A V Expressway Phase 1 & 2	NE-1	Km. 2.616	and one side plaza
49.		NE-1	Km. 86.1	plus two side plazas at Km. 43.855 (Nadiad) and Km. 58.616 (Anand)
50.		8	Km. 91.000	(Vasad)
51.	Jetpur - Gondal - Rajkot and rajkot Bypass	8B	Km. 120.50	Pithadia and Km. 156.80 Bharudi
52.	Vadodara - Bharuch	8	Km. 157.20	Bharthana
53.	Bharuch - Surat	8	Km. 245.750	Choriyasi

Sl.No.	Section	NH	Plaza Location
54.	Surat - Dahisar	8	Km. 297.360 Boriach
55.		8	Km. 356.200 Bhagwada
56.	Samakhiyali-Gandhidham	8A	Km. 309 Samakhiyali
57.	Ahmedabad - Godhra	59	Km. 37.300 & Km. 110.436
58.	Godhra - Gujarat/MP Border	59	Km. 146.500 Bhatwada
59.	Jetpur-Somnath	8D	Gadoi Dari
OMT Projects			
60.	Palanpur - Radhanpur - Samakhiyali	14	Km. 403.00 Bhiladi
61.		14&15	Km. 439.00 Belgaum
62.		15	Km. 160.0 Varahi
63.		15	Km. 226 Makhel
<b>Haryana</b>			
BOT Projects			
64.	Delhi - Gurgaon	8	Km. 42.00
65.	Panipat Elevated Highway	1	Km. 96.000
66.	Panipat-Ambala	1	Km. 146.40 Km. (earlier at 132 Karnal)
67.	Delhi - Agra	2	Km. 74.000 Srinagar
68.	Rohtak - Bawal	71	Km. 370.420 (Dighal vill.) Km. 430.000 (Gangaycha vill)
69.	Rohtak-Panipat	71A	Km. 14.600 (near Makrauli Kalan Village) and at Km. 64.200 (near Dahar Village).
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>			
Public Funded Projects			
70.	Jammu-Pathankot	1A (44 new)	Km. 16.400 Lakhanpur
71.	Samba-Kunjwani	1A (44 new)	Km. 88.300 Thandikhui



Sl.No.	Section	NH	Plaza Location
72.	Jammu Bypass - Udampur	1A (44 new)	Km. 22.600 Bann

### **Jharkhand**

#### Public Funded Projects

73.	Barachetti - Gorhar	2	Km. 279.425 Rasaiya Dhamna, Distt. Hazaribagh
74.	Gorhar - Barwa Adda	2	346.100 Ghangari
75.	Hazaribagh - Ranchi including Ramgarh bypass	33	Km. 98.930 (Pundag)

### **Karnataka (RO Bangalore)**

#### Public Funded Projects

76	Maharashtra Border - Belgaum	4	Km. 591.24 Kognoli
77.	Hattargi - Hirebagewadi	4	Km. 537.77 Hattargi
78.	Gabbur - Devgiri	4	Km. 352.550 Bankapur
79.	Doddasiddanahally - Hadadi	4	Km. 237.650 Hebbalu, Distt. Davanageri
80.	Hadadi - Devgiri	4	Km. 288.200 Chalageri, Distt. Haveri
81	AP/Karnataka Border - Devanhalli	7	Km. 464.774 near Bagepalli

#### PC on NHAI

82.	B.C. Road - Padil and Padil Bypass (Suratkal-Nantur) (New Mangalore Port)	48 (new 73)	Km. 331.290 Brahamarkotlu
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#### BOT Projects

83.	Neelmangla - Tumkur	4	Km. 30.0 Neelmangla and Km. 61.0 Tumkur
84.	Belgum - Dharwad	4	Km. 482.600 Hirebagewadi
85.	Tumkur - Chitradurga including Tumkur Bypass	4	Km. 172.770 Guilalu
86.		4	Km. 104.530, Karajeevanahally

Sl.No.	Section	NH	Plaza Location
87.	Banglore - Neelamangla	4	Km. 14.875 and Km. 26.075, Neelamangla & Banglore (4 Side Plazas - 16.600, 17.100, 23.150 and 23.800)
88.	Devanahalli - Bangalore	7	At Km. 538.000
89.	Silk Board Junction - Hosur	7	Km. 32.700 (4 Side Plazas)
90.	Neelamangla Junction - Devihalli	48	Km. 32.600 and Km. 100.250
91.	Bijapur - Hungund	13 (New NH - 50)	Km. 103.888 Kasaba Distt. Bijapur and Km. 165.650 Nagarhalla Distt. Bagalkot
92.	Hungund - Hospet	13	Km. 229.061 near Vanagari Vill. Km. 283.500 near Shahapur Vill. Km. 288.00 near Hintal Vill.
93.	Banglore - Hoskote - Mulbagal (Banglore - Kolar - Mulbagal)	4	Km. 246.750 Km. 307.700
94.	Mulbagal - Karnataka/AP border	4	Km. 217.450 near Gaddurur
95.	Devihalli - Hassan	48	Km. 169.350 Km. 119.100

**Kerala****SPV Projects**

96	Edapalli - Vyttila - Aroor	47	Km. 356.500 near Kumbalam in Ernakulam District
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**BOT Projects**

97.	Thrissur-Angamali-Edapalli	47	Km. 278.000 (Paliyekkara)
98.	Walayar-Vadakkancherry	47	Km. 190.00 at Pampampallam

**Madhya Pradesh (RO Indore)****Public Funded Projects**

99.	Lakhnadon - Mahagaon (Annuity Project)	7	Km. 584.500 near Village Allonia in Seoni Distt.
100.	Multai - Chhindwara up to Chhindwara Ring Road Section	347	Chikhalikala Km. 21

Sl.No.	Section	NH	Plaza Location
101.	Chhindwara (from Ring Road)- Seoni	347	Fulara Km. 139
102.	Chhindwara-Amarwara including Part of Chhindwara Ring Road Section	547	Jungawani Km. 136
103.	Amarwara - Narsinghpur Section	547	Jaitpur Km. 197
	Saoner - Chhindwara Section	547	Kelwad Km. 13.00
OMT Projects			
104.	Agra-Gwalior	3	Km. 34 Baretha
105.		3	Km. 85.870 Village Choundha, Distt. Morena
106.		3 & 75	Km. 32.607 on Gwalior Bypass
107.	Lalitpur-Sagar-Lakhnadon OMT Package - 14	26	Km. 142.319 Malthon
108.		26	Km. 226.740 Chitora Vill (earlier Mehar @ Km. 187)
109.		26	Km. 295.00 Village Titarpani in Sagar Distt.
110.		26	Km. 357.739 near Bakoli Village (earlier Khamaria @ Km. 372.531)
111.	Baran - Shipuri	76	Km. 589.370 Ramnagar
112.		25	Km. 84.650 Raksa
BOT Projects			
113.	Guna Bypass	3	Km. 331.500
114.	Indore-Khalghat	3	Km. 82.800
115.	Khalghat - MP/Maharashtra Border	3	Km. 141.85
116.	Indore - Dewas	3	Km. 591.00 On Indore Bypass Just after the flyover of the Junction at NH-3

Sl.No.	Section	NH	Plaza Location
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
Public Funded Projects			
117.	Deodhari - Kelapur	7	Km. 150.00 near Kelapur in Yavatmal Distt.
118	Nagpur - Betul		at Km. 71.050 (Khambara Toll Plaza)
119.			at Km. 14.700 (Milanpur Toll Plaza)
OMT Projects			
120.	Borkhedi-Wadner	7	Km. 92.500 near Vill. Daroda
SPV Projects			
121.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Connectivity Project (Phase-I) (on SPV basis)	4B & 4	Km. 13.050 (Chirle) and another at Km. 23.250 (Karanjade)
122.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Phase-II) (on SPV basis)	SH 54	Km. 9.100 (Dastan)
BOT Projects			
123.	MP/Maharashtra Border - Dhule	3	Km. 203.400 (Shirpur) & Km. 236.600 (Songir)
124.	Pimpalgaon - Dhule	3	Km. 356.715 Chandwal & Km. 268.632 Dhule
125.	Vadape - Gonde	3	Km. 455.485 Ghoti (Budrukh) & Km. 532.690 Arjunali
126.	Pimpalgaon - Nashik - Gonde	3	Km. 390.450 near Vill. Baswant
127.	Satara - Kagal	4	Km. 634.5 & Km. 694.150 (Taswade and Kini)
128.	Mumbai - Pune Expressway (4 laned)	4	
129.	Dharwad - Hubli (2 laned)	4	Km. 432.800 & Km. 404.00
130.	Westerly Diversion, Katraj Realignment and Katraj - Sarole	4	Km. 819.240 (Khedshivapur Vill. Distt. Pune)
131.	Khandala - Satara	4	Km. 748.600 Anewadi Village
132.	Nagpur - Kondhali	6	Km. 20.612

Sl.No.	Section	NH	Plaza Location
133.	Kondhali - Talegaon	6	Km. 76.00 (Karanja)
134.	Talegaon - Amrawati section	6	at Km. 142.8 near nandgaon peth Village on NH-6
135.	Pune - Solapur	9	Km. 65.240 (Patas) Km. 145.746 (Sardewadi)
136.	Pune-Solapur (144.4 - 249.00)	9	Km. 172.972 Near Varwade Vill. Km. 223.750 Near Sawaleshwar Vill
137.	Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border - Wainganga Bridge	6	Km. 449.260
138.	Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge	6	
139.	MP/Maharashtra Border - Nagpur and Nagpur Bypass and operation and maintenance of already four laned (Nagpur - Hyderabad)	7	703.700 & 19.660 near Tekadi and Dangargaon Village in Nagpur District
140.	Surat - Dahisar	8	Km. 420.34 Charoti
141.		8	Km. 474.1 Shirshad (khanwade)
142.	Pune - Khed	50	

### North - East State

#### Public Funded Projects

143.	Shilong bypass	40 & 44	Km. 24.700 Deingpost
144.	Rakhaldubi to Kohora	31	Dahalapara
145.	Guwahati Bypass - Nagaon - Daboka - Udauli/section	36 & 37	Km. 254.514 Raha

### Odisha

#### Public Funded Projects

146.	Bhadrak - Balasore	5	Km. 182.175 (Km. 97.960 New) Sergarh
147.	Chandikhol - Bhadrak	5	Km. 88.435 (Km. 191.698 New) Panikholi in Jajpur Distt.
148.	Sunakhala - Bhubaneswar	5	Km. 397.310 (New Km. 301.700) Gangapada in Khurda Distt.

Sl.No.	Section	NH	Plaza	Location
149.	Sunakhala - Puintola	5	389.609	near Gurapalli
PC on NHAI				
150.	Chandikhol-Paradip	5A	Km. 4	Srirampur
BOT Projects				
151.	Bhubaneswar - Jagatpur - Chandikhole section	5	Km. 34.624	Manguli near Cuttack
152.	Sambalpur - Baragarh - Odisha /Chhattisgarh Border	6	Km. 41.000	

### **Punjab**

#### **Public Funded Projects**

153.	Amritsar - Wagah Border	1	Km. 479.868	(Chhidan)
154.	Jalandhar-Pathankot	1A	Km. 84.500	Harsamansar
155.	Jalandhar-Pathankot	1A	Km. 34.500	Chollang

#### **BOT Projects**

156.	Jalandhar - Amritsar	1	Km. 410.140 and Km. 446.960	
157.	Amritsar - Pathankot	15	Km. 16.000	Ladpalwan Km. 88.50 Waryam
158.	Ambala-Khanna	1	Km. 213.300	Shambu
159.	Khanna-Jalandhar	1	Km. 328.05	Lodowal (earlier at Km. 296 Doraha)
160.	Ambala - Zirakpur	22 & 21	Km. 23.100	Dappar
161.	Kiratpur - Kurali	21 (New NH- 205)	Km. 35.000	
162.	Zirakpur - Parwanoo	22 (new NH 5)	Km. 51.400	Village Surajpur Chandi Mandir

### **Rajsthan (RO Jaipur)**

#### **Public Funded Projects**

163.	Udaipur-Kherwara	8	Km. 311.100	Paduna Village
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Sl.No.	Section	NH	Plaza Location
164.	Kherwara - Ratanpur	8	Km. 348.450 (Khandi Obri Upla Falla Village)
165.	Kishangarh - Village Kavalias	79 & 79A	Km. 80.800 Kavalias
166.	Bhilwara - Chittorgarh	79	Km. 163.650 Jojro Ka Kheda
167.	Village Rithola-Udaipur	76	Km. 166.00 Narayanpura
168.	Chittorgarh Bypass	79 & 76	Km. 28.500 Rithola
169.	Reengus-Sikar	11	Km. 324.638 Akhepura
BOT Projects			
170.	Jaipur - Kishangarh	8	Km. 286.450 Jaipur and Km. 360.20 Kishangarh
171.	Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Bypass	8	Km. 115 Shahjahanpur
172.		8	Km. 211 Manoharpur
173.		8 & 11	Km. 241.000 Daulatpura
174.	Agra-Bharatpur	11	Km. 30.300 Korai
175.	Bharatpur-Mahua	11	Km. 64.570 and Km. 98.500
176.	Jaipur - Mahua	11	Km. 156.60 Vill. sikandra and Km. 204.70 rajadhok
177.	Jaipur - Deoli	12	Km. 30.500 (near Barkheda, Chandlai District Jaipur) Km. 105.000 (near Sonva District Tonk)
178.	Jaipur - Reengus	11	Km. 257 near Tatiyawas
179.	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	8	Km. 378.800 gegal
		8	Km. 44.800 Pipalaz
180.	Beawar - Pali - Pindwara	14	Raipur Km. 27.50
	11.06.2015 (BOT)	14	Indranagar 93.750
		14	Birami Km. 154.00
		14	Uthamam Km. 202.315

Sl.No.	Section	NH	Plaza Location
<b>OMT Projects</b>			
181.	Swaroopganj-Pindwara and Pindwara - Udaipur	14 & 76	Km. 11.200 Malera/Pindwara
182.		76	Km. 64.200 Jaswantgarh/Gogunda
183.	Chittoregarh - kota and Chittorgarh Bypass OMT-3	76	Km. 237.629, Bassi Vill.
184.		76	Km. 294.469, Aroli Vill.
185.		76	Km. 340.979, Dhaneshwar Vill.
186.	Kota - Baran OMT-8	76	Km. 427.000 Simliya/Baran
187.		76	Km. 479 Fatehpur
188.	Baran - Shipuri	76	Km. 525.725, Mundiya
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
<b>Public Funded Projects</b>			
189.	Tambaram-Tindivanam	45	Km. 52.820 (Paranur)
190.		45	Km. 103.500 (Athur)
191.	Trichy-Karaikudi (10.00 - 94.000 (design Km. 10.00 - 91.054) including trichy bypass on NH-67 from Km. 110.016- Km. 135.930 (annuity)	210	Km. 19.00 Lechchumanapatti
192.		210	Km. 57.317 Lembalakudi
<b>PC on NHAI</b>			
193.	Tirunelveli - Tuticorin	7A new 138	Vaghaikulam Km. 17.000 (Pudukottai)
<b>OMT Plazas</b>			
194.	Chennai Bypass	45 & 4	Km. 16.50, Vanagaram Km. 28.600, Surapattu
195.	(Trichy- Tovrankurichi - Madurai) OMT - 16	45B	Km. 21.020 (Near Boothakudi Village)
196.		45B	Km. 113.630 (Near Chittampatti Village)



Sl.No.	Section	NH	Plaza Location
197.	Madurai - Kanniyakumari (Km. 0.000 - Km. 243.170) OMT - 6	7	Km. 18.652 near Kappalur Distt. Madurai
198.		7	Km. 74.930 near Etturvattum Distt. Virudhunagar
199.		7	Km. 125.350 near Salaipudhur Distt. Tuticorin
200.		7	Km. 185.387 near Nanguneri Distt. Tirunelveli
BOT Projects			
201.	Chennai-Tada	5	Km. 21.625
202.	Walajhpet - Poonamalai	4	Km. 37.800 (Sriperumbadur) Nemili
203.		4	Km. 104.900 (Chennasamudram)
204.	Hosur-Krishnagiri	7	Km. 88.300 Krishnagiri
205.	Krishnagiri -walajhpet	7 & 46	Km. 46.800 Peddakallupalli (Vaniyambadi)
206.		46	Km. 98.520 Pallikonda Distt. Vellore
207.	Krishnagiri - Thopurghat	7	Km. 154.440, Palayam Village, Dharmapuri District.
208.	Omallur-Namakkal	7	Km. 191.800
209.	Nammakal - Karur	7	Km. 259.500
210.	Karur Bypass - Dindigul Bypass	7	Km. 338.000
211.	Dindigul Bypass - Samyanallore	7	Km. 398.500
212.	Trichy - Dindigul	45	Km. 382.850 near Ponnambalapatti
213.	Tindivanam-Ulundurpet	45	Km. 148.900
214.	Ulundurpet - Padalur	45	Km. 192.750 and Km. 244.00
215.	Padalur - Trichy	45	Km. 304.510
216.	Madurai Tuticorin	45B	Km. 143.580 near Eliyarpthy Village Distt. Madurai and Km. 254.940 near Pudurpandiapuram Village Distt. Tuticorin

Sl.No.	Section	NH	Plaza Location
217.	Salem - Kumarapalayam	47	Km. 27.697 Vaiguntham Village
218.	Kumarapalayam - Chengalpalli	47	Km. 88.287
219.	Puducherry - Tindivanam	66	Km. 6.572 Morattandi
220.	Thanjavur - Trichy	67	Km. 120.900
221.	Trichy-Karur	67	Km. 157.500 Thirupuvaithurai
		67	Km. 198.500 Manavasi
222.	Salem - Ulundrupet	68	Km. 21.750
		(New NH 79)	Km. 73.760 Nathakkarai and Km. 105.000 Veeracholapuram West
223.	Tirupati Tiruthani Chennai	205	Km. 305.800 near S.V. puram Village Km. 31.800

### **Telangana**

#### **Public Funded Projects**

224.	Maharashtra/AP Border - Islam Nagar	7	Km. 180.300 Near Pippalwada village in Adilabad Distt.
225.	Islam Nagar - Katdal	7	Km. 245.400 Rolmamda Vill. in Adilabad Distt.
226.	Kadthal-Armur	5	Km. 281.320, Gamjal
227.	Adloor Yellareddy-Gundla Pochampally	5	Km. 443.713 Manoharabad
228.	Kothakota bypass-Kurnool	5	Km. 200.95, Pullur

#### **BOT Projects**

229.	Thondapali - Jedcherla	7	Km. 54.00 Raikal
230.	Jatcherla - Kotakatta	7	Km. 114.087 Sakhapur
231.	Hyderabad - Yadhgiri	202	Km. 38.100 near Village Gudur in Nalgonda District
232.	Hyderabad - Vijayawada	9	(1) Km. 60.650 near Village Panthangi in Nalgonda District (2) Km. 118.250 near Village Korlaphadu in Nalgonda District

Sl.No.	Section	NH	Plaza Location
233.	Armur - Adloor – Yellareddy	7	Km. 342.700 Indalwai
<b>Uttar Pradesh (RO Lucknow)</b>			
Public Funded Projects			
234.	Agra-Makhanpur	2	Km. 225.00, Tundla
235.	Shikohabad - Etawah and Etawah Bypass	2	Km. 285.0 Semra, Atikabad (Gaurau)
236.	Chakeri - Usrania	2	Km. 527.275 Badauri
237.	Fatehpur - Khokharaj	2	Km. 120.50 Katoghan
238.	Allahabad - Handia - Varanasi	2	Km. 279.12, Lalanagar
239.	Ghaziabad-Hapur and Hapur Bypass	24	Km. 29.30 Dasna
240.	Brijghat - Moradabad	24	Km. 121.975 Joya
241.	Hapur - Garhmuketeshwar	24	Km. 88.500 Brijghat, Distt. Ghaziabad
242.	Jhansi - Pooch	25	Km. 140.400 Village Semri in Jhansi Distt.
243.	Jhansi - Lalitpur (Annuity Project)	25 & 26	Km. 32.100 Babina (existing chainage 28.500)
244.	Jhansi - Lalitpur (Annuity Project)	26	Km. 85.280 Village Vigakheth in Lalitpur Distt.
245.	Cable Stayed Bridge at Naini and its approach	27	Km. 1.600
246.	Gorakhpur Bypass	28	Km. 3.500 Village Tendua in Gorakhpur Distt.
247.	Gorakhpur - Kasiya	28	Km. 307.00 near Vill. Muziana Hetim
248.	UP/Bihar Border - Kasia	28	Km. 357.000, Salemgarh, Distt. Kushinagar
249.	Poonch - Orai	25	Km. 187.50 Village Ait in Jaluan district
250.	Orai - Bara	25	Km. 229.213 Village Usaka in Jaluan District (Chameri)
251.	Lucknow-Raibareli		Dakshinashekhpur

Sl.No.	Section	NH	Plaza Location
OMT Plazas			
252.	Kanpur - Ayodhya (Lucknow)	25	Km. 39.00 Nawabganj
253.		28	Km. 53.000, Ahmedpur, Distt. Barabanki
254.		28	Km. 107.000 Ronahi, Distt. Faizabad
255.	Ayodhya - Gorakhpur	28	Km. 163.000 Chaukadi, Distt. Basti
256.		28	Km. 198.000 Mandwanagar
257.	Allahabad Bypass	2	Km. 161.850 Sihori Uparhar, Km. 185.544 Adampur, Km. 196.605 Rajapur Maksudan, Km. 216.815 Bhopatpur and Km. 239.950 Sujaula
BOT Projects			
258.	Varanasi - Aurangabad	2	Km. 12.00 of VRM bypass Revise Km. 800.00 (Dhafi)
259.	Delhi - Agra	2	Km. 164.000 Mahuvan
260.	Moradabad - Bareilly	24	At Km. 40.050 Niyamatpur
261.		24	At Km. 26.900 Thirya Kheta
262.	Etawah - Chakeri	2	Km. 353.000 Anantram
263.		2	Km. 438.300 Barajod (earlier Sikandara)
264.	Lucknow - Sitapur	24	Km. 468.000 near Barabhari and Km. 420.000 near Karondi
265.	Meerut - Muzaffarnagar	58	Km. 75.900 Village Sivaya
266.	Agra-Aligarh	93	At Km. 14.945 Baras At Km. 71.820 Madrak
267.	Ghaziabad - Aligarh	91	Luharali
	24.06.2015	91	Somna
268.	Kanpur-Kabrai (2-laning with PS) 07.05.2015	86	At Km. 43.500 Aliyapur
		86	At Km. 105.500 Khanna

Sl.No.	Section	NH	Plaza Location
<b>West Bengal</b>			
Public Funded Projects			
269.	Budbud-Palsit	2	Km. 585.692 Palsit Distt. Bardvan
270.	Palsit - Dhankuni	2	Km. 646.005 Dhankuni
271.	Purnea- Dalkhola	31	barsoni
272.	Dalkhola-Islampur	31	Km. 451.00 Surjapur
273.	Sonapur - Ghoshpukur	31	Km. 547.350 Paschim Madati in Darjeeling Distt.
274.	Salsalabari - WB - Assam Border	31C	Km. 243.00 Guabari
PC on NHAI			
275.	Kolaghat-Haldia	41	Km. 11.600 Sonapetya
BOT Projects			
276.	Barwa adda- Panagarh	2	Km. 438.500 Beliyad
277.	Baleshwar to Kharagpur	60	Km. 52.000 Laxmannath
278.	Baleshwar to Kharagpur	60	Km. 103.500 Rampura
279.	IInd Vivekananda Bridge and Approach	2	Km. 666.644, Nivedita setu
280.	Dhankuni - kharagpur	6	Jaladulagori
281.		6	Km. 112.245, Debra/Baramulla
282.	Behrampore - Farakka (Km. 193 - Km. 295)	34	Km. 206 Shibopur Km. 260 Chandernore

### Revival in PPP projects

2350. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a sign of revival in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects with five projects drawing several bids on BOT toll mode and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government would be selling 5,000 km. road projects worth about 1 lakh crore after they are completed on Engineering, Procurement and Construction mode and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Conscious steps have been taken by the Government to encourage private developers to develop national highways in the country. As a result, participation of the private sector in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects has started showing signs of recovery. During the financial year 2014-15 and the current year, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has already awarded 9 highway projects on PPP Mode. This revival trend is expected to continue and gain momentum with time.

(b) Award of national highway projects completed on Engineering, Procurement Construction (EPC) mode for Operation-Maintenance-Transfer (OMT) is a continuous process and are awarded as per feasibility and requirement *per-se*. Some other innovative models are also being worked out.

#### **Agency for road safety and traffic management**

2351. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to set up a dedicated body for ensuring road safety and traffic management in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to incorporate global best practices in road safety and management and also for inclusion of a chapter on road safety in school curriculum in order to inculcate the importance of the subject at the primary school level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The Ministry has drafted a new Road Transport and Safety Bill incorporating the global best practices in the sector. The Bill provides for the creation of a National Road Safety & Traffic Management Authority (NRSTMA) to look after all issues related to vehicle regulation and road safety. It envisages *inter alia* to utilize technological intervention and information technology based systems to ensure efficient and safe transport systems in the country.

Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has sent a draft curriculum to National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for its inclusion in the text books of Class VI to Class XII. This Ministry has also issued advisories to State Governments/UT to consider introduction of road safety education in the school curriculum.

**Construction of bypasses**

2352. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many projects are proposed to be undertaken by the Ministry along with the funds proposed to be spent by March, 2019, State-wise;

(b) how many by pass road projects would be undertaken in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that twelve by pass road projects would be undertaken by the Ministry in Odisha;

(d) if so, the names thereof along with the amount sanctioned for each project; and

(e) how much funds has been sanctioned for the State during 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The proposals including bypasses to be undertaken upto March, 2019 and funds to be spent thereon have not been finalized.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The twelve bypass proposals are for Behrampur, Bolangir, Titilagarh, Nabrangpur, Borigumma, Koraput, Jeypore, Bhawanitpatna, Kotpad, Boudh, Jharsuguda and Khordha in the State of Odisha are in initial stages of project preparation and pre-construction.

(e) During 2015-16, for the State of Odisha, ₹ 280 crore for development and ₹ 50.73 crore for maintenance of National Highways with State PWD have been allocated.

**Land acquired for National Highways**

2353. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land acquired by Government for construction of National Highways, including the acquisitions made for private companies for highways construction projects executed in PPP (Public-Private Partnership) mode since 2000, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons displaced in the above mentioned processes of land acquisitions, State-wise; and

(c) the amount of money disbursed as compensation to such displaced persons and the progress of measures taken to ensure their rehabilitation and resettlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The State-wise area of land acquired for construction of National Highways including the acquisitions made for highways construction projects executed in PPP (Public-Private Partnership) by the National Highways Authority of India up to June, 2015 is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Under the provisions of the National Highways (NH) Act, 1956, the Competent Authority identifies the persons displaced based on revenue records and disburses the compensation accordingly as per procedure laid down in the said Act. Central Government deposits the amount of the compensation as determined by the Competent Authority or the Arbitrator, as the case may be, under Section 3G of the said Act. As land acquired for National Highways building is a linear stretch of 80-100 meters, there are no cases of major displacements and resettlements. Hence, the maintenance of data relating to number of persons displaced, is not a project requirement for the Central Government.

The amount of compensation released during the last three years is as follows:

***Statement***

Financial Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
LA Compensation (₹ in Crore)	5404.07	7793.55	9097.88

*Land acquired for construction of National Highways*

State	Area of land (in ha)
Andhra Pradesh	3191
Assam	2155
Bihar	3645
Chhattisgarh	1298
Gujarat	1780
Haryana	1735
Himachal Pradesh	208
Jammu and Kashmir	1588
Jharkhand	377
Karnataka	3159
Kerala	225



State	Area of land (in ha)
Madhya Pradesh	5477
Maharashtra	4453
Meghalaya	233
Odisha	3200
Punjab	969
Rajasthan	5133
Tamil Nadu	4623
Uttarakhand	440
Uttar Pradesh	6337
West Bengal	949
TOTAL	51175

#### **Proposal received from Himachal Pradesh**

2354. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposals from the Government of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and the 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 STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (e) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways network in the country. The details of proposals received/sanctioned under National Highways (Original) works during the last three years are as under:

Further, during current year (2015-16), so far, two proposals amounting to ₹ 13.52 crore under National Highways (Original) works have been received for approval from the Government of Himachal Pradesh. The sanction of the proposals are considered based on fulfillment of technical parameters, subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority of works.

Year	Proposals received		Proposals approved	
	No.	Amount (₹ In crore)	No.	Amount (₹ In crore)
2012-13	20	167.06	20	146.37
2013-14	16	143.07	16	136.92
2014-15	29	480.32	29	572.83

#### **Schemes for new highways**

†2355. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has worked out a scheme for sanctioning new highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of highways sanctioned in the country during 2015-16 including names of places in various States where these highways would come up along with the number of highways sanctioned in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has undertaken detailed review of National Highways (NH) network with a view to improve connectivity in border area including coastal boundary, religious and tourist places and connectivity to backward areas in consultation with State Governments. The projects are not yet formally launched.

(c) No State road in the State of Bihar has been declared as NH during 2015-16. The details of State roads, which have been declared as new NHs in the country during the year 2015-16, are given in the Statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### *State roads declared as new NHs*

State	New National Highways No.	Description of National Highways
1	2	3
Rajasthan/Haryana/Punjab	148B	The highway starting from its junction with new NH No. 48 at Kotputli in the State of Rajasthan connecting Narnaul, Mahendergarh,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
		Charkhi Dadri, Bhiwani, Hansi, Barwala, Tohana in the State of Haryana, Mansa and terminating at its junction with NH-54 near Bathinda in the State of Punjab.
Haryana	444A	The highway starting from its junction with NH-44 near Ambala connecting Saha and terminating at its junction with NH-44 at Sahabad in the State of Haryana.
Haryana	352A	The highway starting from its junction with NH-No. 352 at Jind connecting Gohana and terminating at its junction with NH No. 334B at Sonipet in the State of Haryana.
Punjab and Himachal Pradesh	503A	The highway starting from its junction with NH-3 at Amritsar connecting Mehta, Sri Hargobindpur, Tanda, Hoshiarpur in the State of Punjab, Una and terminating at its junction with NH-503 near Una in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
Punjab	344B	The highway starting from its junction with NH-44 at Phagwara and terminating at its junction with NH-3 at Hoshiarpur in the State of Punjab.
Punjab and Haryana	254	The highway starting from its junction with NH-54 at Mudki connecting Baghapurana, Salabatpura, Rampura, Maur, Takth Sri Damdama Sahib in the State of Punjab and terminating at its junction with NH-54 near Dabwali in the State of Haryana.
Punjab	205A	The highway starting from its junction with NH-5 at Kharar connecting Banur and terminating at its junction with NH-44 at Tepla in the State of Punjab.
Himachal Pradesh	907A	The highway starting from its junction with NH-No. 7 near Nahan connecting Banethi, Sarahan and terminating at its junction with NH-No. 5 near Kumarhatti in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	503A	The highway starting from its junction with NH-3 at Amritsar connecting Mehta, Sri Hargobindpur, Tanda, Hoshiarpur in the State of Punjab, Una, Basoli, Barsar, Salooni and terminating at its junction with NH-103 near Bhota in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
Andhra Pradesh	544D	The highway starting from its junction with NH-44 at Ananthpur connecting Tadipatri, Kolimigundla, Owk, Banaganapalli, Gajualapalli, Giddalur, Cumbum, Thokapalli, Vinukonda, Narasaraopet and terminating at its junction with NH-16 at Guntur in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
Andhra Pradesh	340C	The highway starting from its junction with NH-40 at Kurnool connecting Nandikotkur, Atmakur and terminating at its junction with NH-765 at Dornala in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
Maharashtra	965	The highway starting from its junction with NH-65 near Mohol connecting Pandharpur, Malshiras, Phaltan, Nira, Jejuri, Saswad near Pune and terminating at its junction with NH-60 near Alandi in the State of Maharashtra.
Maharashtra and Karnataka	50	The highway starting from its junction with new NH No. 161 at Nanded in the State of Maharashtra connecting Udgir, Bidar, Homnabad, Gulbarga, Jevargi, Bijapur, Hospet and terminating at its junction with NH-48 near Lakshmisagara in the State of Karnataka.
Madhya Pradesh	339B	The highway starting from its junction with NH-39 at Bamitha and terminating at Khajuraho in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

**Bharat Mala Project**

2356. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched Bharat Mala Project to improve reach and connectivity in border and coastal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details and salient features of the project;

(c) the details of roads constructed across the country, so far, under the said project, State-wise;

(d) the details of funds provided for implementation of the said projects so far; and

(e) by when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has undertaken detailed review of National Highway (NH) network with a view to improve connectivity in border area including coastal boundary covering development of about 7000 Kms of NHs under Bharatmala Pariyojana at an estimated cost of ₹ 80,000/- crores in consultations with State Governments. However, project is yet to be formally launched. Bids for project preparation have been called in anticipation of investment approval.

**Incentives for discarding old cars**

2357. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is formulating a new policy for giving financial assistance to those willing to discard their old cars;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has advised the people to avoid using multiple cars and adopt vehicle planning on the lines of family planning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) No, Sir. At present Government is not formulating any policy for giving financial assistance to those willing to discard their old cars, nor given any advisory to avoid using multiple cars.

**Improvement in connectivity to naxal affected areas**

2358. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to convert roads into highways in various parts of the country to provide adequate road connectivity to the naxal affected regions and to link them to the mainstream of Indian economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the amount earmarked for such conversion of roads into highways, State-wise;

(c) by when this work is likely to be completed alongwith progress made in this regard, as on date; and

(d) the other welfare steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. In addition, this Ministry is implementing the first phase of Road Requirement Plan (RRP-I) for improvement of 5477 Km roads to two lane in 34 districts of 8 States affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). Original target for completion of RRP-I was March, 2015. Primarily, security related issues are hampering the progress of the works. The delay in completion of works is due to frequent call of bandhs, burning of plants and machinery of contractors, delay in granting forest permission and mining permits by the State Governments and in some cases poor performance of contractors. RRP-I is likely to be substantially completed by March, 2016 except about 500 km, which are yet to be awarded in the States of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. State-wise details of RRP-I are as under:

State	Length of Road (in km)	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in crore)	Length completed upto 31.07.2015 (in km)
Telangana	620	1245	573
Bihar	674	616	657
Chhattisgarh	2019	3045	985
Jharkhand	760	1219	460
Madhya Pradesh	237	237	191
Maharashtra	470	996	338
Odisha	615	949	494
Uttar Pradesh	74	131	67
TOTAL	5469	8438	3765

**Foreign players for delayed national highways projects**

2359. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to invite foreign players in the construction of delayed National Highway projects with a view to complete them within the stipulated period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) 100% foreign direct investment (FDI), on automatic route, is permissible in the highway sector. Foreign companies are free to bid in new projects if they meet the technical and financial qualification requirements prescribed in the bid documents.

**Deaths due to road accidents**

2360. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about hundreds of lives are lost daily due to deadly road accidents in the country according to the data of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether according to the latest data released by NCRB, speeding and dangerous driving were the biggest reasons for road fatalities and more than 16 people died every hour on an average in road accidents in India; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent or reduce such rate of mortalities due to road accidents in the country and to provide speedy medical aid to victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Transport Research Wing (TRW) of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways compiles the road accidents data from the States and publish on annual basis. As per the latest publication of TRW, the number of persons killed per day in the country due to road accidents during last three calendar years *i.e.* 2011, 2012 and 2013 are as under:

	2011	2012	2013
Total Number of Persons Killed in Road Accidents	1,42,485	1,38,258	1,37,572
Persons Killed in Road Accidents per Day	390.37	378.79	376.91

According to the latest publication of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 1,41,526 persons were killed in road accidents during the calendar year 2014.

(c) According to the latest data released by NCRB, over speeding and dangerous/careless driving or overtaking caused 47.9% (48,654 out of 1,42,362) and 41.5% (42,127 out of 1,42,362) respectively of total road fatalities during 2014.

(d) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken a number of steps to prevent such road accidents as per details mentioned under:

- (i) The Government has approved a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (ii) The Government has constituted the National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety.
- (iii) The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees, and to hold their meetings regularly.
- (iv) The Ministry has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4 'E's viz. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care.
- (v) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (vi) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways.
- (vii) Setting up of model driving training institutes in States and refresher training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicle in the unorganized sector.
- (viii) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.
- (ix) Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like Seat Belts, Power-steering, anti-lock braking system etc.
- (x) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments under the National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme for development



on National Highways. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation & Maintenance contracts.

- (xi) Identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots).
- (xii) Launch of pilot projects for providing cashless treatment of road accident victims on Gurgaon – Jaipur, Vadodara – Mumbai stretch of National Highways No. 8 and Ranchi – Rargaon – Mahulia stretch of National Highway No. 33.

#### **Accidents due to driving under influence of alcohol or narcotics**

2361. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents that occurred in the country during the last five years due to driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotics and how many of these were hit-and-run cases;

(b) the number of such accidents that led to fatalities;

(c) the number of such cases in which the culprits were apprehended and convicted; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to reduce drunken driving in the country and penalize those causing harm to others by driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The number of accidents and persons killed due to intake of alcohol/drugs by drivers for the calendar years 2009 to 2013 is as under:

Year	Number of Accidents	Number of persons killed
2009	27,152	9,307
2010	31,000	9,976
2011	24,655	10,553
2012	23,979	7,835
2013	20,290	6,463

The information on hit and run cases due to drunken driving is not separately compiled. However, the total number of accidents and persons killed as a result of

hit-and-run cases for the calendar years 2009 to 2013 is as under:

Year	Number of Accidents	Number of persons killed
2009	49,439	17,941
2010	49,740	18,244
2011	45,143	16,609
2012	45,072	17,363
2013	49,576	18,702

(c) and (d) The responsibility of enforcement of the provisions of Motor Vehicle Act lies with State Governments. However, the measures taken by the Government to reduce drunken driving are as under:

- (i) Section 185 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for punishment of imprisonment or fine or both for the offence of drunken driving cases.
- (ii) Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries/Secretaries (Transport) of all States/UTs have been requested to ensure that no license is issued to liquor vendors along with National Highways. State Governments have also been requested to review cases wherever licence had already been given for liquor vendors along National Highways for taking corrective action.
- (iii) Ministry undertakes campaigns through print and electronic media to spread awareness about dangers of drunken driving.
- (iv) Interceptors with breath analyzers have been provided by the Ministry to States/UTs to check cases of violations of traffic rules, including drunken driving.

#### **Construction of express highways**

2362. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct express highways on the pattern of Mumbai-Pune Express highway, with concrete cement roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the sectors to be covered;

(c) the estimated cost of the project and the names of the highways that would be developed;

(d) whether Government also proposes to construct such highways in southern part of India considering heavy traffic and commercial potential and whether coastal roads in Andhra Pradesh and Vijayawada-Chennai would be included;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and whether it would be considered in the future proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Government has approved a plan for construction of about 1000 km Expressways at an estimated cost of ₹ 16,680 crores on Design Build Finance Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) mode under NHDP Phase VI. Based on the traffic intensity and commercial potential, the project shall be prioritized. The following corridors for development of Expressways has been approved for consideration:

- (i) Delhi-Chandigarh (249 Km) on NH-1 and NH-22,
- (ii) Bangalore-Chennai (334 Km) on NH-4,
- (iii) Delhi-Jaipur (261 Km) on NH-8,
- (iv) Delhi-Meerut (66 Km) on NH-58,
- (v) Kolkata-Dhanbad (277 Km) on NH-2,
- (vi) Delhi-Agra (200 Km) on NH-2,
- (vii) Vadodara-Mumbai (400 Km).

In addition to above, Government has approved to take up one more Expressway namely Eastern Peripheral Expressway (EPE) with cement concrete pavement having a length of 135 km with estimated cost of ₹ 5,763.10 crores.

(d) to (f) Yes Sir. Based on high traffic intensity having commercial potential, Government has identified to construct Bangalore Chennai in southern India. The Feasibility Study and pre-construction activities for both the projects is in progress. Presently there is no such proposal to construct Expressway along coastal roads in Andhra Pradesh and Vijayawada-Chennai corridors.

### **Socio-economic parameters of rural population**

2363. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 19 per cent of India's rural population in 2011 lacked at least one of seven socio-economic parameters used to estimate

deprivation that includes sources of income, the presence of an able and literate adult and quality-dwelling; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps being taken in this regard in consultation with State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (b) Sir, 8.69 crore households out of 17.91 crore rural households have reported deprivation in the Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) based upon the deprivation parameters identified. Figures in details, which are self explanatory and thereby reasons by itself, are available at SECC websites [www.secc.gov.in](http://www.secc.gov.in).

Ministry of Rural Development has decided to use the SECC 2011 data for implementing its development programmes.

#### **Construction of roads under PMGSY in Chhattisgarh**

†2364. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for construction of roads bridges and small bridges under phase-I of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and proposals under phase-II (PMGSY) are pending with the Central Government for approval;

(b) whether there is a proposal for construction of roads in 29 development blocks in 7 districts of Chhattisgarh to connect them with all weather roads and it is pending for approval; and

(c) whether the approval of the Central Government for (a) and (b) above would be accorded without delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) Since inception of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) scheme in year 2000, the Ministry has cleared the proposals for rural roads and bridges with an estimated cost of ₹ 1,83,714 crore to the States including the State of Chhattisgarh. As reported by the States, they have spent ₹ 1,34,229 crore till June, 2015 and works amounting to ₹ 49,485 crore are yet to be completed by the States. Keeping in view the large value of works yet to be completed by the States, the Ministry is therefore not considering, at present, any new proposals from the States for sanction. Also the States have been advised to concentrate on completion of old pending works.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Progress of SAGY**

†2365. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Members of Parliament who have identified villages under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) and the pace of development in those villages;

(b) whether some Members of Parliament have abandoned the villages identified by them due to lack of financial assistance from Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) 689 Gram Panchayats have been identified by Members of Parliament under SAGY till 5.08.2015. As per the timelines of SAGY, the work is scheduled to start from August 2015 for the village selected in the first phase. The preparation of the Village Development Plan (VDP) for every identified GP, based on the local context, potential and needs and with special focus on enabling every poor household to come out of poverty, is at the advance stage of preparation. VDPs for many GPs have already been prepared. After the approval of the VDP, the actual implementation of all the projects/activities listed therein will start. The implementation is closely being reviewed by Ministry of Rural Development by online web portal and periodical reviews.

(b) and (c) No such instance has been brought to the notice of the Government.

**Allocation of funds to States**

2366. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1561 given in the Rajya Sabha on 3rd August, 2015 and state whether Government proposes to allocate additional adequate funds for the States having poor performance in developing socio-economic and caste structure with particular reference to rural India as per SECC to tide over poverty and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): Ranking of households in rural areas in the Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) is based on three sets of criteria, viz., Automatic Exclusion Criteria, Automatic Inclusion Criteria and Deprivation

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Criteria. Ministry of Rural Development has decided to use the SECC 2011 data and to appropriately use its resources for planning and implementation of rural development programmes.

**NABARD loan for rural road projects in Madhya Pradesh**

†2367. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) had provided financial assistance for rural road projects in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current financial year, year wise and district-wise;

(c) the details of amount allocated and the amount spent on the above projects; and

(d) whether any time-frame was fixed for completion of the said projects and whether these projects were completed within the prescribed time-frame and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) Such information is not maintained by the Ministry, since National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) assistance for rural road projects extended directly to the States is separate from and independent of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). As informed by NABARD, financial assistance has been provided by NABARD to the State of Madhya Pradesh for rural roads other than PMGSY roads by way of loan directly negotiated between NABARD and the State Government, under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) facility of NABARD. The details of amount allocated and the amount spent on the above projects, district-wise and year-wise during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*). No road projects, however, have been sanctioned during the current year (2015-16), till date.

(d) Yes. The time-limit for completion of the projects sanctioned during the years was as follows:

- |       |                      |                        |
|-------|----------------------|------------------------|
| (i)   | 2012-13 (RIDF XVIII) | - upto 31.03.2015,     |
| (ii)  | 2013-14 (RIDF XIX)   | - upto 31.03.2016, and |
| (iii) | 2013-14 (RIDF XX)    | - upto 31.03.2017      |

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement****NABARD RIDF - Rural Road Projects - Madhya Pradesh**

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	District	NABARD Loan under RIDF	Cumulative Expenditure Reported by the department (MPPWD)	Total Disbursement till date
1	2	3	4	5
<b>RIDF-XVIII - 2012-13</b>				
1.	Alirajpur	555	237	243
2.	Ashoknagar	1,585	1,479	1,226
3.	Balaghat	2,361	2,473	2,015
4.	Barwani	204	196	156
5.	Betul	425	502	392
6.	Bhind	409	344	289
7.	Bhopal	853	632	552
8.	Chhindwara	857	493	376
9.	Damoh	736	857	689
10.	Dindori	1,228	698	687
11.	Harda	196	208	171
12.	Hoshangabad	988	1,201	896
13.	Jabalpur	1,580	1,224	1,048
14.	Jhabua	78	82	68
15.	Khandwa	1,268	1,077	936
16.	Khargone	455	580	455
17.	Mandla	450	366	310
18.	Mandsaur	931	798	656
19.	Morena	1,039	981	836
20.	Narsinghpur	406	484	374
21.	Raisen	2,625	2,263	1,931
22.	Rajgarh	7,562	6,219	5,102

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Ratlam	564	601	494
24.	Sagar	2,983	3,033	2,496
25.	Sehore	900	860	718
26.	Seoni	483	426	366
27.	Shahjapur	360	270	243
28.	Sidhi	381	262	242
29.	Ujjain	1,382	1,263	1,049
30.	Umaria	647	546	475
31.	Vidisha	2,800	2,1 17	1,846
TOTAL		37,290	32,772	27,337

**RIDF-XIX - 2013-14**

1.	Alirajpur	1,163	298	423
2.	Ashoknagar	1,991	1,455	1,330
3.	Balaghat	328	213	202
4.	Barwani	430	542	430
5.	Betul	1,275	1,474	1,275
6.	Burhanpur	913	738	655
7.	Chhatarpur	4,576	3,680	3,322
8.	Chhindwara	937	775	753
9.	Damoh	851	758	712
10.	Datia	888	709	651
11.	Dewas	63	86	63
12.	Dhar	463	417	398
13.	Guna	646	878	646
14.	Gwalior	780	670	662
15.	Harda	2,145	783	930
16.	Hoshangabad	499	642	383
17.	Indore	1,676	960	963
18.	Jabalpur	1,427	393	537
19.	Jhabua	1,449	1,373	1,160
20.	Katni	356	137	159



1	2	3	4	5
21.	Khandwa	788	413	466
22.	Khargone	1,803	1,985	1,434
23.	Mandla	1,345	1,040	935
24.	Mandsaur	1,465	1,088	1,013
25.	Morena	180	245	180
26.	Narsinghpur	2,593	866	1,073
27.	Neemuch	1,935	1,243	1,193
28.	Raisen	6,808	3,935	3,911
29.	Ratlam	81	315	81
30.	Rewa	1,096	1,258	877
31.	Sagar	4,318	3,303	2,920
32.	Satna	394	330	342
33.	Sehore	2,788	2,044	1,870
34.	Seoni	224	144	146
35.	Shahdol	1,403	635	673
36.	Shivpuri	1,152	793	778
37.	Tikamgarh	1,240	1,321	1,090
38.	Ujjain	924	774	792
39.	Vidisha	834	256	330
TOTAL		54,228	38,965	35,756

**RIDF-XX - 2014-15**

1.	Barwani	200		40
2.	Betul	833	195	318
3.	Bhind	504	475	400
4.	Chhatarpur	1,578	1,643	1,398
5.	Chhindwara	538	125	186
6.	Damoh	164	267	164
7.	Dhar	1,349	665	587
8.	Guna	852	554	555
9.	Hoshangabad	3,288	210	790
10.	Khargone	1,063	1,043	870

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Mandsaur	464	63	132
12.	Morena	459	347	299
13.	Narsinghpur	277		55
14.	Ratlam	168		34
15.	Sagar	89	248	89
16.	Sehore	978	254	357
17.	Shajapur	280	1 1 1	144
18.	Sheopur	1,832	813	903
19.	Shivpuri	213		43
20.	Singrauli	1,291		258
21.	Vidisha	4,614	961	1,532
TOTAL		21,036	7,972	9,155

**Benefits of displacement to land-losers due to Polavaram dam**

2368. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from the Forum of Social and Human Rights to treat all land-losers who suffered land acquisition for Polavaram dam as displaced people;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that land-losers who suffered due to land acquisition have been deprived of any benefits of displacement; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to rectify this anomaly and injustice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Yes sir, representations have been received from the Forum of Social and Human Rights regarding displacement of persons due to land acquisition for Polavaram dam.

(c) and (d) Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and also under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, acquisition of land for various projects is done by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations. Thus, the information regarding compensation payable and other benefits to displaced people and land-losers under Polavaram Dam is not available with the Union Government. However, the issue

was brought to the notice of the National Monitoring Committee which has been constituted to review and monitor the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 due to land acquisition, during its meeting held on 25th May, 2015. The representative of the Government of Andhra Pradesh informed that the entire compensation had been paid and the acquired lands are in the possession of the Department of Irrigation, Government of Andhra Pradesh. As such, the matter is now sub-judice as the Ministry of Rural Development have received a court notice in PIL No. 140 of 2015 filed by Dr. Penapati Pulla Rao in the Hon'ble Court of Judicature at Hyderabad regarding the displaced people under Polavaram Dam.

### **Construction of houses for SCs, STs and BPL families**

2369. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether BPL families in rural areas are provided any financial assistance for construction of houses;

(b) if so, the number of housing units constructed during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to provide free houses for SCs/STs in the country including Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is an ongoing allocation based Scheme and is implemented by the States and UTs. Under the Scheme, assistance is provided to the rural BPL families for construction of houses. The rate of assistance is ₹ 70,000 per unit (₹ 75,000 per unit in NE States and difficult areas). This is shared in the ratio of 50:50 (90:10 in the case of NE and difficult areas). Assistance is also provided for homestead plots at the rate of ₹ 20,000 per unit, which is to be shared in the ratio of 50:50 between Centre and States. Assistance for upgradation of kutchha houses at the rate of ₹ 15,000 per unit is also a component of the scheme.

(b) The number of housing units constructed during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) No, Sir. Since Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is an allocation based Scheme, depending on the allocation made in the budget, houses are sanctioned to the beneficiaries.

**Statement**

*Houses targeted and constructed under IAY since 2012-13*

Sl.No	State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16*	
		Houses targetted	Houses constructed	Houses targetted	Houses constructed	Houses targetted	Houses constructed	Houses targetted	Houses constructed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	270399	250945	207313	206075	76330	46722	78258	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8339	1611	6870	454	2017	110	2017	0
3.	Assam	184408	104725	138695	75103	183171	99704	183171	5748
4.	Bihar	816305	619577	605550	275869	280255	493874	280255	7535
5.	Chhattisgarh	41511	28344	48004	29895	42889	27274	42889	2429
6.	Goa	1714	28	1393	616	586	1093	586	0
7.	Gujarat	136470	69539	107880	37126	34105	65355	34105	1495
8.	Haryana	19163	12764	18029	4532	34771	7196	34771	1281
9.	Hjmachal Pradesh	6271	6283	7064	6565	4688	1620	4688	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	19476	5892	15952	429	13484	1736	13484	0
11.	Jharkhand	69503	64569	67153	46651	49701	30681	49701	1130
12.	Karnataka	107210	109923	87816	92575	94995	104098	94995	0
13.	Kerala	59620	43607	45738	55996	59060	46448	59060	2978
14.	Madhya Pradesh	84358	100552	1 12936	47391	115186	45465	115186	88
15.	Maharashtra	167379	143725	137314	189602	188319	45082	188319	2484
16.	Manipur	7238	4555	8011	416	4658	1248	4658	0

17.	Meghalaya	12608	5356	13865	6374	8433	10076	8433	25
18.	Mizoram	2687	2308	3661	521	1293	276	1293	0
19.	Nagaland	8343	0	10439		1480	1114	1480	0
20.	Odisha	155363	128868	128057	109844	160610	11474	160610	52822
21.	Punjab	23696	5881	19531	1417	56750	1911	56750	0
22.	Rajasthan	68578	84022	85460	82446	101015	92069	101015	10646
23.	Sikkim	1596	1410	1436	798	1834	1538	1834	15
24.	Tamil Nadu	111410	42872	88436	69955	53429	28869	53429	334
25.	Telangana					65160	57437	67312	0
26.	Tripura	16245	0	13368	0	9550	23056	9550	238
27.	Uttar Pradesh	368322	163301	297223	157012	425299	220739	425299	10288
28.	Uttarakhand	17162	13790	14012	2396	11443	4196	11443	517
29.	West Bengal	219553	170909	185594	92071	432803	182128	432803	71514
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	2646	415	2081	238	867	148	867	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Hayeli	441	0	419	0	223	0	223	
32.	Daman and Diu	197	2	162	0	60	0	60	
33.	Lakshadweep	171	0	188	0	22	0	22	
34.	Puducherry	1318	0	1065	0	412	0	412	
TOTAL		3009700	2185773	2480715	1592367	251498	1652737	2518978	171570

Note: Target is tentative pending a final decision on the fund sharing pattern.  
\*Progress reported by States/UTs on the MIS as on 30.6.2015.

**Payment of unemployment allowance under MGNREGA**

2370. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many days of unemployment allowance were sought under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the financial year 2014-15, State-wise;

(b) how many days of unemployment allowance were paid during the above period, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for non-payment of remaining unemployment allowance; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that guaranteed 100 days wage employment or unemployment allowance are provided to the eligible persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) As per the Programme Management Information System (MIS), State/UT-wise details of unemployment allowance payable to MGNREGA workers during 2014-15 is given in the Statement (*See below*). No details of amount paid as unemployment allowance in 2014-15 has been reported in the MIS so far by the States/UTs. The liability for payment of unemployment allowance is on the State Governments after conducting due enquiry as per the Rules which are to be notified by the States.

(d) Government remains actively engaged with State Governments in establishing the system that ensures provision of work as per demand. In this direction, the following directives have been issued to the States:

- (i) Organize 'Rozgar Diwas' fortnightly to register demand in all habitations.
- (ii) Provision for registering demand using call centres, mobiles, kiosks and website.
- (iii) Initiate appropriate IEC campaigns including wall paintings for wide dissemination of the provisions of the Act.
- (iv) Organization of workers into labour groups and register groups demand.

**Statement***Unemployment Allowance payable to MGNREGA workers*

Sl.No.	State	Unemployment Allowance Payable Days
1	2	3
Financial Year 2014-15		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	306405
3.	Assam	316246
4.	Bihar	2118246
5.	Chhattisgarh	276700
6.	Goa	1242
7.	Gujarat	347479
8.	Haryana	53397
9.	Himachal Pradesh	241625
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	334308
11.	Jharkhand	467306
12.	Karnataka	2814370
13.	Kerala	673784
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2130496
15.	Maharashtra	231816
16.	Manipur	431411
17.	Meghalaya	148264
18.	Mizoram	6774
19.	Nagaland	652843
20.	Odisha	590352
21.	Punjab	120347
22.	Rajasthan	1804988
23.	Sikkim	26499
24.	Tamil Nadu	1337111
25.	Telangana	0

1	2	3
26.	Tripura	76819
27.	Uttar Pradesh	935993
28.	Uttarakhand	192997
29.	West Bengal	1937970
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	135238
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Lakshadweep	125
34.	Puducherry	134
TOTAL		18711285

Source: MIS ([www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in))

### **Performance of MGNREGA**

2371. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the annual allocation under MGNREGA during the last three years along with actual expenditure, State-wise;

(b) the various permissible activities which could be undertaken under MGNREGA;

(c) whether Government is planning to change labour material ratio under this scheme;

(d) whether any study has been conducted, so far, to assess the impact of MGNREGA on rural farm labour in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) whether any study has been conducted to assess the impact of increase in wages on rural landless farmers, due to this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme and no allocation is made under this Act. Central funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of agreed to Labour Budgets and taking into consideration the performance and utilization of available funds. The State/UT-wise details of central release and expenditure under MGNREGA during each of the last three years and current year, are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).



(b) The Ministry has comprehensively revised the list of permissible works under MGNREGA and notified the revised list of works *vide* Gazette Notification dated 3.1.2014. The revised works as listed in Para 4(1), Schedule I of MGNREGA, 2005 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) As of now, no decision has been taken to change the wage material ratio under MGNREGA.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

**Statement-I***The State/UT-wise details of central release and expenditure under MGNREGA*

Sl.	State	Central fund released				Expenditure					(₹ In lakh)
No.		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 till 4/8/2015	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 till 4/8/2015		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	321673.59	475049.00	290314.10	225214.38	512377.61	534401.28	283653.81	191260.51		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6834.19	13852.67	2704.16	909.27	5346.30	9593.54	3422.05	1645.52		
3.	Assam	53445.67	57349.95	50023.46	19771.97	65153.18	69976.59	50360.67	27229.69		
4.	Bihar	122781.45	158070.67	95968.24	102412.26	186045.15	202702.34	107622.18	36605.17		
5.	Chhattisgarh	203136.31	144602.31	150570.49	68508.74	222177.87	202397.60	174763.83	38067.63		
6.	Gujarat	47440.77	33530.02	35442.93	19416.21	61742.13	48902.62	47170.29	8813.58		
7.	Haryana	34935.89	37687.81	16715.29	5741.22	38063.30	38161.54	21710.06	5621.88		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36129.50	47797.09	35542.86	18646.32	49611.74	56959.21	40545.55	17590.89		
9	Jammu and Kashmir	76276.16	60315.73	52171.08	24090.41	85334.76	76971.19	38573.96	5529.95		
10.	Jharkhand	80916.84	62143.28	72433.41	45618.17	115236.20	91244.10	103079.18	46230.35		
11.	Karnataka	123193.69	159606.81	171687.07	34935.53	144839.11	206841.31	167126.19	15249.40		

12. Kerala	131117.81	127710.93	158758.02	36770.52	141655.91	130056.59	161633.50	36662.36
13. Madhya Pradesh	161015.37	183982.44	245163.12	136084.08	311078.71	261894.50	281515.05	67836.00
14. Maharashtra	157324.33	115292.02	79951.77	83159.00	217029.49	127467.66	159788.54	80805.42
15. Manipur	59023.09	23100.00	21997.13	6036.22	60008.08	25476.92	26708.79	750.29
16. Meghalaya	22610.82	27106.21	27785.90	22182.56	26589.99	31849.022	30934.34	13678.50
17. Mizoram	25229.24	24474.27	11141.23	3784.77	29038.56	26037.67	11420.13	3313.59
18. Nagaland	46012.38	29214.80	11305.27	17707.80	42828.63	29479.90	15610.88	11194.11
19. Odisha	84797.88	75752.84	103530.34	77055.68	117766.95	128680.21	107002.31	64043.04
20. Punjab	11421.27	22615.48	18948.18	11754.35	15769.05	25891.90	21431.66	10213.99
21. Rajasthan	258534.43	205943.32	297609.87	185553.06	327154.86	262961.00	325315.10	116177.25
22. Sikkim	7406.51	10684.17	7386.41	2099.49	8134.02	10889.61	7770.62	531.70
23. Tamil Nadu	354605.42	469021.12	378180.33	202890.49	412128.79	393853.20	391817.40	173164.07
24. Telangana			191996.00	180421.02			167383.65	88124.23
25. Tripura	76889.88	94366.49	63662.48	49924.65	97102.33	107504.47	82262.37	20514.92
26. Uttar Pradesh	129202.49	289639.01	251341.40	110305.74	266529.58	346067.61	314309.62	116537.19
27. Uttarakhand	26827.10	33000.50	28636.22	16834.67	31185.98	38083.54	32023.19	13976.10
28. West Bengal	339547.96	289438.19	374495.29	256744.03	385087.63	372517.24	401482.17	204576.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	1381.49	1918.10	1301.94	519.74	1300.10	1788.27	904.58	0.05
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	241.16	205.86	137.95	80.42	144.81	297.40	457.15	66.97
33.	Lakshadweep	117.55	16.93	45.06	11.85	152.74	73.64	70.50	10.15
34.	Puducherry	885.75	879.98	739.69	324.02	1215.16	1136.83	650.83	369.78
TOTAL		3000995.55	3274368.00	3247686.69	1965508.64	3977828.72	3860158.50	3578520.15	1416390.39

NR : Not Reported.

**Statement-II**

The revised works as listed in Para 4 (1), Schedule I of MGNREGA, 2005

**I. Category A : Public works relating to natural resources management:**

- (i) Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment and improve ground water like underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams, check dams with special focus on recharging ground water including drinking water sources;
- (ii) Watershed management works such as contour trenches, terracing, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures and spring shed development resulting in a comprehensive treatment of a watershed;
- (iii) Micro and minor irrigation works and creation, renovation and maintenance of irrigation canals and drains;
- (iv) Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies;
- (v) Afforestation, tree plantation and horticulture in common and forest landf, road margins, canal bunds, tank foreshores and coastal belts duly providing right to usufruct to the households covered in Paragraph 5; and
- (vi) Land development works in common land.

**II. Category B : Community assets or individual assets for vulnerable sections (only for households in paragraph 5):**

- (i) Improving productivity of lands of households specified in Paragraph 5 through land development and by providing suitable infrastructure for irrigation including dug wells, farm ponds and other water harvesting structures;
- (ii) Improving livelihoods through horticulture, sericulture, plantation, and farm forestry;
- (iii) Development of fallow or waste lands of households defined in Paragraph 5 to bring it under cultivation;
- (iv) Unskilled wage component in construction of houses sanctioned under the Indira Awaas Yojana or such other State or Central Government Scheme;
- (v) Creating infrastructure for promotion of livestock such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, piggery shelter, cattle shelter and fodder troughs for cattle; and

- (vi) Creating infrastructure for promotion of fisheries such as, fish drying yards, storage facilities, and promotion of fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land;

III. Category C: **Common infrastructure including for nrlm compliant self help groups:**

- (i) Works for promoting agricultural productivity by creating durable infrastructure required for bio-fertilizers and post-harvest facilities including pucca storage facilities for agricultural produce; and
- (ii) Common work-sheds for livelihood activities of self-help groups.

IV. Category D : **Rural Infrastructure:**

- (i) Rural sanitation related works, such as, individual household latrines, school toilet units, Anganwadi toilets either independently or in convergence with schemes of other Government Departments to achieve 'open defecation free' status. and solid and liquid waste management as per prescribed norms
- (ii) Providing all-weather rural road connectivity to unconnected villages and to connect identified rural production centres to the existing pucca road network; and construction of pucca internal roads or streets including side drains and culverts within a village;
- (iii) Construction of play fields;
- (iv) Works for improving disaster preparedness or restoration of roads or restoration of other essential public infrastructure including flood control and protection works, providing drainage in water logged areas, deepening and repairing of flood channels, chaur renovation, construction of storm water drains for coastal protection;
- (v) Construction of buildings for Gram Panchayats, women self-help groups, federatins, cyclone shelters, Anganwadi centres, village haats and crematoria at the village or block level.
- (vi) Construction of Food Grain Storage Structures for implementing the provisions of The National Food Security Act, 2013 (20 of 2013);
- (vii) Production of building material required for construction works under the Act as a part of the estimate of such construction works.
- (viii) Maintenance of rural public assets created under the Act; and
- (ix) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government in this regard.

**Performance of PMGSY**

†2372. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released during the last three years under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and the amount spent relative to this and the amount which remained unspent, State-wise;

(b) the initiatives that the Ministry would consider to take for repairing the roads constructed under PMGSY, so that, there is no additional burden on the States; and

(c) the reasons as to why the repairing of the roads constructed under PMGSY have not been undertaken there under?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The State-wise detail of amount released during the last three years under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and the amount spent relative to this and the amount which remained unspent is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As per PMGSY Programme Guidelines, all the roads being constructed under PMGSY will be covered under a 5-years maintenance contract to be entered into along with the construction contract, with the same contractor, as per the Standard Bidding Document (SBD). Maintenance funds to service the contract is budgeted by the State Government and placed at the disposal of State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA) in a separate Maintenance Fund Account. On expiry of 5-years post-construction maintenance, the roads shall be placed under Zonal Maintenance Contracts consisting of 5-years maintenance including renewal of the surface, as per cycle. The State Governments will make the necessary budget provision and place the funds to service the Zonal Maintenance Contracts at the disposal of the SRRDA in the Maintenance Fund Account.

Ministry has issued advisories to the States regarding the need for timely maintenance of rural roads. The States are required to conduct Pavement Condition Index (PCI) Survey and prepare Road Inventory once every two years, for prioritization of roads for upgradation and maintenance. The States have been asked to regularly release requisite funds required by SRRDA for maintenance and its utilization should be monitored. During Regional Review Meetings and Empowered Committee Meetings, the State Governments are being advised to ensure proper maintenance and upkeep of rural roads and full utilization of maintenance funds. The States have also been asked to formulate and notify State Rural Road Maintenance Policy and Maintenance Management System for rural roads.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of funds released, expenditure incurred and amount unspent during the last three years under PMGSY*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds Released during 2012-13	Expenditure during 2012-13	Unspent amount as on 31.03.2013	Funds Released during 2013-14	Expenditure during 2013-14	Unspent amount as on 31.03.2014	Funds Released during 2014-15	Expenditure during 2014-15	Unspent amount as on 31.03.2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>States</b>										
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	0	206	239	5	153	92	34	330	-205
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	455	311	206	8	249	-36	346	363	-52
3.	Assam	154	523	383	240	699	-76	316	538	-298
4.	Bihar	1,327	1,992	532	851	1,845	-462	1,548	2,259	-1,173
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	281	546	0	714	-168	271	925	-822
6.	Goa	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5
7.	Gujarat	126	100	8	519	477	50	419	686	-217
8.	Haryana	0	37	6	0	8	-2	219	384	-167
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	55	140	0	148	-8	99	215	-124
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	266	460	152	523	534	141	417	423	135



11.	Jharkhand	106	326	595	22	540	78	249	785	-458
12.	Karnataka	25	17	-59	5	8	-61	237	411	-236
13.	Kerala	2	57	68	2	121	-51	151	191	-91
14.	Madhya Pradesh	243	741	145	615	1,393	-633	708	1,667	-1,592
15.	Maharashtra	0	153	288	0	384	-96	213	540	-424
16.	Manipur	186	93	120	4	140	-16	100	174	-90
17.	Meghalaya	50	32	55	0	38	17	63	83	-4
18.	Mizoram	72	42	52	0	27	26	55	72	8
19.	Nagaland	195	110	90	0	77	12	59	50	21
20.	Odisha	87	1,189	4	759	1,606	-851	1,052	1,666	-1,466
21.	Punjab	170	238	89	118	296	-89	310	285	-64
22.	Rajasthan	152	574	177	427	718	-114	426	650	-338
23.	Sikkim	194	87	208	2	91	119	95	95	120
24.	Tamil Nadu	78	21	133	343	383	93	240	581	-248
25.	Tripura	339	190	124	99	233	-10	187	323	-145
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10	58	219	512	824	-93	639	1,002	-457
27.	Uttarakhand	151	32	154	0	261	-107	315	425	-217
28.	West Bengal	3	423	216	306	1,130	-608	1,194	1,414	-828
TOTAL		4,389	8,387	4,887	5,360	13,095	-2,848	9,960	16,538	-9,427

Union Territories											
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
32.	Delhi	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
34.	Puducherry	0	0	-4	0	0	-4	0	0	0	-4
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	35	0	0	35	0	0	0	35
GRAND TOTAL		4,389	8,387	4,922	5,360	11,095	-2,813	9,960	16,538	-9,392	

Note : 1. States have been permitted to utilise the Interest accrued on programme fund and Administrative funds.  
2. Some States have utilised the deposit repayable Temporarily.

**Allocations under PMGSY**

2373. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocations under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been curtailed and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the funds allocated to various States during the last three years and the current year; State-wise;

(c) whether some States, including Uttar Pradesh, have requested Government to increase allocations under PMGSY :and

(d) if so, the details of the follow-up action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) No Sir. The budget allocation for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the year 2015-16 is ₹ 14,291 crore. The budget allocation during the past three years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 under PMGSY had been ₹ 8,885 crore, ₹ 9,806 crore and ₹ 14,200 crore respectively. The releases to the States during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 under PMGSY had been ₹ 4,388 crore, ₹ 5,360 crore and ₹ 9,959 crore respectively. The State-wise details of funds released to various States during the last three years (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) and the funds allocated to various States during current year 2015-16 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) All the States including the State of Uttar Pradesh have requested the Government to step up the allocation under PMGSY to enable them to execute the works, already sanctioned by the Ministry. Keeping in view the requirements of the States, the Ministry has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Finance to enhance the budget allocation for the Scheme during the year 2015-16.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of funds released to various States during the last three years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 and the funds allocated to various State during current year 2015-16 under PMGSY*

		(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	State	Funds released by the Ministry to the States			Funds allocated to the States during year 2015-16
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	5.00	32.98	167.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	455.18	8.00	345.92	250.00
3.	Assam	154.27	240.49	316.07	184.00
4.	Bihar	1,326.58	850.83	1,548.16	2,281.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	270.75	362.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	125.74	519.24	418.77	310.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	218.96	193.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	99.40	154.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	266.33	523.24	416.60	362.00
11.	Jharkhand	105.96	21.86	249.48	608.00
12.	Karnataka	24.60	5.00	237.00	87.00
13.	Kerala	1.50	1.50	151.41	51.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	242.88	615.00	708.00	811.00
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	212.53	298.00
16.	Manipur	186.14	4.03	100.00	194.00
17.	Meghalaya	50.00	0.00	62.56	92.00
18.	Mizoram	71.82	0.00	54.74	21.00
19.	Nagaland	194.88	0.00	58.99	10.00
20.	Odisha	87.25	758.92	1,051.50	912.00
21.	Punjab	169.66	117.68	310.21	69.00
22.	Rajasthan	151.90	427.06	425.66	358.00
23.	Sikkim	193.62	1.97	94.59	10.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	77.72	343.48	239.65	122.00
25.	Tripura	338.59	98.83	187.36	165.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	511.93	638.70	670.00
27.	Uttarakhand	151.24	0.00	314.92	262.00
28.	West Bengal	3.08	306.17	1,193.80	975.00
29.	Telangana	-	-	0.88	122.00
UTs		-	-	-	-
TOTAL		4,388.90	5,360.24	9,959.57	10,100.00

**Introduction of gender-based land records**

2374. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked all the States to introduce gender-based land records;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of State Governments thereto ;

(c) the name of States who have started following this practice and also those who have agreed to make this change;

(d) the reasons for not following this practice by other States; and

(e) the other steps to streamline the land records being taken by Government under the National Land Records Modernisation Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, the States have been asked to introduce gender based land records. The Twelfth Five Year Plan underlined the need for endowing women with land as an important instrument for empowering them economically and strengthening their ability to challenge social and political gender inequities. In this regard, the Plan mentions certain initiatives towards enhancing women's land access from different sources such as inheritance and joint land titles in all Government land transfers, legal support and awareness about women's inheritance rights, etc. It specifically mentions about the 2005 Hindu Succession Amendment Act (HSAA) that makes Hindu women land inheritance right regally equal to men's across States. However, as per NIC records it has been informed that States of Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar and West Bengal are capturing gender segregated data. Further State of M.P., Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Odisha and Rajasthan are capturing relationship field like "Son of, Daughter of, Wife of, Widow of".

(e) The Government has made the provision of joint titles under housing provision of R&R benefits under RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The States/UTs are given hand holding support in data entry and upgradation of land records under the components of computerization of land records under NLRMP.

**Plan to link cities situated on Banks of Ganga in Bihar**

†2375. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated plan to include the cities situated on the banks of Ganga in Bihar under Ganga rejuvenation programme; and

(b) if so, the details therefor and the names of such cities?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has identified 118 cities/towns situated on the banks of river Ganga which discharge untreated/partially treated waste water into the river. Under “Namami Gange” programme, it is proposed to set up treatment infrastructure for treating the waste water from these cities/towns so as to prevent the pollution from entering the river Ganga. These 118 cities/towns also include 26 cities/towns from Bihar. The detailed list of these cities/towns in the State of Bihar is given in Statement.

***Statement******National Mission for Clean Ganga***

Sl.No.	Class of Town	District	Town	Type
<b>Bihar</b>				
1.	I	Bhojpur	Arrah	M Corp.
2.		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	M Corp.
3.		Buxar	Buxar	NP
4.		Saran	Chapra	NP
5.		Vaishali	Hajipur	NP
6.		Munger	Munger	M Corp.
7.		Patna	Patna	M Corp. + OG
8.		Patna	Danapur (Dinapur Nizamat)	NP + CB
9.		Begusarai	Begusarai	M Corp.
10.		Katihar	Katihar	M Corp. + OG
11.		Munger	Jamalpur	NP
12.		Nalanda	Bihar Sharif	M. Corp.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	Class of Town	District	Town	Type
13.	II	Patna	Mokameh	NP
14.		Patna	Fatuah	NP
15.		Patna	Barh	NP
16.		Begusarai	Barauni	NP
17.		Bhagalpur	Sultanganj	NP
18.		Buxar	Dumraon	NP
19.		Kaimur (Bhabua)	Bhabua	NP
20.		Lakhisarai	Lakhisarai	NP
21.		Patna	Phulwari Sharif	NP
22.		Lakhisarai	Barahiya	NP
23.		Bhagalpur	Kahelgaon (Colgong)	NP + CT
24.		Patna	Bakhtiyarpur	NP
25.		Bhagalpur	Naugachhia	NP
26.		Saran	Sonepur	NP

NP - Nagar Panchayat

CT - Census Town

CB - Cantonment Board

OG - Out Growth

### National perspective plan under sagarmala project

2376. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is preparing a National Perspective Plan (NPP) under the Sagarmala project to identify potential Coastal Economic Zones (CEZs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the project plans to enhance the capacity of major and non-major ports and make them more efficient; and

(d) if so, the status of implementation of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has decided to prepare a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for the entire coastline in six months which will identify potential geographical regions to be called Coastal Economic Zones (CEZs). While preparing the NPP, synergy and integration with the planned industrial corridors, dedicated freight corridors, National Highway development programme, industrial clusters and SEZs would be ensured.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. 30 projects for port augmentation and mechanization of Major Ports have been targeted during the current year. Moreover, on completion of the National Perspective Plan, such identified projects would be taken up at both Major and Minor Ports for implementation under Sagarmala.

### **Functioning of Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust**

2377. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the functioning of Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) which handles over 50 per cent of India's container trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): The Government has taken a number of steps to enhance the capacity and to improve operations at JNPT including the following:

- (i) Deepening and widening of Channel at a cost of ₹ 1370 crore approximately;
- (ii) Completion of Stand-alone container handling facility with a quay length of 330 m on DBFOT basis;
- (iii) Development of 4th Container Terminal on DBFOT basis at a cost of ₹ 7915 crore;
- (iv) Widening of NH 4-B, SH-54 and Amra Marg linkage to 6/8 lanes;
- (v) Construction of Dedicated Freight Corridor between Delhi and JNPT;
- (vi) Acquisition of three new Rail Mounted Quay Cranes; and
- (vii) Construction of Mooring dolphins.

### **Individual turnover of top five ports**

2378. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be please to state:

- (a) what is the individual turnover of top five ports owned by Government/public sector during the last three fiscal years; and
- (b) the details about the turnover of top five ports in private sector during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Details of the total individual turnover of top five major ports during the last three fiscal years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Since, the private ports are under the administrative control of the respective State Government/Maritime Board, the details of their turnover are not maintained by Ministry of Shipping.



**Statement**

*Details of the total individual turnover of top five major ports*

(₹ in crores)

Name of Port	2014-15		2013-14		2012-13	
	Total	Position	Total	Position	Total	Position
	Income		Income		Income	
	(Turnover)		(Turnover)		(Turnover)	
Kolkata	1867.69	1st	1896.14	1st	1402.20	3nd
Jawaharlal Nehru	1757.01	2nd	1697.72	3rd	1495.83	2nd
Mumbai	1572.01	3rd	1712.48	2nd	1679.59	1st
Paradip	1059.50	4th	1068.17	4th	798.25	7th
Kandla	1048.78	5th	1008.05	5th	982.83	4th
Visakhapatnam	924.52	6th	949.74	6th	889.52	5th

**Setting UP of new port in Andhra Pradesh**

2379. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to build ships using only indigenous technology;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is setting up new ports and fillip to inland water ways to make Indian shipping sector vibrant;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government proposes to set up a new port in Andhra Pradesh in addition to the existing ports; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) to (f) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to set up new major ports, one in Sagar Island, West Bengal and the other in Dugarajapatnam, Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh in PPP mode in addition to existing ports. To promote Inland Water Transport in the country, Union Government so far has declared five inland waterways as National Waterways.

To develop Inland Water Transport mode in a bigger way, a 'Bill' for declaration of 101 more waterways as National Waterways (NWs), in addition to existing five (5) NWs, has been placed in the Lok Sabha during the Budget Session of 2015.

### **Improving canal irrigation facilities**

2380. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects sanctioned in the country during the last two years and the details with regard to their present status;

(b) the details of canals with water flowing and those lying dry in the country due to which farmers have to face hardships in irrigating their fields, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for improving canal irrigation facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) During the last two years, 21 Irrigation Project Proposals were considered and accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR), details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Irrigation water through the canals is delivered as per irrigation schedules finalized by the concerned State Governments. The Central Government does not maintain record of delivery of irrigation water. The Union Government has, however, launched Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) in 1996-97 for providing financial assistance for expediting the implementation of on-going major, medium and Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) Irrigation Projects including lift irrigation and minor irrigation schemes. Eligible Extension, Renovation and Modernizations (ERM) irrigation projects cleared by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and having Investment Clearance can be included under AIBP, on the request of the concerned State Government for providing central assistance as per the guidelines of the programme. There are 42 ERM projects in the programme and ₹ 2777.08 crore has already been released up to March, 2015. The details are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*List of the projects considered and accepted by advisory committee of mowr,  
RD & GR during last two years (2013-14, 2014-15)*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Type (Major/ Medium)	Estimated Cost	Benefits in Ha
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Year 2013-14</b>					
1.	Dhansiri Irrigation Project	Assam	Major - Revised	567.05 (PL-2011-12)	83366
2.	Singda Multipurpose Project	Manipur	Medium-ERM	34.62 (PL-2011-12)	3000
3.	Lift Canal system of Upper Indravati Irrigation Project	Odisha	Major - New	986.71 (PL-2012-13)	43047
4.	Lower Indra Irrigation Project	Odisha	Major - Revised	1624.49 (PL-2012-13)	38870
5.	Ret Medium Irrigation Project	Odisha	Medium - Revised	433.39 (PL-2012)	9775
6.	Parwan Irrigation cum drinking water supply scheme	Rajasthan	Major - New	2435.93 (PL-2011-12)	99864
7.	ERM of Narayanpur Left Bank Canal System, Karnataka	Karnataka	Major - ERM	3752.18 (2012-13)	408703 (Restoration 142580)
8.	Upper Tunga Project	Karnataka	Major - New	2561.88 (2012-13)	94,698
9.	Rukura Medium Irrigation Project	Odisha	Medium-Revised	256.09 (2013)	5,750
10.	Loktak Lift Irrigation Scheme	Manipur	Major - ERM	25.56 (2011)	24000 (Restoration 12600)
11.	Mahi Irrigation Project	Madhya Pradesh	Major - Revised	834.24 (2009)	28,127
12.	Karanja Irrigation Project	Karnataka	Major - Revised	635.18 (2012-13)	29,227
13.	Kanupur Irrigation Project	Odisha	Major - Revised	1801.25 (2013)	47,709

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Rengali Irrigation sub project - Right Bank Canal	Odisha	Major - Revised	1962.33 (2013)	143,490
15.	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project	Odisha	Major-Revised	5561.57 (2013-14)	187,462
16.	Thoubal Multipurpose Project	Manipur	Major-Revised	1694.27 (2011)	35,160
17.	Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resources Management Investment Program (KISWRMIP), Tranche-1	Karnataka	Medium ERM	118.75 (2012-13)	7,500

**Year 2014-15**

18.	Kachhal Irrigation Project	Madhya Pradesh	Revised-Medium	91.39 (2009)	3,470
19.	Telengiri Irrigation Project	Odisha	Medium-Revised	613.71 (2013)	13,829
20.	Rengali Irrigation sub-project LBC-II (RD 29.177 Km. to 141.00 Km.)	Odisha	Major-Revised	3603.67 (2013)	177651
21.	Kanhar Irrigation Project	Uttar Pradesh	Major-Revised	2252.29 (2013-14)	35467

***Statement-II***

*Details of projects in ERM scheme under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No	State/Project Name	Year of inclusion in AIBP	Cumulative CLA/Grant released upto 31.3.2015
1	2	3	4
<b>Assam</b>			
1.	Mod. of Jamuna Irr.	2001-02	36.36
<b>Bihar</b>			
2.	Sone Modernisation	1998-99	168.45
3.	Restoration of Kosi Barrage and its appurtenants for sustaining created irrigation Potential	2008-09	66.66

1	2	3	4
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>			
4.	Kharung	2010-11	10.47
5.	Maniyari Tank (ERM)	2011-12	43.58
<b>Haryana</b>			
6.	WRCP	1996-97	76.04
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>			
7.	Mod. of Ranbir Canal	1999-2000	109.45
8.	Mod. of New Pratap Canal	1999-2000	33.10
9.	Mod. of Kathua Canal	1999-2000	7.62
10.	Mod. of Zaingir Canal	2001-02	4.85
11.	Mod. of Dadi Canal	2006-07	34.50
12.	Mod. of Martand Canal	2006-07	14.90
13.	Mod. of Mav Khul	2006-07	7.10
14.	Mod. of Babul Canal	2007-08	6.76
15.	Mod. Kandi Canal	2007-08	16.20
16.	Mod. of Ahji Canal	2008-09	12.09
17.	Restoration and Mod. of Main Ravi Canal	2011-12	28.27
<b>Karnataka</b>			
18.	Ghataprabha St.III	1997-98	447.28
19.	Mod. Canal System of Bhadra Reservoir Canal System (ERM)	2008-09	196.47
20.	Restoration Bhimasamundra Tank	2009-10	3.48
<b>Kerala</b>			
21.	Kanhirapuzha	2008-09	5.07
22.	Chitturpuzha	2010-11	5.85
<b>Odisha</b>			
23.	Anandpur Barr./Integrated Anandpur Barr.	1996-97	97.92
24.	Naraj Barrage	2001-02	35.81
25.	Improvement to Sason Canal System	2002-03	26.01
26.	Salandi Left Main Canal-Ambahata	2002-03	6.19
27.	Improvement to Salki Irrigation	2003-04	8.65

1	2	3	4
<b>Punjab</b>			
28.	Remodelling of UBDC	2000-01	99.33
29.	Kandi Canal Extension (Ph.II)	2002-03	92.43
30.	Rehabilitation of Ist Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch Project	2007-08	29.61
31.	Relining of Rajasthan Feeder Canal	2010-11	105.84
	Relining of Sirhind Feeder Canal	2010-11	0.00
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
32.	Jaisamand (Modernisation)	1996-97	3.13
33.	Gambhiri (Modernisation)	1998-99	1.32
34.	Mod. of Gang Canal	2000-01	217.74
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
35.	WRCP	1996-97	20.00
<b>Telangana</b>			
36.	FFC of SRSP	2005-06	382.40
37.	SRSP St.II	2005-06	139.47
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
38.	Mod. Agra Canal	2002-03	44.62
39.	Mod. of Lachhura Dam	2005-06	66.90
40.	Improving Irr. Intensity of Hardoi Branch System	2006-07	24.79
41.	Restoring Cap of Sarda Sahayak [NP]	2009-10	39.38
<b>West Bengal</b>			
42.	Mod. Barrage and Irrigation System of DVC	1997-98	1.00
TOTAL			2777.08

### **Kosi Ghaghra link for flood control in Bihar**

2381. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to take up the Saptakosi project which would facilitate the Kosi-Ghaghra link and help in controlling flood in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has held discussions with Nepal Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (d) The field survey and investigation and preparation of Detailed Project Report of Sapta Kosi High Dam Project are being undertaken by the Indo-Nepal Joint Project Office Sapta Kosi Sun Kosi Investigation (JPO-SKSKI). The project envisages construction of a dam with Power House having installed capacity of 3000 MV, a Barrage with two Canal Power Houses having installed capacity of 300 MV for providing irrigation to an area of 15.22 Lakh hectares, including 5.46 Lakh hectares in Bihar, besides flood protection benefits.

The progress of the works of survey and investigation of Sapta Kosi project was reviewed by Indo-Nepal Joint Team of Experts (JTE) in its 14th meeting held on 29th – 30th January, 2015. The extension of tenure of JPO-SKSKI for a further period of two years beyond 28th February, 2015 has been approved.

The pre-feasibility study of Kosi-Ghaghra link project was carried out by National Water Development Agency (NWDA) in 1997. Thereafter, no further progress could be made due to political instability and sensitivities in Nepal.

### **Krishna pennar link**

2382. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Krishna (Almatti)-Pennar water transfer link under the National Perspective Plan was identified which would benefit Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the feasibility report has already been completed for the above link; and

(c) if so, what steps the Ministry has taken to move ahead to link above rivers for water transfer?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Krishna (Srisailem) – Pennar Link Project is dependent on the transfer

of surplus water from the first and critical link Mahanadi-Godavari of Nine link system of Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar under Peninsular Component of National Perspective Plan (NPP).

The Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers (ILR), chaired by Hon'ble Union Minister of Water resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has reviewed the progress of river linking proposals since September, 2014 in consultation with the stakeholders for expediting river linking projects. In order to address various issues concerning the Inter-Linking of River Programme and to arrive at a consensus on ILR proposals between the States, recently three Sub-Committees and "Task Force for Interlinking of Rivers" have also been constituted. In accordance with the direction given by the Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers which have already met five times so far during last 10 months, efforts are on to build consensus on Mahanadi – Godavari Link. Initially, the Government of Odisha was not agreeable for the Mahanadi (Manibhadra) – Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link due to large submergence involved in Manibhadra dam proposed under the link project. Based on the suggestions of Water Resources Department, Government of Odisha, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has prepared a revised preliminary proposal of Mahanadi-Godavari Link Project with reduced submergence and presented to Government of Odisha on 29.05.2015. The further studies of remaining links of the above nine link system are envisaged after finalization of Mahanadi-Godavari link project.

### **Reimbursement claim under AIBP**

2383. SHRI A.V. SWAMY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Odisha has requested the release of reimbursement claim of ₹ 970 crore during 2014-15 under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP);

(b) if so, how soon the claim would be released; and

(c) if not released, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) State Government of Odisha sent the proposals for release of 1st installment of funds amounting to ₹ 297.22 crore during 2014-15 under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP).



(b) and (c) ₹ 19.98 crore was released against the above proposals. Balance funds could not be released during 2014-15 due to constraints of funds. The funds under AIBP are released based on the budgetary provisions of the schemes on year to year basis.

**Scheme for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies in Jharkhand**

2384. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for repair, renovation and restoration (RRR) of water bodies, directly linked to agriculture, was launched in January, 2005 for implementation during remaining period of Tenth Five Year Plan with an outlay of ₹ 300 crores;

(b) whether as per the scheme, 90 per cent of the project was to be funded by the Central Government and 10 per cent by the State of Jharkhand, having vast tribal and naxal affected areas;

(c) if so, the details of lakes/ponds renovated under the above pilot scheme during the last five years in that State, district-wise; 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) Yes, Sir. A scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies, directly linked to agriculture was launched in January, 2005 for implementation during remaining period of Tenth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 300 crore.

(b) The pilot scheme envisaged a Plan Outlay of ₹ 300 crore with 75% Central Assistance by Government of India and 25% by State Government for all the states including Jharkhand.

(c) and (d) The pilot scheme was launched in January, 2005 for implementation during remaining period of Tenth Five Year Plan *i.e.* up to March 2007. However the works related to lakes/ponds undertaken therein continued into Eleventh Plan also and central share of ₹ 197.30 crore was released up to March, 2008 under the pilot scheme for taking up 1098 water bodies in 26 districts of 15 States. The work was completed in respect of 1085 water bodies and remainder 13 water bodies were dropped by respective State Government. However, the details of lakes/ponds renovated under the above pilot scheme during Tenth Plan period, State-wise, district-wise including the Jharkhand State are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*State-wise central assistance released and water bodies taken up/completed under pilot scheme during Tenth Plan is as below*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of District	No. of water bodies included	CA released (₹ In crore)	Water bodies restored	Water bodies dropped
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahabubnagar	226	24.26	226	0
		Anantpur	52	8.99	52	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	Kabir Dham	10	1.68	10	0
3.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	17	4.8	17	0
		Banaskantha	25	4.35	24	1
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	13	0.78	13	0
5.	J&K	Kupwara	22	2.29	22	0
6.	Jharkhand	Saraikela	22	2.1	22	0
		Palamu	38	6.45	38	0
7.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	116	26.55	116	0
		Banglore Rural	182	28.55	181	1
8.	Kerala	Palakkad	10	1.02	10	0
		Pathanamthitta	13	1.04	11	2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Takamgarh	5	2.39	5	0
		Shivpuri	65	25.63	65	0
10.	Maharashtra	Beed	32	13.83	31	1
11.	Odisha	Ganjam	68	9.61	68	0
		Gajapati	59	4.51	59	0
12.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	4	3.37	4	0
		Pali	1	1.84	1	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	8	0.92	7	1
		Villupuram	38	7.02	37	1
14.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	15	3.31	13	2
		South 24 Pargnas	51	10.61	47	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Bihar	Nalanda	1	0.27	1	0
		Jamui	5	1.13	5	0
TOTAL		26	1098	197.30	1085	13

#### Funds for development of Shipra river

†2385. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state: the funds released during the last three years, year-wise for the development of rivers including Shipra river and to make them pollution free and the details of achievements of such ten major projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): The funds released during the last three years, for the development of rivers including river Shipra is given below:

FY	Funds released under NRCP and NGRBA (₹ Crore)
2012-2013	270.60
2013-2014	442.61
2014-2015	442.34
TOTAL	1155.55

Various pollution abatement schemes taken-up under the programmes, *inter alia* include interception and diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage systems, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation facilities, electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development.

Under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), for abatement of pollution in river Shipra, projects such as interception and diversion, sewage treatment plant, low-cost sanitation, river front development, crematoria and washer man's platform have been implemented, at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 18.05 crore. All the sanctioned works stand completed and sewage treatment capacity of 55.46 mld has been created in the town.

The details of achievements of major project is given in the Statement.

Statement

Status of progres under national river conservation plan (As on 30.06.2015)

Sl. No.	Action Plan/State	(₹ in lakh)					
		Cost of Schemes Sanctioned	No. of Schemes Sanctioned	No. of Schemes Completed	Funds Released by GoI	Expdt. Incurred by state	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
(i) Yamuna Action Plan Phase-I							
1.	Delhi	18064.08	12	12	17714.54	16069.53	
2.	Uttar Pradesh	28266.50	146	146	24001.50	27552.47	
3.	Haryana	24220.27	111	111	17870.40	24775.72	
SUB TOTAL		70550.85	269	269	59586.44	68397.72	
Yamuna Action Plan Phase-II							
	Delhi	48967.88	14	8	27479.53	57202.37	
	Uttar Pradesh	12677.15	6	6	9862.00	13805.80	
	Haryana	6342.89	16	15	5290.43	6001.42	
SUB TOTAL		67987.92	36	29	42631.96	77009.59	

<b>Yamuna Action Plan Phase-III</b>					
Delhi	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
Haryana	21787.00	2	0	5866.00	9490.53
SUB TOTAL	21787.00	2	0	5866.00	9490.53
TOTAL (Yamuna)	160325.77	307	298	108084.40	154897.84
<b>(ii) Gomati Action Plan</b>					
Uttar Pradesh	5575.09	31	31	4314.72	5987.16
TOTAL	5575.09	31	31	4314.72	5987.16
<b>Gomati Action Plan Phase-II</b>					
Uttar Pradesh	26304.22	30	28	17974.46	41472.74
TOTAL	26304.22	30	28	17974.46	41472.74
TOTAL (Gomati)	31879.31	61	59	22289.18	47459.90
<b>(iii) Damodar Action Plan</b>					
4. Jharkhand	41.44	4	4	19.81	36.99
5. West Bengal	398.41	10	10	10.74	392.20
TOTAL	439.85	14	14	30.65	429.19
<b>(iv) Mahananda Action Plan</b>					
West Bengal	5488.23	3	1	500.00	5054.19
TOTAL	5488.23	3	1	500.00	5054.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>(v) Ganga Action Plan-II (Main+Supreme Court Towns)</b>						
	Uttar Pradesh	19420.31	43	33	16928.77	18999.63
6.	Uttarakhand	7062.15	44	32	5063.04	5479.33
	Jharkhand	20.67	2	2	0.00	24.57
7.	Bihar	395.18	18	14	315.13	304.73
	West Bengal	23560.86	202	181	25502.63	21770.54
	CETP (West Bengal)	8646.00	5	2	4401.00	3952.00
	TOTAL	59105.17	314	264	52210.57	50530.80
<b>(vi) National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)</b>						
	SUB TOTAL	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
	GAP-II (TOTAL)	257238.33	699	636	183114.70	258371.92
<b>B. Other river conservation plan</b>						
8.	Andhra Pradesh	36750.68	25	22	25980.20	36642.32
9.	Jharkhand	375.62	9	0	425.60	97.65
10.	Gujarat	80853.01	15	13	18314.88	24333.87
11.	Karnataka	6624.70	42	28	4783.27	5358.54
12.	Maharastra	19259.94	31	22	15121.06	17879.32
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11537.84	69	57	7900.10	8569.01
14.	Odisha	9273.89	22	14	6141.18	7038.30

15.	Punjab	78786.75	76	61	46113.64	70673.29
16.	Rajasthan	15095.40	8	5	4112.17	5852.33
17.	Tamil Nadu	91592.95	83	57	62364.89	88526.64
18.	Goa	1409.52	5	5	926.00	1349.93
19.	Kerala	1845.00	6	0	278.00	146.86
20.	Sikkim	18109.24	7	4	10541.20	12423.77
21.	Nagaland	8280.00	6	0	1450.00	1283.77
TOTAL		379794.55	404	288	204452.19	280175.60
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		637032.88	1103	924	387566.89	538547.52
D GAP-I		43089.00	261	260	42927.00	43332.00
GRAND TOTAL		680121.88	1364	1184	430493.89	581879.52
17.	Tamil Nadu	91592.95	83	57	62364.89	88526.64
18.	Goa	1409.52	5	5	926.00	1349.93
19.	Kerala	1845.00	6	0	278.00	146.86
20.	Sikkim	18109.24	7	4	10541.20	12423.77
21.	Nagaland	8280.00	6	0	1450.00	1283.77
TOTAL		379794.55	404	288	204452.19	280175.60
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		637032.88	1103	924	387566.89	538547.52
D GAP-I		43089.00	261	260	42927.00	43332.00
GRAND TOTAL		680121.88	1364	1184	430493.89	581879.52

Progress Status of NGRBA Projects in the Basin States (As on 31st March, 2015)

(₹ in crores)														
Sl. No.	State/Organisation	Capital Cost	O&M Cost	Total sanctioned costs	STP capacity to be created (in mld)	Creation of capacity through rehabilitation of old STP (in mld)	STP capacity created (in mld)	Sewer network to be laid (in Km.)	Sewer network laid (Km.)	Expenditure till March, 2013	Expenditure till March, 2014	Total Expenditure	Total No. of Projects	No. of Projects physically completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Investment Project (Ganga and Yamuna)														
1.	Uttarakhand (16 projects in 11 towns)	201.55	49.66	251.21	38.80		18.00	146.44	59.46	35.29	58.57	75.91	16	2
2.	Uttar Pradesh (15 Projects in 8 towns)	2142.68	113.33	2256.01	335.90		105.00	1255.68	383.31	420.88	513.47	627.21	15	
3.	Bihar (12 projects in 5 towns)	1587.45	114.61	1702.06	158.00	64.00		1015.83	140.00	44.79	76.49	93.90	12	
4.	Jharkhand (1 Projects in 1 town)	89.36	10.00	99.36	12.00			55.00	0.00				1	
5.	West Bengal (30 projects in 24 towns)	1206.36	146.15	1352.51	93.53			842.72	58.30	146.53	186.80	346.45	30	24
	SUB-TOTAL (GANGA)	5227.40	433.75	5661.15	638.23	64.00	123.00	3315.67	641.07	647.49	835.33	1143.47	74	26
6.	Haryana (2 Projects in 2 towns)	217.87	0.00	217.87	70.00	75.00		40.96	25.62			121.54	2	
7.	Delhi (1 Project in 1 town)	1655.91	0.00	1655.91		950.00		42.92				12.08	1	
	SUB-TOTAL (YAMUNA)	1873.78	0.00	1873.78	70.00	1025.00		83.88	25.62			133.62	3	
	TOTAL (INFRASTRUCTURE)	7101.18	433.75	7534.93	708.23	1089.00	123.00	3399.55	666.69	647.49	835.33	1277.09	77.00	26.00



Institutional Development Projects (Non Infrastructure)					
8.	Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) 3 Projects	198.48	1.66	3.43	4.81 3
9.	Ganga Knowledge Centre (GKC) 2 Projects	48.54		0.11	2
	SUB TOTAL	247.02	1.66	3.43	4.92 5 0
Project Implementation Support/Research & Study Project					
10.	Educating Schools and Communities for conserving habitat of Ganga River Dolphin (100% Central share)	1.28		0.17	1
11.	Preparation of DPR of "Forestry Intervention for Ganga" (Non-EAP)	0.96			1
12.	A programme to conserve Ganga River Dolphin in Ganga and its tributaries in Uttar Pradesh, India Phase-1: Annual Dolphin Census and Threat Assessment (EAP) Phase-2: Rolling out Dolphin Conservation in UP (EAP)	0.73 2.42			1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
13.	Assessment of Water Quality and Sediment Analysis to understand the special property of river Ganga (Non-EAP)			5.00									1	
	Sub-Total			10.39								0.17	4	0
	Total (Non Infrastructure)			257.41										
	Grand Total	7101.18	433.75	7792.34	708.23	1089.00	123.00	3399.55	666.69	649.15	838.76	1282.18	86	26

**Progress of projects of Karnataka**

2386. DR. VIJAY MALLYA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government had submitted the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) in respect of Modernisation of Tunga Annecut Canal System, Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal System, Bhadra Canal System and Yettinahole Drinking Water Project to the Ministry for approval;

(b) whether the Ministry has examined those DPRs by now and if so, the status thereof; and

(c) by when these projects would be approved and State Government advised accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Modernisation of Tunga Annecut Canal System and Modernisation of Canal System of Bhadra Reservoir Project have been techno economically appraised and accepted by the Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD&GR. However, DPRs of Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal System and Yettinahole Drinking Water Project have been techno economically examined and comments sent to State Government. The State Government has not sent the compliance.

**Contamination of ground water**

2387. 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 the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has revealed in a shocking assessment that half the country's districts face the problem of ground water contamination with poisonous substances and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the consumption of such contaminated water by humans is resulting in outbreak of severe maladies; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to tackle this menace of ground water contamination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Ground water quality data generated by Central Ground Water Board

(CGWB) indicates that on the date of analysis, ground water has concentration higher than the norms, prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards in various parts of the country as per details given below:

Sl.No.	Contamination and pollution hazard	No.of States
1.	Arsenic	10
2.	Fluoride	20
3.	Nitrate	21
4.	Iron	24
5.	Heavy Metals (Lead, Chromium and Cadmium)	15

State/UT-wise list/parts of the districts where ground water was found contaminated is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Consumption of ground water having chemical constituents in excess to the permissible limits as prescribed by BIS may lead to diseases/maladies on long term exposure.

(c) Government of India through Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS) supplements the efforts of the States by providing them technical and financial support to the schemes being developed for drinking water supply in the States. MoDWS has informed that 20% of the allocated funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) are earmarked for water quality problems. Further, States may also utilize up to 67% of funds released under NRDWP for improving water quality of ground and surface water. MoDWS have informed that as a long term measure, all the State Governments have been advised to provide piped water supply from alternate safe sources to all water quality affected habitations with priority to cover Fluoride and Arsenic affected habitations. Since these mega schemes take a long gestation period for commissioning, the States have been advised to set up community water treatment plants in all the remaining Arsenic, Fluoride, Heavy Metals, toxic elements, pesticides and fertilizers affected habitations as a short term measure and provide 8-10 lpcd (litre per capita per day) of safe drinking water on or before March, 2017.

In addition, CGWB carries out exploratory drilling to delineate contaminant free aquifer zones and successful exploratory wells are handed over to the concerned State Agencies for utilization. CGWB also conducts awareness raising programs on ground water related issues including quality issues related to contamination and pollution hazards.

**Statement**

*States-wise details of affected districts with ground water contamination by different chemical constituents*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l) (Name of Districts)	(Name of Districts) (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l) (Name of Districts)	Iron (above 1.0mg/l) (Name of Districts)	Heavy metals: Lead (above 0.01 mg/l) Cadmium (above 0.003 mg/l) Chromium (above 0.05 mg/l) (Name of Districts)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	Visa Khapatnam, West-Godavari Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Kadapa, Kurnool, Ananthapur, Sirkakulam	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East-Godavari, West-Godavari Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Kadapa, Kurnool, Ananthapur		Vishakhapatnam Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Chittoor, Cuddapah,	
2.	Telangana	Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Warangal,	Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal		Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Mahabubnagar,	Lead : Rangareddy, Nalgonda Cadmium: Rangareddy Chromium: Rangareddy

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Rangareddy, Nizamabad	Khammam, Hyderabad, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Rangareddy,		Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy	
3. Assam		Goalpara, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Nagaon, Golaghat, Karimganj		Sivsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Cachar, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Goalpara, Dhubri, Nalbari, Nagaon, Morigaon, Darrang, Baksha and Kamrup	Cachar, Darrang, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Kamrup, KarbiAnglong, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sibsagar, Sonitpur	
4. Bihar		Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabua),	Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Darbhanga, Kaimur (Bhabua), Patna,	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria,	Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Buxar, East Champaran,	

	Munger, Nawada, Rohtas, Jahanabd, Lakhisarai	Rohtas, Saran, Siwan	Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna, Purnea, Samastipur, Saran, Vaishali	Gopalganj, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhiserai, Madhepura, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Rohtas, Saharsa, Samastipur, Siwan, Supaul, West Champaran	
5. Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Janjgir-Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Korba, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon	Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker, Koriya,	Lead: Korba Cadmium: Korba Chromium: Korba
6. Delhi	East Delhi, New Delhi,	East Delhi, Central Delhi, New Delhi,			Lead : Along Najafgarh

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		North West Delhi, South Delhi, North West Delhi, West Delhi, West Delhi	North Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, West Delhi			drain in North, West and South-west districts Cadmium: South-west Chromium : North-west, South, New Delhi, East
7. Goa					North Goa, South Goa	
8. Gujarat		Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehesana, Narmada, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehesana, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara		Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Kachchh, Mehesana, Narmada,	



9. Haryana

Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendergarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamunanagar	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendergarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamunanagar	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Karnal, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamunanagar.	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendergarh, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamunanagar	Lead: Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Mahendergarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat. Cadmium: Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Rewari, Rohtak. Chromium: Fatehabad
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10. Himachal Pradesh

Una, Solan,  
Hamirpur, Kangra,  
Mandi, Kullu

11. Jammu and Kashmir

Kupwara	Baramulla, Budgam, Kathua, Kupwara, Pulwama, Srinagar	Lead: Jammu (Gangyal), Bari Brahma, Kathua Cadmium: Kathua
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Jharkhand		Bokaro, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Palamu, Ranchi, Dhanbad, Garhwa, Kodarma, Pakur, Sahebganj, Khunti	Chatra, Garhwa, Godda, Gumla, Lohardaga, Pakur, Palamu, Paschimi Singhbhum, Purbi Singhbhum, Ranchi, Sahebganj	Sahebganj	Chatra, Deoghar, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Ranchi, West Singhbhum	Lead: Jamshedpur
13. Karnataka		Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Raichur, Shimoga, Udupi, Uttar Kannada	Raichur and Yadgir district	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttar Kannada	

14. Kerala

Palakkad,	Alappuzha, Idukki,	Lead: Ernakulam,
Alappuzha, Idukki,	Kollam, Kottayam,	Kollam Chromium:
Ernakulam,	Kozhikode,	Kollam
Thiruvananthapuram	Malappuram,	
	Palakkad,	
	Pathanamthitta,	
	Thiruvananthapuram,	
	Thrissur, Wayanad	

15. Madhya Pradesh

Alirajpur, Balaghat,	Alirajpur, Anuppur,	Lead: Balaghat,
Barwani, Betul,	Ashok Nagar,	Barwani, Damoh,
Bhind, Chhatarpur,	Balaghat, Barwani,	Datia, Dewas, Dhar,
Chhindwara, Datia,	Betul, Bhind,	Dindori, Guna,
Dewas, Dhar,	Bhopal, Burhanpur,	Gwalior, Raisen,
Dindori, Guna,	Chhatarpur,	Rajgarh, Satna,
Gwalior, Harda,	Chhindwara,	Sehore, Shajapur,
Jabalpur, Jhabua,	Damoh, Datia,	Shivpuri, Vidisha
Khargon, Mandla,	Dewas, Dhar,	
Mandsaur, Morena,	Dindori, Guna,	
Narsinhpur,	Gwalior, Harda,	
Rajgarh, Satna,	Hoshangabad,	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi, Singrauli, Ujjain, Vidisha	Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Khargon, Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Singrauli, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha		Mandsaur, Narsinghpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha, East Nimar	
16.	Maharashtra	Amravati, Beed, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalna, Nagpur, Nanded, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yavatmal	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Mumbai,		Ahmednagar, Amravati, Beed, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani,	Lead: Ahmed Nagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Beed, Buldana, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune,

	Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nasik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal	Ratnagiri, Satara, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal	Sangli, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal
17. Manipur		Bishnupur, Thoubal	Bishnupur, Thoubal
18. Meghalaya		East Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills	
19. Odisha	Angul, Balasore, Bhadrak, Baudh, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Khurda, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Nawapara, Bolangir, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Kalahandi, Koraput, Puri, Rayagada	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, J. Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Khurda, Koraput, Puri, Rayagada	Chromium (Hexavalent) - Sukinda valley in Sukinda block of Jajpur District

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawapada, Nayagarh, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur		Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur	
20. Punjab		Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Tarn-Taran	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Nawan Shahr, Patiala, Ropar, Rupnagar, Sangrur, Tarn-Taran	Mansa, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Ropar.	Bhathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Mansa, Rupnagar, Sangrur	Lead: Amritsar, Bathinda, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Muktsar, Ropar Cadmium: Fatehgarh Sahib, Ludhiana, Nawanshahr, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Sasnagar, Tarantaran Chromium: Amritsar, Bathinda, Gurdaspur, Kapurthala, Mansa, Ropar, Barnala, Sangrur, Sasnagar, Tarantaran

21. Rajasthan

Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhawalwar, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar, SawaiMadhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bundi, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhawalwar, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Partapgarh, Rajasamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Swai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sikar, SawaiMadhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur	Lead: Jhunjhunu Dist (Khetri Copper Deposit), Pali, Jaipur (Sambhar Lake, Sanganer)
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22. Tamil Nadu

Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode,	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore,	Namakkal, Salem  Udaipur	Lead : Dindigul, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram Cadmium : Tiruvallur
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Karur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Perambalur, Puddukotai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirappally, Thirunelveli, Vellore, Virudhunagar	Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Puddukotai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Thiruvallur, Trichy, Tuticorin, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar			Chromium: Cuddalore, Dindigul, Erode, Kanchipuram, Tiruvallur
23.	Tripura				Dhalai, North Tripura, South Tripura, West Tripura, Tripura,	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Etah, Kashiram	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad,	Bahraich, Balia, Balrampur,	Azamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur,	Lead: Muzzafar Nagar, Mathura,



Nagar, Firozabad, Jaunpur,	Ambedkar Nagar, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Badaun, Baghpat, Balrampur,	Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Chandauli, Ghaziipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, LakhimpurKheri, Meerut, Mirzapur,	Etawah, Fatehpur, Gazipur, Gonda, Hardoi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur, Lalitpur, Mau, Siddartnagar, Unnao	Moradabad, Allahabad, Bhadohi, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Kanpur, Raebareli, Sonbhadra Cadmium: Varanasi city, Unnao Chromium :
Mahamaya Nagar, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Sonbhadra, Varanasi and Unnao	Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Bulandsahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Fatehpur, Firozabad, GB Nagar, Ghaziabad, Ghaziipur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Hathras, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Lakhimpur, Mahoba, Mathura, Meerut, Mau, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Mirzapur, Raebarelli, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Shajahanpur, Sitapur, Sonbhadra,	Muradabad, Rai Bareilly, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shajahanpur, Siddarthnagar, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Unnao		Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi, Kanpur, Unnao

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Sultanpur, Shravasti, Siddarth Nagar, Unnao			
25.	Uttarakhand		Dehradun, Haridwar, Udhamsinghnagar			
26.	West Bengal	Bankura, Birbhum, Dakshindinajpur, Malda, Purulia, Uttardinajpur, South 24 Parganas	Bankura, Bardhaman	Bardhaman, Hooghly, Howrah, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, N-24 Parganas, S- 24 Parganas	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakhindinajpur, E. Midnapur, Howrah, Hugli, Jalpaiguri, Kolkatta, Murshidabad, N-24 Parganas, Nadia, S-24 Parganas, Uttardinajpur, West Midnapur	Lead: Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, N-24 Pargana, S-24 Pragana, Kolkata Cadmium: N-24 Pragana, S-24 Prganas Chromium: N-24 Parganas, Murshidabad
27.	Andaman and Nicobar					

*Note :* Bureau of India Standards limits for :

Arsenic > 0.05 mg/l	Fluoride > 1.5 mg/l
Nitrate > 45 mg/l	Iron > 1.0 mg/l
Lead > 0.01 mg/l	Cadmium > 0.003 mg/l
Chromium > 0.05 mg/l	

**Water harvesting**

†2388. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government would consider issuing directions to the State Governments to make water harvesting mandatory at district and block levels, in view of decreasing water level in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry would provide resources to the States for this purpose; and

(c) if not, whether the Ministry has any other plan to check the decreasing water level and 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) Ministry of Water Resources, RD and GR has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model bill. Further, 31 States/UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules and regulations or by including provisions in building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.

The National Water Policy (2012) has been formulated by Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR which, *inter alia*, advocates rain water harvesting and conservation of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through direct use of rainfall .

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has also issued directives to the Chief Secretaries of all States and the Administrators of all UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water I rain water harvesting. Besides, CGWA has also taken up the matter with various Central and State Government organizations for adopting rain water harvesting and recharge to the ground water.

(b) CGWB under Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR had undertaken the Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects during Eleventh Plan under the Scheme of "Ground Water Management and Regulation" in priority areas. The scheme has been discontinued during the Twelfth Plan period.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) CGWB has also prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during the year 2013, which envisages construction of 1.11 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country, at an estimated cost of ₹ 79, 178 crores to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) of water, in an area of 9,41,541 sq. km by harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources. CGWB has been organizing mass awareness programmes in the Country to promote rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water.

Besides, CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management programme during Twelfth Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans. These management plans will be shared with the respective State Governments for taking appropriate measures .

#### **Eviction of tribals and farmers in Anguluru**

2389. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations from Forum on Social and Human Rights to help displaced people affected by Polavaram dam;

(b) whether it is a fact that a request was made regarding the eviction of tribals and farmers in Anguluru village under Polavaram dam;

(c) whether Government has sent a team to survey the damage and cost of such evictions; and

(d) the steps proposed to extend all help under the new land laws to the villagers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Yes Sir, representation from Forum on Social and Human Rights to help displaced people affected by Polavaram Dam has been received.

(b) The representation is regarding payment of fair compensation to the people displaced by Polavaram Project under New Land Acquisition Act, 2013 and to maintain *status quo* and not evict tribals from Poalvaram Mandal till the issue is resolved.

(c) No Sir.

(d) The State Government is committed to implement all the provision of new LA, R&R Act, 2013.

**Sardar Sarovar Yojana on river Narmada**

2390. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sardar Sarovar Yojana on river Narmada is one of the old and famous water resources programme in the State of Gujarat;

(b) how much time Government would take to complete the above Yojana;

(c) the details of various districts of the State where Narmada water is available for agriculture and drinking purposes; and

(d) the details of total electricity generated due to Narmada dam and the allocations made to various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Yes, Sir. The construction of the project started on 24.4.1987.

(b) As per Planning Commission investment clearance dated 20.05.2010, the project is planned for completion by 2016-17. However, Narmada Control Authority in its 86th (Emergency) meeting held on 12.06.2014 has permitted Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL), Government of Gujarat to carry out Phase-I proposal comprising construction of piers, overhead bridge and installation of gates in open or raised position at Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) as per the approved design, subject to conditions of Environment Sub-Group; and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Sub-Group of NCA, in accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 18.10.2000 in Writ Petition No. 319 of 1994. Thereafter grant of permission for phase-II construction which involves lowering of radial gates would be considered by the NCA after obtaining clearances from R & R Sub Group including consultation with Grievance Redressal Authority (GRA) and Environmental Sub Group.

(c) Narmada Water is available for agriculture in 17 districts in Gujarat namely, Narmada, Bharuch, Vadodara, Chhota Udepur, Panchmahal, Kheda, Anand, Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Botad, Mehsana, Banskantha, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Morbi, Kachchh and Patan.

Narmada Water is available for drinking purpose in 24 districts in Gujarat namely, Narmada, Bharuch, Vadodara, Panchmahal, Kheda, Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Botad,

Mehsana, Banskantha, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Morbi, Kachchh, Patan, Sabarkantha, Aravalli, Rajkot, Junagadh, Gir Somnath, Porbandar, Jamnagar, Devbhumi Dwarka and Amreli.

(d) As per NWD T Award, the SSP power entitlement of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat is 57%, 27% and 16% respectively. As informed by Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited, till 2014-15 total 35502.845 Million Units (MU) of electricity was generated at Narmada Dam of which share of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra was 5558.663 MU, 19802.735 MU and 9380.242 MU, respectively.

### **Royalty for river waters**

2391. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to declare and notify the form of payment of Royalty for river waters;

(b) whether the States, which have only water as one of the most scarce resources, also deserves compensation on the same lines, as other natural resources; and

(c) what steps Government is taking to ensure that the riparian States also get due compensation for any water they sacrifice to other non riparian States leading to disadvantage to farmers in the riparian States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The National Water Policy, 2012 has recognized the importance of Water as a “common-pool community resource” and its management by the State, under public trust doctrine to achieve food security, livelihood, and equitable and sustainable development for all.

### **Inter-linking of rivers**

2392. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of inter-linking of rivers projects proposed to be included in the National Perspective Plan drawn for the purpose;

(b) whether Government has made any efforts to forge a consensus among States over the plan to link rivers across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government for speedy implementation of river linking projects across the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) This Ministry has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/ areas. Based on surveys, investigations and detailed studies, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has prepared pre-feasibility reports which facilitated identification of 30 links under the NPP. Details of the river links identified under NPP, River and State-wise, are given in the 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.

(b) to (d) The Government is pursuing the Interlinking of Rivers 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 Ministries/Departments of Central and State Governments including statutory clearances. The time limit for the completion of individual link project 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.

Further, the Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers (ILR), chaired by Hon'ble Union Minister of Water resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has reviewed the progress of river linking proposals in consultation with the stakeholders for expediting these projects. In order to address various issues concerning the Inter-Linking of River Programme and to arrive at a consensus on ILR proposals between the States, various Sub-Committees and a "Task Force for Interlinking of Rivers" have also been constituted.

***Statement******Details of the river links identified 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 & 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
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga and Sone	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed

Sl.No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
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

PFR- Pre Feasibility Report

FR- Feasibility Report;

DPR- Detailed Project Report

### **Making Yamuna water safe for irrigation and domestic use**

2393. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Water Commission has declared that the Yamuna water at Agra is unsafe for irrigation and domestic use which has nearly 50 times more biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) than the permissible limit and water in the river, now polluted beyond repairs, is also contaminating ground water; and

(b) the details of steps being taken by Government to make river water safe for drinking and irrigation purposes and also to save ground water from contamination?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) No, Sir. The Central Water Commission has not made any declaration with regard to Yamuna Water at Agra.

(b) Ministry of Water Resources, river Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MOWR, RD & GR) (for Ganga Basin rivers) and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) (for non-Ganga basin rivers) are supplementing

the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) and National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) programmes respectively. Various pollution abatement schemes taken-up under the programmes, *inter alia* include interception and diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage systems, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation facilities, electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development. Government has recently launched Namami Gange as an umbrella programme at a total cost of ₹ 20,000 crore for comprehensive rejuvenation measures on Ganga and its tributaries. These efforts would help reduce the pollution levels in the Yamuna river water in general and Agra, in particular (being downstream) and prevent ground water from being contaminated.

### **Depletion of ground water level**

2394. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of depletion of ground water level in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of assistance provided to the States by the Central Government to check depletion during the last five years; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government to check the depleting level of ground water in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) The latest ground water monitoring data of CGWB for pre-monsoon 2014, compared with decadal mean of pre-monsoon (2004-2013), indicates that out of total wells analyzed, around 39% of the wells are showing decline in ground water level in various parts of the country. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) CGWB had undertaken a component of Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects during Eleventh Plan under the above Scheme in identified priority areas. The project aimed at facilitating State Governments for replicating recharge projects in similar hydrogeological environment. During the Eleventh Plan, 133 demonstrative recharge projects costing ₹ 99.87 crore were approved for construction of artificial recharge structures in 22 States. The component has been discontinued during the Twelfth Plan period, funds, however, are released for spilled over projects during Twelfth Plan. State-wise and year-wise funds allocated and released for construction of recharge structures during the last five years are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Central Government has taken following measures:

- MoWR, RD & GR has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development, which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model bill. Further, 31 States/UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules and regulations or by including provisions in building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.
- The National Water Policy (2012) has been formulated by Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR which, *inter alia*, advocates rain water harvesting and conservation of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through direct use of rainfall.
- CGWB has been organizing mass awareness programmes in the country to promote rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water.
- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has also issued directives to the Chief Secretaries of all States and the Administrators of all UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water / rain water harvesting. Besides, CGWA has also taken up the matter with various Central and State government organizations for adopting rain water harvesting and recharge to the ground water.
- CGWB under Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR had undertaken the Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects during Eleventh Plan under the Scheme of “Ground Water Management and Regulation” in priority areas.
- Also, CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management programme during Twelfth Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans. These management plans will be shared with the respective State Governments for taking appropriate measures. CGWB has also prepared a conceptual document entitled “Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India” during the year 2013, which envisages construction of 1.11 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the Country, at an estimated cost of ₹ 79,178 crores to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) of water, in an area of 9,41,541 sq. km by harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources. The Master Plan has been shared with the State Governments.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise decadal water level fluctuation with mean pre-monsoon  
(2004 to 2013) and pre-monsoon 2014*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Wells Analysed	Wells Showing Rise		Wells Showing Fall	
			No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	566	345	61	219	39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	9	75	3	25
3.	Assam	159	77	48	82	52
4.	Bihar	351	218	62	129	37
5.	Chandigarh	16	9	56	7	44
6.	Chhattisgarh	552	316	57	223	40
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	5	100	0	0
8.	Daman and Diu	12	4	33	8	67
9.	Delhi	116	62	53	54	47
10.	Goa	75	56	75	18	24
11.	Gujarat	751	442	59	305	41
12.	Haryana	335	186	56	149	44
13.	Himachal Pradesh	94	74	79	20	21
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	227	165	73	61	27
15.	Jharkhand	169	120	71	49	29
16.	Karnataka	1167	674	58	471	40
17.	Kerala	894	471	53	421	47
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1154	917	79	234	20
19.	Maharashtra	1224	887	72	332	27
20.	Meghalaya	20	8	40	12	60
21.	Odisha	1110	684	62	412	37
22.	Puducherry	4	2	50	2	50
23.	Punjab	379	210	55	168	44
24.	Rajasthan	847	424	50	406	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Tamil Nadu	637	168	26	469	74
26.	Telangana	467	362	78	104	22
27.	Tripura	16	6	38	10	63
28.	Uttar Pradesh	881	552	63	324	37
29.	Uttarakhand	37	16	43	21	57
30.	West Bengal	932	511	55	419	45
TOTAL		13209	7980	60	5132	39

*Note:* 97 wells (1%) do not show any change in water level

**Statement-II**  
*State-wise and year-wise approved cost and funds released during last Five Years under the  
Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects*

Sl. No	Name of States/UTs	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12	Year 2012-13	Year 2013-14	Year 2014-15	Total	(₹ in Lakh)		
		XII Plan								
		Approved	Released	Approved	Released	Spill over 2nd Instalment			Approved	
		Cost	Funds	Cost	Funds	Released			Cost	Funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh				39.01				130.02	130.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		103.87	233.44	227.61	83.73			493.11	493.11
3.	Bihar			96.01	67.21		28.80		96.01	96.01
4.	Chandigarh	776.03	543.22				231.30		776.03	774.52
5.	Chhattisgarh			268.80	150.40		108.45		268.80	258.85
6.	Delhi			43.44	30.41		13.03		43.44	43.44
7.	Gujarat	316.24	221.37			44.86		20.42	316.24	286.65
8.	Himachal Pradesh			250.02	165.14		83.34	1.53	250.02	250.02
9.	Jammu and Kashmir			143.47	91.28		16.66	28.76	143.47	136.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Jharkhand	16.49	11.54	174.86	122.40		67.07	4.95	191.35	205.96
11.	Karnataka	96.59	67.61	382.35	303.00	33.46	107.62		588.09	588.09
12.	Kerala		10.82	55.09	55.07	4.05			94.14	81.65
13.	Madhya Pradesh	431.86	302.30	429.05	331.07		38.75	60.75	860.91	732.88
14.	Maharashtra	15.15	10.61		4.55				15.15	15.15
15.	Nagaland			224.14	141.34	82.80			224.14	224.14
16.	Odisha			464.36	325.04			139.32	464.36	464.36
17.	Punjab			80.88	56.62				260.33	110.46
18.	Rajasthan			404.78	235.06	10.28	38.80	58.62	404.78	342.76
19.	Tamil Nadu		0.00		112.61	12.00			526.35	526.35
20.	Telangana	75.18	52.64	368.21	255.03	135.71			443.39	443.39
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1060.64	728.50	1505.53	1269.49			451.68	3286.23	2954.11
22.	West Bengal		44.44		33.33				111.09	111.09
TOTAL		2788.18	2096.91	5124.42	4015.66	406.89	733.82	766.03	9987.44	9269.70



**Setting up of a Ganga University in Varanasi**

2395. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to set up a Ganga University in Varanasi to undertake study and research on the rejuvenation of Ganga and other rivers of India and provide a boost to the Centre's Swachh Ganga Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has provided the necessary land and other helps as agreed to by them; and

(c) by when the proposed university would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) No Sir. Setting up a Ganga Research University in Varanasi is currently not under consideration of the Union Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to Part (a) above.

**Studies on Mahanadi-Godavari river link project**

2396. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further study has been made by Government into the impact to Mahanadi-Godavari river link project after the feasibility report submitted by the National Water Development Agency in 2003;

(b) the details of the 2003 study and any further study indicating especially the cost benefit analysis in respect of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(c) the reasons for Government not commissioning further studies to avoid large scale submersion and displacement in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The brief description of Mahanadi-Godavari link as per Feasibility Report (FR) is given in the Statement (*See* below). The benefit cost ratio of the link project as per FR works out to 1.60.

(c) The Government is pursuing the Interlinking of Rivers programme in a consultative manner and since the Government of Odisha was not agreeable for the

Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link due to large submergence involved in Manibhadra dam proposed under the link project, further studies after FR could not be taken up. However, based on the suggestions of Water Resources Department, Government of Odisha, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has prepared a revised preliminary proposal of Mahanadi-Godavari Link Project with reduced submergence. It was presented to Government of Odisha on 29.05.2015. Based on the comments/views of Government of Odisha further study of Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) is envisaged.

***Statement***

*Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) Link – Brief details  
as per the Feasibility Report of 2003*

The Mahanadi-Godavari link project envisages diversion of about 12,165 MCM of water annually from the proposed Manibhadra dam on river Mahanadi to Godavari to serve the demands of Manibhadra Right Bank Canal, provide irrigation to enroute areas and for further transfer of 6,500 MCM to meet the requirements of water short areas in southern peninsula. The water conductor system consists of 828 km lined canal (including 6.15 km of tunnel) lying in the States of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. The capacity of the canal at head is 802 Cumecs. The link canal will cross major rivers like Rushikulya, Bahuda, Vamsadhara, Nagavali, Champavati before it falls into river Godavari at Dowlaiswaram barrage.

The link project will irrigate 4.43 lakh ha. (3.52 lakh ha. in Odisha in the districts of Nayagarh, Khurda, Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam and Gajapati and 0.91 lakh ha. in Andhra Pradesh in the districts of Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram and Vishakhapatnam) using 3,790 MCM of water. Besides, the link will provide domestic and industrial water supply to the tune of 366 MCM and 436 MCM respectively. A quantity of 6,500 MCM water will be discharged into Godavari river at Dowlaiswaram barrage for further transfer to south, after losing 1,073 MCM in transmission. The total hydropower capacity envisaged in the project is 445 MW.

The total cost of the project at 2003-04 price level is ₹ 17,541 crores. The benefit cost ratio works out to 1.60 and the internal rate of return work out to 12.77%.

**Preserving ponds and lakes**

2397. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

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

(a) what action are taken by Government for preserving the ponds and lakes of the country, keeping in view the scarcity of drinking water in various parts of the country;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has given any verdict in this regard to remove the houses and other constructions made by the people on the traditional ponds, in view to preserve the ponds, particularly in rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with action taken by Government in this context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation had launched a scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies on pilot basis during Tenth Plan, on 75:25 sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. The scheme has multiple objectives like increasing tank storage capacity, ground water recharge, increase availability of drinking water, improvement in agriculture productivity etc. During the Eleventh Plan, two schemes for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies were launched, one with domestic support and other with external assistance. The Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies is being continued during the Twelfth Plan. It is envisaged to provide Central assistance for restoration of about 10,000 water bodies with an earmarked outlay of ₹ 6235 crore for the scheme. Out of 10000 water bodies, 9000 water bodies in rural areas and 1000 water bodies in urban areas would be covered. The proposal of only those water bodies where the Integrated Water Management Programme (IWMP) is implemented is considered for inclusion under the scheme of RRR of water bodies. The Central assistance is provided in the form of grant, which is 90% of the project cost, in special category States (NE States, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and undivided KBK Districts of Odisha) as well as projects lying in drought prone, tribal, desert prone and naxal affected areas and 25% of the project cost in case of non-special category States/areas.

Additionally, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change had implemented scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) for conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country on 70:30 cost sharing basis between Central Government and the State Government. Another scheme for National Wetlands Conservation Programme (NWCP) had been implemented by MoEF for conservation and management of identified wetlands in the country. During the Twelfth Plan, to avoid overlap and promote better synergies, both the programmes have been merged into one integrated scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco system (NPCA). The scheme aims

at holistic conservation and restoration of lakes and wetlands for achieving the desired water quality enhancement, improvement in bio-diversity, pollution abatement and ecosystem through an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach and a common regulatory framework on 70:30 cost sharing basis between Central and State Government.

(b) and (c) The Ministry does not have any information regarding any Supreme Court verdict to remove the houses and other constructions made by the people on the traditional ponds to preserve the ponds in rural areas. However, under the scheme of RRR, State Governments need to take necessary steps for declaring the water body boundary through a Government Order and to ensure removal of any encroachments in the water body spread area/boundary before submitting the proposal for release of the 2nd installment. Further, Ministry of Urban Development has issued advisories to the State Governments for preservation and protection of urban water bodies.

### **Prevention of flood**

†2398. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is making efforts to check land erosion due to flood water in villages along rivers;

(b) whether Government is considering to improve and rectify the river system in the country for prevention of flood;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to control the dangerous situation arisen due to flood; and

(d) whether Government is considering to find out any solution through negotiations with Government of Nepal, keeping in view the loss of property and lives in various districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar due to hundreds of cusecs of water released from that country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (c) River bank erosion is a dynamic and natural process resulting in changes in river course and causing loss of land, the intensity of which varies with time and space. The subject of flood management and erosion control being within the purview of the States, the related measures are formulated and implemented by the concerned State Governments, as per their priorities. However, the Government of India supplements their efforts by providing technical advice and Central assistance for critical works under Flood Management Programme (FMP). The Government of India has launched the FMP for providing Central assistance to the State Governments for taking up works related to

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, flood proofing works, restoration of damaged flood management works and anti-sea erosion works including the works of improvement of channel sections supported by proper model studies. During the Twelfth Plan an outlay of ₹ 10,000 crore has been approved for the FMP.

Under FMP, a total of 517 projects have been approved since Eleventh Plan and the Central assistance of ₹ 4459.08 crore has been released to States till date as per details annexed.

(d) The Government of India is having continuous dialogue with Government of Nepal for development of water resources of common rivers flowing into India. The discussions, *inter alia*, include issues related to flood management to mitigate devastation caused by the floods.

The flood problem in India in rivers flowing from Nepal is not due to release of water by Nepal. In fact, it is because there are no storage projects in Nepal on these rivers. India is endeavoring to have storage projects at potential sites on these rivers. For instance, Indo-Nepal Pancheshwar Development Authority (PDA) has been set up for undertaking Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project on Mahakali River (Sarada in India). Besides, preparation of DPRs of Sapta Kosi High Dam Project, Sun Kosi Storage-cum-Diversion Projects and feasibility study of Kamala Dam Projects have also been undertaken.

### ***Statement***

*State-wise works approved, works completed and funds released under Flood Management Programme (FMP) during Eleventh and Twelfth Plan*

<b>Eleventh Plan</b>				(₹ in crore)
Sl.No.	State	Works Approved		Funds Released (XI Plan)
		Nos.	Estimated Cost	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	107.33	81.69
2.	Assam	100	996.14	748.86
3.	Bihar	43	1370.42	723.18
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	31.13	15.57
5.	Goa	2	22.73	9.98

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Gujarat	2	19.79	2.00
7.	Haryana	1	173.75	46.91
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	225.32	165.98
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	408.22	252.57
10.	Jharkhand	3	39.30	18.44
11.	Karnataka	3	59.46	23.80
12.	Kerala	4	279.74	63.68
13.	Manipur	22	109.34	66.34
14.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	3.81
15.	Mizoram	2	9.13	14.48
16.	Nagaland	11	49.35	28.96
17.	Odisha	67	169.00	101.12
18.	Puducherry	1	139.67	7.50
19.	Punjab	5	153.40	40.43
20.	Sikkim	28	104.92	83.69
21.	Tamil Nadu	5	635.54	59.82
22.	Tripura	11	26.57	23.62
23.	Uttar Pradesh	26	667.57	290.69
24.	Uttarakhand	12	119.82	49.63
25.	West Bengal	17	1822.08	643.26
TOTAL		420	7739.72	3566.00

**Twelfth Plan** (₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Works Approved		Funds Released (XII Plan)
		Nos.	Estimated Cost	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	16.83
2.	Assam	41	1386.97	17.76
3.	Bihar	4	447.63	167.96
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	3.75

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Goa	0	0.00	2.00
6.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	0	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1139.62	144.87
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	163.18	82.81
10.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	4.27
11.	Karnataka	0	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	0	0.00	55.22
13.	Manipur	0	0.00	24.36
14.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0.00
15.	Mizoram	0	0.00	1.46
16.	Nagaland	3	37.38	28.53
17.	Odisha	1	62.32	0.00
18.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0.00
19.	Punjab	0	0.00	0.00
20.	Sikkim	17	261.40	2.43
21.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0.00
22.	Tripura	0	0.00	0.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3	382.27	97.72
24.	Uttarakhand	9	183.45	96.95
25.	West Bengal	1	438.94	146.15
TOTAL		97	4503.16	893.08

**TOTAL (Eleventh + Twelfth Plan) States**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Works Approved		Number of Works Completed	Total Funds Released (XI + XII Plan)
		Nos.	Estimated Cost		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	107.33	11	98.52
2.	Assam	141	2383.11	94	766.61
3.	Bihar	47	1818.05	41	891.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	31.13		19.32
5.	Goa	2	22.73	2	11.98
6.	Gujarat	2	19.79	1	2.00
7.	Haryana	1	173.75		46.91
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7	1364.94	1	310.85
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	42	571.40	8	335.38
10.	Jharkhand	3	39.30	2	22.71
11.	Karnataka	3	59.46		23.80
12.	Kerala	4	279.74		118.90
13.	Manipur	22	109.34	19	90.70
14.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	3.81
15.	Mizoram	2	9.13		15.94
16.	Nagaland	14	86.73	9	57.49
17.	Odisha	68	231.32	60	101.12
18.	Puducherry	1	139.67		7.50
19.	Punjab	5	153.40		40.43
20.	Sikkim	45	366.32	21	86.12
21.	Tamil Nadu	5	635.54		59.82
22.	Tripura	11	26.57	8	23.62
23.	Uttar Pradesh	29	1049.84	6	388.41
24.	Uttarakhand	21	303.27	8	146.58
25.	West Bengal	18	2261.02	6	789.41
TOTAL		517	12242.88	293	4459.08

### Decreasing ground water resources

2399. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has data regarding the ground water resources of different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ground water resources and reserves are decreasing alarmingly;



(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what steps are taken by Government to address the above problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (d) 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 country are declining. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Ground Water Organizations jointly assess replenishable ground water resources of the country periodically. As per the latest assessment (as on March 2011), the total annual replenishable ground water resource in the Country is around 433 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM) and net annual ground water availability is 398 BCM. The stage of ground water development in the country has been assessed as 62%. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Out of 6607 assessment units (Firkas/Blocks/Mandals/Talukas/Districts) in the country, 1071 units in 16 States and 2 UTs have been categorized as 'Over-exploited'.

(e) Central Government has taken following measures:

- MoWR, RD & GR has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development, which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model bill. Further, 31 States/UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules & regulations or by including provisions in building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.
- The National Water Policy (2012) has been formulated by Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR which, *inter alia*, advocates rain water harvesting and conservation of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through direct use of rainfall.
- CGWB has been organizing mass awareness programmes in the country to promote rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water.
- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has also issued directives to the Chief Secretaries of all States and the Administrators of all UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/ rain water harvesting. Besides, CGWA has also taken up the matter with various Central and State Government organizations for adopting rain water harvesting and recharge to the ground water.

- CGWB under Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR had undertaken the Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects during Eleventh Plan under the Scheme of “Ground Water Management and Regulation” in priority areas.
- Also, CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme during Twelfth Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans. These management plans will be shared with the respective State Governments for taking appropriate measures. CGWB has also prepared a conceptual document entitled “Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India” during the year 2013, which envisages construction of 1.11 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country, at an estimated cost of ₹ 79,178 crores to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) of water, in an area of 9,41,541 sq.km by harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources. The Master Plan has been shared with the State Governments.

***Statement***

*State-wise ground water resources availability and stage of development  
(Assessment Year 2011)*

BCM-Billion Cubic Metre

Sl. No.	States / Union Territories	Total Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource	Net Annual Ground Water Availability	Stage of Ground Water Development
		BCM/yr	BCM/yr	(%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.7892	18.8828	37
2.	Telangana	15.0983	13.6845	54.8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.5100	4.0600	0.08
4.	Assam	28.5200	25.7900	14
5.	Bihar	29.3350	26.8645	44
6.	Chhattisgarh	12.4200	11.6300	35

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Delhi	0.3105	0.2871	137
8.	Goa	0.2424	0.1454	28
9.	Gujarat	18.5686	17.5854	67
10.	Haryana	10.7800	9.7900	133
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0.5590	0.5310	71
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.2512	3.8261	21
13.	Jharkhand	6.3100	5.7600	32
14.	Karnataka	17.0266	14.8132	64
15.	Kerala	6.6864	6.0730	47
16.	Madhya Pradesh	35.0406	33.2886	57
17.	Maharashtra	33.9474	32.1509	53
18.	Manipur	0.4401	0.3961	1.02
19.	Meghalaya	1.7805	1.6034	0.08
20.	Mizoram	0.0304	0.0274	3.52
21.	Nagaland	0.6159	0.5543	6.13
22.	Odisha	17.7768	16.6910	28
23.	Punjab	22.5300	20.3200	172
24.	Rajasthan	11.9414	10.8289	137
25.	Sikkim*	-	0.0440	26
26.	Tamil Nadu	21.5326	19.3793	77
27.	Tripura	2.5866	2.3580	7
28.	Uttar Pradesh	77.1900	71.6600	74
29.	Uttarakhand	2.0403	1.9954	57
30.	West Bengal	29.2511	26.5823	40
TOTAL (States)		432.1109	397.6026	62

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Union Territories</b>				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.3080	0.2864	4.44
2.	Chandigarh	0.0216	0.0194	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0622	0.0591	22
4.	Daman and Diu	0.0181	0.0169	97
5.	Lakshadweep	0.0105	0.0035	67
6.	Puducherry	0.1893	0.1703	90
TOTAL (UTs)		0.6097	0.5556	36
GRAND TOTAL		432.7206	398.1582	62

\* Net ground water availability in Sikkim has been estimated based on spring discharge and is not reflected in the corresponding column of total annual replenishable resource (column no. 3). This results in a difference of 0.044 BCM in the State Total and Grand Total.

### **Water sharing disputes**

2400. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD:

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI:

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

(a) whether Government has received/faced any water sharing disputes' representations from Karnataka and Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government has prepared any policy to resolve all water sharing disputes in the country out of court, including the above representations over Cauvery and other river water sharing disputes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (c) The Central Government has so far set up eight Tribunals to settle water disputes among the States under the Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. Out of these eight Tribunals, six Tribunals viz. Godavari, Krishna-I and II, Narmada, Cauvery and Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunals involve either the State of Karnataka, Maharashtra or both. The inter-State river water sharing disputes relating to Godavari, Krishna-I

(of May 1976) and Narmada have been settled with the publication of decisions of respective Tribunals. The present status and details of various Inter-State water disputes over the sharing of river water in the Tribunal is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Under Article 262 of the Constitution of India, Parliament has enacted Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 for adjudication of disputes relating to waters of Inter-State rivers and river valley thereof. When any request under the said Act is received from any State Government in respect of any water dispute on the inter-State rivers and the Central Government is of the opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, the Central Government constitutes a Water Disputes Tribunal for the adjudication of the water dispute.

### ***Statement***

#### *Status of inter-State water disputes over the sharing of river water in the Tribunals*

Sl.No.	Name of Tribunal	States concerned	Date of constitution	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha	April, 1969	Award given in July, 1980
2.	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-I	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka,	April, 1969	Award given in May, 1976
3.	Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra	October, 1969	Award given in December, 1979
4.	Ravi and Beas Water Tribunal	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	April, 1986	Report and decision under section 5 (2) given in April, 1987. A Presidential

1	2	3	4	5
				Reference in the matter is before Supreme Court and as such the matter is <i>sub-judice</i> .
5.	Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puduchery	June, 1990	Report and decision given on 5.2.2007 which was published <i>vide</i> Notification dated 19.2.2013. Special Leave Petition (SLP) filed by party States in Hon'ble Supreme Court, as such the matter is <i>sub-judice</i> .
6.	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II	Karnataka, Telengana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	April, 2004	Report and decision given on 30.12.2010. Further report given by the Tribunal on 29.11.2013. However, as per Supreme Court Order dated 16.9.2011, till further order, decision taken by the Tribunal on references filed by States and Central Government shall not be published in the official Gazette. As such, matter is <i>sub-judice</i> . Term of the Tribunal has been extended for a further period of two year <i>w.e.f.</i> 1st August, 2014 to address the terms of reference as contained in section 89 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014. The matter is under adjudication in the Tribunal. The Government of Telengana has filed a SLP 33623-26 of 2014 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter. The matter is <i>sub-judice</i> .

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal	Andhra Pradesh and Odisha	February, 2010	Report and decision not given by the Tribunal. State of Odisha has filed an SLP in Supreme Court against the appointment of one of the Members of the Tribunal. The SLP in the matter filed by the State of Odisha in the Supreme Court is pending. The matter is <i>sub judice</i> . Besides, Hon'ble Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal in its Order dated 17.12.2013 has directed to constitute a 3-member Protem Supervisory Flow Management and Regulation Committee on River Vansadhara to implement its Order. State Government of Odisha has filed Special Leave to Appeal (Civil) No. 3392 of 2014 with regard to the Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal Judgement dated 17.12.2013. The matter is <i>sub judice</i> .
8.	Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	November, 2010	Report and Decision not given by the Tribunal.

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

*The House reassembled at two of the clock,  
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.*

**EFFORTS TO RESOLVE THE IMPASSE IN THE HOUSE — Contd.**

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After the Leader of the House, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... K. C. Tyagiji, after the Leader of the House, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has asked to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... After that, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you can keep order in the House, I can allow all points of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Keep decorum in the House. I will allow everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Leader of the House should be heard in silence. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, if you want, I will allow you also. But, now, you take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You keep silence in the House. I can allow everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह हाउस की परम्परा है। What is the convention of the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition will be heard in silence. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, in the morning, Leader of the Opposition made a statement that the Government had made no serious effort to get the Opposition on board to resolve the present impasse which is facing us. Sir, we have been directly in touch with a large number of leaders of the Party to which the Leader of the Opposition belongs and I am sorry to say that we go back with the impression that except disturbance and disruption, there is no other strategy that Party has. ...*(Interruptions)*... Meetings have been called by the hon. Speaker also. Most political parties have expressed their desire for a discussion and that the proceedings should go on. His Party has consistently taken a stand that they are for disturbance and they will not allow the proceedings to go on. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we get an uneasy impression that the issue of the External Affairs Minister is only a pretext. The real reason is that they do not want the Constitution Amendment on GST to be cleared in this Session. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, he raised the issue of the Naga Accord. As and when rights of any State are affected, certainly, there will be consultation. But, let him not forget that an earlier comment was made that the hon. Prime Minister is not meeting the Chief Ministers of North-East. The Prime Minister called a meeting of all the Chief Ministers of North-East. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, it



was outside the NITI Aayog on the same day. All the Chief Ministers of North-East came and attended the meeting. The Congress Party Chief Ministers decided to boycott the Prime Minister's meeting. We have come to this stage. And today, we are being told that we have not consulted them. ...(Interruptions)... The Congress Party Chief Ministers welcomed the Naga Accord by tweeting in its support, but under pressure of their leadership, they were asked to delete the tweets welcoming the Accord and start attacking that Accord. ...(Interruptions)... If this is your strategy, I really do not know whether you have any constructive suggestion with regard to the House wanting to continue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri K. C. Tyagi. ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, the Leader of the House has said that the Speaker convened the meeting. Here, the Speaker has no role whatsoever in the Rajya Sabha. When I am talking as Leader of the Opposition, I am talking about Rajya Sabha. I am not talking about the Lok Sabha. I am sorry, but, with all due regard and respect for the hon. Speaker, she cannot hold the meeting of the leaders of Rajya Sabha. So, we are not privy to that. When I am speaking.....

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Are you sure that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has not been repeatedly speaking to you?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That's not the point. ...(Interruptions)... I said no action has been taken. ...(Interruptions)... We want that some action should be taken. But, no action has been taken. Mere discussion is no discussion. Hon. Leader of the House, it is you as the Leader of the Opposition, who had said that dissent and disruption in the House is part of democracy. You have said it not once or twice but four or six times. So, it is what you have taught us. Now, today you cannot change it since the chairs have been changed; sides have been changed, disruption becomes ...(Interruption)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: When you were in opposition this has been said that disruption was part of the democracy. How come now the position has changed overnight? ... (Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. Shri Sharadji, you give some solution to the problem so that we work in order.

**श्री शरद यादव** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं सदन के नेता अरुण जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मीटिंगें आपने बुलाई, लेकिन जिस मामले में सारी स्थिति ज्यों-की-त्यों खड़ी है सदन में, उस पर हमने देखा कि जो रूलिंग पार्टी है, उसकी तरफ से जो हालात बने हुए हैं, उन हालातों में कोई भी बीच का या अलग तरीके का रास्ता आपने कभी नहीं सुझाया। जो यहां हो रहा है, वह उस मीटिंग में होता है। तो जो चीजें हैं, वे फंसी हुई हैं। सही बात यह है कि यहां अपोजिशन ने जो मांग की है, उस पर कोई बीच का रास्ता यहां आपने कभी नहीं सुझाया। कारण क्या है? हमने कभी नहीं देखा कि सरकार एक चीज पर इस तरह से अड़ी रहे। सदन चलाना दोनों का काम है लेकिन सदन चलाने का जो काम है, उपसभापति जी, वह रूलिंग पार्टी से, ट्रेजरी बेंचेज से इनीशिएट किया जाता है, जो इन्होंने नहीं किया। यह जो आप कह रहे हो, वह आप लोगों को बताने के लिए कह रहे हो। सीधी बात यह है कि बताइए, आपने कभी भी बीच का एक रास्ता सुझाया हो। आप सिर्फ मीटिंग बुलाते हैं। यहां की मीटिंग और वहां की मीटिंग में क्या फर्क है? कोई फर्क नहीं है। जब फर्क नहीं है तो निश्चित तौर पर सदन कैसे चले? इतने वर्षों से हम यहां हैं, हम जानते हैं कि किस तरह से रास्ते बनाए जाते हैं। आपने एक रास्ता भी नहीं सुझाया, एक चीज भी नहीं सुझाई और स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है।

नागालैंड के मामले पर मैं निश्चित तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने यह काम किया है, लेकिन उसके बाद जो बयान आ रहे हैं उससे देश को चिंता है, उसके बाद से चिंता है। इसमें यह नहीं है कि आपने जो किया है उसके बारे में हम सहमत हैं या नहीं, बहुत पुरानी समस्या है, उसको सब लोगों ने देख लिया, लेकिन जो बयानबाजी हो रही है नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोगों की, वह ऐसी बयानबाजी हो रही है कि हम लोगों को लगता है कि यह मामला समझौता नहीं, बल्कि तनाव को और बढ़ा देगा। तो आप यह सदन चलाने के लिए सुझाव दीजिए, कोई रास्ता आप सुझाइए। आपने कोई रास्ता नहीं सुझाया। आप रास्ता नहीं सुझाएंगे और कहेंगे कि हमने जो कह दिया, उसको ज्यों का त्यों ही मानिए, तो यह मानने का जो सवाल है, वह तब आता है जब बीच का रास्ता बने। आपने कोई बीच का रास्ता तो नहीं निकाला। मैं आपसे यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप बीच का रास्ता निकालिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : इस संबंध में मेरा भी यही कहना है। श्रीमन्, मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने जो बात कही और शरद जी ने जो बात कही, मैं भी इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि सरकार ने इसे कभी भी गंभीरता से नहीं लिया। अगर गंभीरता से लिया होता तो शायद कहीं न कहीं रास्ता जरूर निकलता। श्रीमन्, हठधर्मिता हमने बहुत देखी है, लेकिन ऐसी हठधर्मिता कभी नहीं देखी। मैं निश्चित मानता हूँ कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी इस सदन में आकर बात करते, अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी एक दिन भी सब की मीटिंग बुलाते, तो शायद कुछ समाधान निकलता, कहीं न कहीं, कुछ हो पाता। उन लोगों के विचार, विपक्ष के विचार कुछ अलग-अलग भी हो सकते हैं, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं कि विपक्ष की एकता कहीं टूटती नज़र आए, यह सत्ता पक्ष को बिल्कुल नहीं सोचना चाहिए। श्रीमन्, इस सदन के माध्यम से संदेश जनता को दें। सदन न चले और चर्चा न हो, इसको किसी रूप में समाजवादी पार्टी उचित नहीं मानती है। इस कारण मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि अब सिर्फ तीन दिन बचे हैं, आप इसे गंभीरता से लीजिए, कहीं न कहीं वार्ता करिए, कोई रास्ता निकले जिससे कि चर्चा शुरू हो और लोगों के बीच सही संदेश जाए।

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** ये बीच वाले लोग बैठते हैं, आप सुझाव दीजिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** आपने कभी सुझाव दिया? आपने कभी ऐसा नहीं किया कि आप यहां पी.एम. को बुलाते जो आकर यहां सुझाव देते।

**श्री शरद यादव :** अरुण जी, आपने एक भी बार, यानी बीच के लोगों के साथ रास्ता निकालने के लिए कभी कोई बात नहीं की। हम जानते हैं कि आपकी कोई मजबूरी है। ऐसी मजबूरी है कि आप भी उससे नहीं निकल पा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप यह मत कहिए कि हम लोग कोई रास्ता नहीं निकालते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम रास्ता निकालना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आपने कभी initiate ही नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no discussion now. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): I would like to tell the Leader of the House, that like Sharadji and Nareshji, we are for running the House. It is for the Treasury Benches to solve the problem. They are not solving it. Whatever the present Leader of the House had said, when he was Leader of the Opposition, he is not implementing it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is the Leader of the House now.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, whatever he had said as the Leader of the Opposition then, he is not implementing as the Leader of the House. So, he is disturbing the House. The Treasury Benches are disturbing the House. We want to discuss everything. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, Sharadji said, "Myself and Advaniji resigned when the hawala scandal broke out. They said that they would face the inquiry." Why is the Leader of the House not responding to that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to say one thing. In a democracy, both the Government and the Opposition are equally important. For running the House, both have the responsibility. Both should come half way. You meet, discuss and try to find a solution. Parliament is for debate, discussion and decision. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will call you. Parliament is for debate, discussion and decision, not for disruption. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me complete. Now that there is some semblance of order here, I request both sides to use this opportunity to come together. I can adjourn the House now. The leaders of both the sides should come together and try to find a solution. I am ready to do anything. ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay, Shri K. C. Tyagi. He has given a notice under Rule 267 for suspension. Are you speaking on that?

**RE. SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS UNDER RULE 267**

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी** (बिहार) : सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I asked you. I have your notice under Rule 267 for suspension and now you say, 'You are on a point of order'. I want to know which one you are speaking on.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी**: सर, मुझे अपनी बात कहने दीजिए, इसको technicalities में मत फंसाइए। मैं कोई आरोप-प्रत्यारोप के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ। सर, मैं संविधान की धारा 153 का हवाला देना चाहता हूँ, जो राज्यों के राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति के संबंध में है। सर, जो नेता सदन हैं, हम और वे, इकट्ठे 40 साल साथ रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means that you are speaking under Rule 267?

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी**: जी हां, सर।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will listen to you and then decide as to whether I should allow it or not allow it. I will only listen to you.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी**: सर, मैं 2002 का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, जिस समय श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने, लॉ एण्ड जस्टिस मिनिस्टर के रूप में इंटर स्टेट काउंसिल में भाषण देते हुए कहा और जो सही भी कहा, — ये बहुत अच्छी बातें कहते हैं — “The Government recommended that consultations by the Union Government with State Chief Ministers in the matter of selection and appointment of Governor should be made categorically.”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, what are you speaking? You said that you are reading out 153. You speak about that. What is your point?

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: On the appointment of Governor, the Law Minister, in 2002, said...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you are on a point of order, speak on the point of order.

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Sir, this is regarding the appointment of the Governor.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your complaint? You say that.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी**: सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में जिस गवर्नर को कल भेजा गया है, वे बहुत काबिल आदमी हैं, बहुत बढ़िया आदमी हैं, उनसे हमें कोई शिकायत नहीं है। यह प्रेज़ीडेंट की authority है, लेकिन हमारे मित्र, श्री अरुण जेटली जी, जिनके साथ हम लंबे समय तक रहे हैं, सन् 2002 में इन्होंने कहा, “The Council recommended that the Governor... **(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... I am not obstructing him. You please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): He is not speaking anything unparliamentary. Why don't you allow him to complete?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tyagi, I am not obstructing you. What I am saying is that you are raising a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... You need not speak about any Minister. You say what provision of the Constitution has been infringed upon. You say that. Any Minister must have said anything. That is a different matter.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी :** सर, मैं आपसे प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) :** सर, इसमें सिर्फ यह बात है कि जो अपॉइंटमेंट्स हुए हैं, वे जिस तरह से हुए हैं, उस सवाल को लेकर इन्होंने रूल 267 का नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But then he is quoting something without my permission. That is what I am saying.

**श्री शरद यादव :** मैं इनसे निवेदन करूँगा कि ये सीधे अपने विषय पर आएँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is quoting something without my permission. I do not know what he is quoting.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी :** सर, मैं रूल 267 के तहत सस्पेंशन कराकर ...(व्यवधान)...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, may I resolve the problem? Mr. Tyagi is quoting Article 153 of the Constitution and you are looking at Rule 153 of the Rules of Procedure. If you both look at the same book, I think, the problem will be solved.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** मैं संविधान के अनुच्छेद 153 का जिक्र कर चुका हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति को गवर्नर नॉमिनेट करने का अधिकार है, and Shri Arun Jaitley is on record saying that the process of consultation by the Centre with the State Chief Minister be made mandatory, – he said, ‘mandatory’, – and that it should not remain a matter of convention alone. The Law Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, says, “For implementation, it would need a Constitutional Amendment.” सर, मेरा ऑब्जेक्शन यह है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you quoting?

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, मेरा ऑब्जेक्शन सिर्फ यह है कि कल ...(व्यवधान).... भाई, मंत्री को नहीं बोलना चाहिए, प्लीज़... और मैं तो आरोप भी नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। मैं तो पुराने मित्र होने के नाते सिर्फ उनको ध्यान दिला रहा हूँ, आपको ध्यान नहीं दिला रहा हूँ। सर, हम उस गवर्नर की नियुक्ति का समर्थन करते हैं, नम्बर वन; यह राष्ट्रपति का अधिकार है, नम्बर दो; नम्बर

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

तीन यह कि हमारे मित्र, जो कि उस समय लॉ मिनिस्टर थे, इनका यह कहना है, 'process of consultation'. Not only that, हमारे लर्नेड फ्रेंड ने सरकारिया कमीशन को क्वोट करते हुए कहा है कि इतना ही नहीं होना चाहिए, it should be from a panel to be prepared by the State Government – इसका सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता – or invariably by the Chief Minister. He further quotes: "The Commission said that the Chief Minister should be consulted before appointing the Governor. For proper working of the Parliamentary system, there has to be a personal rapport between the Governor and the Chief Minister." I am sorry to say, नीतीश कुमार जी ने यह खबर मेरे सामने टेलीविजन में सुनी कि महामहिम के पद पर इस व्यक्ति को नियुक्त किया गया है। मैं नेता सदन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 40 सालों तक हमारे-आपके पुरखों ने इन नेताओं से लड़-लड़कर यह कन्वेंशन तैयार किया था, जो हमारी दायीं तरफ बैठे हैं। तब मेजॉरिटी में होते हुए चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को 83 बार बरखास्त किया गया। जब चौधरी चरण सिंह थे, तो चीफ मिनिस्टर पद से हटाने के लिए उनको ताशकंद से बुलवाया गया। ऐसा कल्याण सिंह जी के साथ किया गया, ऐसा बूटा सिंह जी ने नीतीश कुमार जी के साथ किया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सवाल पहले भी उठा है। हमारे यूपी के साथी नेता यहां बैठे हुए हैं और हमारे यूपी का भी मामला है कि कैसे वहां के एक नौजवान और काबिल चीफ मिनिस्टर को रोज़ ज़लील किया जा रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जब आप हमारे साथ होते, तब आप हम पर रोज़ इल्जाम लगाते? ये कहते हैं लोहिया को भूल गए, उनके साथ चले गए। लोहिया हमारे दिलो-दिमाग में अब भी जीवित हैं, लेकिन आप दीनदयाल जी और अटल बिहारी जी को भूल गए, मुझे यह अफसोस हो रहा है। यह कन्वेंशन हमारे नेताओं ने लड़-झगड़कर तैयार किए थे। 2002 में तो आप और शरद यादव जी साथ थे। आप लॉ मिनिस्टर थे। मैं ऑन रिकॉर्ड कहना चाहता हूँ। नीतीश कुमार जी को न तो कन्सल्ट किया गया, न कोई पैनल दिया गया और सुनिए, जो नॉर्मल ...(व्यवधान)... अरुण जी, प्लीज ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** त्यागी जी, now, you conclude.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, अब मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। नीतीश कुमार जी को रेडियो में समाचार सुनने को मिला है कि श्री कोविन्द जी बिहार के गवर्नर बन गए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, please. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी :** यानी जब आप अपोजिशन में रहेंगे तो आपके स्टैंडर्ड दूसरे होंगे और जब आप सरकार में आएँगे, तब आपके स्टैंडर्ड दूसरे होंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं चाहता हूँ कि नेता सदन ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagi Ji, I want you to help me. You stood on a point of order and you referred to Article 153 of the Constitution. Let me complete. You stood up on a point of order. You referred to Article 152 or 153. Tell me which provision of the Constitution is violated in the appointment of the Governor because you quoted the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Sir, I was quoting the Constitution regarding the appointment of Governor.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You quoted that. That is my point.

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Yes, that is your point. That point is correct.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You only said ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down; I am speaking. You only spoke about the statement of the then Leader of the Opposition. And now you quoted the Sarkaria Commission. But since you referred to the Constitution, is there any provision which has been violated in the appointment of Governor?

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: No.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then I am not allowing the discussion. It is over. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing. That is over. ...(Interruptions)... I have disallowed. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, रूल 267 के अंतर्गत नोटिस है और उस पर राम गोपाल यादव जी भी बोलना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. On Rule 267, whose name is there? The names are Shri K. C. Tyagi's and Shri Sharad Yadav's.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : शरद यादव जी के बाद राम गोपाल यादव जी बोलना चाहते हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति** : ठीक है, दोनों बोलिए।

**श्री शरद यादव** : सर, के. सी. त्यागी जी का सवाल इतना ही है कि हमारी एक परंपरा रही है और अरुण जेटली जी से मेरी विनती है कि आप देखें कि इस मामले में lapse कहाँ हुआ है? हिमाचल और बिहार में जो गवर्नर्स के appointments हुए हैं, यह भारत सरकार और राज्य के चुने हुए मुख्य मंत्री के बीच का ऐसा मामला है, जो दोनों के बीच communication से तय होता है। त्यागी जी यह कहना चाहते हैं कि आपने ये appointments परंपरा के विपरीत किए हैं और वहाँ चुनाव होने वाले हैं। इस कारण लोग बेचैन हैं कि यह appointment मुख्य मंत्री के सलाह-मशविरे के बगैर हुआ है। वे चिंतित हैं कि इस के पीछे आपकी क्या मंशा है? इस बारे में उनका कहना है कि आपको यह परंपरा नहीं तोड़नी चाहिए थी, क्योंकि ऐसा भी नहीं है कि आपके appointment का विरोध होता। आपको अधिकार था, लेकिन अगर सलाह-मशविरा करके करते तो दोनों के रिश्ते ठीक रहते। वे यही कहना चाहते हैं।

उपसभापति जी, मेरा कहना है कि सरकार ने यह ऐसा काम किया है, जो पहले नहीं हो रहा था। इस सरकार ने स्थापित परंपरा को तोड़ा है, जोकि ठीक नहीं हुआ है। मेरा आप से यही निवेदन है।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir,  
...(Interruptions)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, हमारे conventions कई बार संविधान की धाराओं से भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि हम जिस पार्लियामेंटरी सिस्टम में काम कर रहे हैं, जो कि एक तरीके से ब्रिटेन से लिया हुआ है, उसमें पूरा संविधान conventions पर ही आधारित है और इस की परंपराएं हमारे संविधान के लिखे हुए प्रावधानों से भी ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण हैं। यह सही है कि आपकी सलाह पर राष्ट्रपति महोदय जिसे चाहें, गवर्नर बना दें और इस में दो राय नहीं हैं, लेकिन अगर हम परंपराओं का निर्वाह नहीं करेंगे, अगर थोड़ी सी courtesy नहीं निभाएंगे कि जिस मुख्य मंत्री को गवर्नर से रोज बात करनी है और रोज गवर्नर कहेंगे कि उनकी सरकार है। यह तो गवर्नर कहते हैं कि हमारी सरकार है और उसके बाद अगर आप मुख्य मंत्री को confidence में नहीं लेंगे, तो यह उचित नहीं होगा। क्या वहां के मुख्य मंत्री मना कर देते कि आप कोविन्द जी को appoint मत करिए? यह मुख्य मंत्री को टेलीविजन पर मालूम पड़े, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। यह हमारी स्वस्थ, संवैधानिक और संसदीय परंपराओं के विपरीत है। मैं आप से उम्मीद करूंगा कि आप जैसे प्रबुद्ध व्यक्ति के रहते हुए इस तरह की गलती आगे नहीं होनी चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

**श्री जुगल किशोर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, एक दलित की नियुक्ति हुई है तो उस पर इतना विवाद क्यों हो रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, केंद्र सरकार ने पहली बार किसी दलित व्यक्ति को राज्यपाल बनाया है, तो उसके ऊपर इतना शोर-शराबा क्यों किया जा रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I am waiting for your call. ...(Interruptions)...  
You have said that you will allow me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I am on a point of order.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order under rule 187 and 258.

The hon. Leader of the House has made a statement. Earlier in the day, the hon. Leader of the Opposition had referred to the accord. The hon. Leader of the House has said about the hon. Prime Minister having consulted the Chief Ministers. I would like to correct him that this particular matter was not on the agenda which was communicated to the Chief Ministers. You have alluded that the Chief Ministers boycotted. The Chief Minister of Nagaland who attended himself has said that he was not consulted. This is number one.

Secondly, the Houses are in Session. The other day, we respectfully heard the hon. Home Minister's statement on the terrorist attacks and also about the Government's



assessment to deal with the situation. I would like to know – it is a question of privilege of this House and that is why I have raised this point of order – why the details of the accord signed by the hon. Prime Minister have not been conveyed to the House. The Houses are in Session. Forget about the consultations with the Chief Ministers; this is disrespect shown to the House. This is the Council of States. Any matter pertaining to States or any accord Centre signed with States, the Council of States has to be informed. I would like to know from the hon. Leader of the House this. Is it not true that it is not only the Chief Ministers of the North Eastern States do not know, but even the Chief Minister of Nagaland also does not know, and I would say here, with full sense of responsibility, the fact is that the Home Ministry was also not aware of this. So, when is the hon. Prime Minister going to inform us? I demand this from the Government. It is a question of privilege of this House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up legislative business. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

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## GOVERNMENT BILLS

### **The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2014**

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 beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 which was passed by the Lok Sabha on the 18th December, 2014, and laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 19th December, 2014.

...(*Interruptions*)...

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2015. Shri Suresh Prabhu. ...(*Interruptions*)...

### **The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2015**

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2013, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; motion is moved. Now, we will take up ...*(Interruptions)*... The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 11th August, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at thirty minutes past  
two of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Tuesday, the 11th August, 2015.*



