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सत्यमेव जयते

Monday
14 December, 2015
23 Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, The 14th December, 2015/23rd Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MEMBER SWORN

MR. CHAIRMAN: Oath or affirmation ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, पंजाब में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

Shri Narendra Kumar Swain (Odisha)

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi, a former Member of this House, on the 12th of December, 2015, at the age of 80 years.

Born in September, 1935, in Satara district of Maharashtra, Shri Joshi was educated at Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Mumbai and in Lausanne, Switzerland.

An agriculturist and economist, Shri Joshi served in the Indian Postal Service and as a Lecturer of Economics in the College of Commerce, Kolhapur, Pune University from 1957 to 1958. He also served in the International Bureau Universal Postal Union, Berne, from 1968 to 1977. He undertook several programmes to generate awareness amongst the displaced farmers in the Narmada Valley. He was the founder of the *Shetakari Sanghatana*, a farmers' organisation in Maharashtra in 1978 and of the *Shetakari Mahila Aghadi*, a leading women farmers' organisation for women's property rights. He led several agitations for remunerative prices of agricultural produce and electricity tariffs. He also undertook a massive social exercise to educate farmers on W.T.O. He was also a member of several organisations including the Advisory Board, World Agricultural Forum, U.S.A; the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the Steering Committee of the GEF-World Bank Project on Capacity Building on Bio Safety.

Shri Joshi was a journalist and writer and has several books in Marathi, Hindi and English to his credit. He was the Founder and National President of the Swatantra Bharat Paksha.

Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi represented the State of Maharashtra in this House, from July, 2004 to July, 2010.

In the passing away of Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi, the country has lost an able parliamentarian, a dedicated social worker and an activist for farmers' rights.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: कृपया पहले Papers को lay होने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, on behalf of Shri Prakash Javadekar, I lay on the Table:

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification No. S.O. 2460 (E), dated the 10th September, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1403 (E), dated the 4th September, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (2) of Section 63 of the Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3531/16/15]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification No. S.O. 2453 (E), dated the 8th September, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1174 (E), dated the 18th July, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3530/16/15]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 38S and 38T of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority. ...*(Interruptions)*... [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.3531/16/15]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*... पंजाब में दलित उत्पीड़न का मामला बहुत ...*(व्यवधान)*...

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Power.

II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various corporations, institute and related papers.

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

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

- (1) No. L-1/153/2014-CERC, dated the 6th August, 2015, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Fees and Charges of Regional Load Despatch Centre and other related matters) Regulations, 2015. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.3357/16/15]
- (2) No. 1/14/2015-Reg.Aff. (FSDS)(i)/CERC, dated the 10th August, 2015, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.3357/16/15]
- (3) No. 1/14/2015-Reg.Aff. (FSDS)(ii)/CERC, dated the 10th August, 2015, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and related matters) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
- (4) No. 18/1/2013/Reg.Aff. (AS Regul.)/CERC, dated the 19th August,

2015, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Ancillary Services Operations) Regulations, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3357/16/15]

- (5) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power Notification No. 19/120/2015-JERC/1680-I, dated the 27th July, 2015, publishing the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and UTs (Standard of Performance for Distribution Licensee) Regulations, 2015, under Section 182 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3648/16/15]

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

- (i) (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, (NLC), Chennai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3354/16/15]

- (b) Ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the NLC Tamilnadu Power Limited, Chennai, a subsidiary company of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC), for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3354/16/15]

- (c) Third Annual Report and Accounts of the Neyveli, Uttar Pradesh Power Limited, Lucknow, a subsidiary company of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC), for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3354/16/15]

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

- (iii) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC), Faridabad, Haryana, alongwith that of its subsidiary companies, *i.e.*, NHDC Limited, LDHCL and BSUL, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.4080/16/15]
- (iv) (a) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corporation Limited (NHDC), Bhopal, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3640/16/15]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3642/16/15]
- IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), Chennai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
...(Interruptions)...
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3647/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the WAPCOS Limited, New Delhi; NPCC, UPPCL, New Delhi and related papers

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सांवर लाल जाट):
महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the WAPCOS Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3655/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3654/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the U.P. Projects Corporation Limited (UPPCL), Lucknow, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (iii) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3359/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping

II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of Corporation, Port Trusts, Board and other related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:
- (1) G.S.R. 243 (E), dated the 1st April, 2014, publishing the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust Employees (Classification, Control & Appeal) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2013, along with delay statement.
- (2) G.S.R. 393 (E), dated the 11th June, 2014, publishing the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2014, along with delay statement.
- (3) G.S.R. 626 (E), dated the 29th August, 2014, publishing the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and

Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2014, along with delay statement.

- (4) G.S.R. 503 (E), dated the 19th June, 2015, publishing the Mormugao Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2015.
- (5) G.S.R. 504 (E), dated the 19th June, 2015, publishing the Chennai Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2015.
- (6) G.S.R. 518 (E), dated the 29th June, 2015, publishing the Mumbai Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2015.
- (7) G.S.R. 522 (E), dated the 1st July, 2015, publishing the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (House Building Advance) Special Family Benefit Fund Amendment Regulations, 2015.
- (8) G.S.R. 551 (E), dated the 10th July, 2015, publishing the Kandla Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2015.
- (9) S.O. 2081 (E), dated the 30th July 2015, regarding exemption of collection of user fee at Gangadhar bridge (Bridge No. 837/1) on National Highway No. 31 at Golokganj over river Gangadhar in the State of Assam with effect from 4.8.2015 or the date of expiring of the existing toll fee leave period whichever is earlier.
- (10) S.O. 2095 (E), dated the 31st July, 2015, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on the stretch from Bagmara (24th K.M. of National Highway No. 53) to Badarpurghat (202nd K.M. of National Highway No. 44) in Hailakandi District in the State of Assam.
- (11) G.S.R. 602 (E), dated the 31st July, 2015, publishing the Kolkata Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2015.
- (12) G.S.R. 603 (E), dated the 31st July, 2015, publishing the Mumbai Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2015.

- (13) G.S.R. 604 (E), dated the 31st July, 2015, publishing the Cochin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2015.
- (14) G.S.R. 605 (E), dated the 31st July, 2015, publishing the Visakhapatnam Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2015.
- (15) G.S.R. 631 (E), dated the 14th August, 2015, publishing the Chennai Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2015.
- (16) S.O. 2346 (E), dated the 26th August, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 862 (E), dated the 26th March, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (17) S.O. 2483 (E), dated the 14th September, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 3319 (E), dated the 30th December, 2014 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (18) S.O. 2484 (E), dated the 14th September, 2015, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 346.540 (Existing Chainage K.M. 346.540) to K.M. 408.700 (Existing Chainage. K.M. 412.000) (Jhalawar-Rajasthan/Madhya Pradesh Border Section) on National Highway No. 12 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (19) G.S.R. 724 (E), dated the 18th September, 2015, publishing the Kolkata Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2015.
- (20) S.O. 2645 (E), dated the 28th September, 2015, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 901.753 (Old Chainage K.M. 200) to K.M. 1022.494 (Old Chainage K.M. 81.600) (Gundugolanu - Rajahmundry Section) on National Highway No. 5 (New NH- 16) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.3359/16/15]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (2) of Section 47 of the Indian Maritime University Act, 2008:

- (1) No. IMU/HQ/ADM/RR/2015, dated the 9th April, 2015, regarding

Repealing of Recruitment Rules for the post of Vice Chancellor, IMU, along with delay statement.

- (2) F. No. IMU/HQ/ADM/Notification/2015, dated the 3rd September, 2015, regarding Repealing of the Recruitment Rules for the post of Junior Engineer (Civil) and (Electrical), Pro Vice Chancellor, Internal Audit Officer and Junior Assistants.
 - (3) IMU/HQ/ADM/Notification/2015, dated the 3rd September, 2015, publishing Ordinances Governing Administrative and Academic matters.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3669/16/15]
 - (4) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Shipping Notification No. G.S.R. 720 (E), dated the 18th September, 2015, publishing the Merchant Shipping (Levy of Seamen's Welfare Fee) (Amendment) Rules, 2015, under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3671/16/15]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:
- (i) (a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Sethusamudram Corporation Limited (SCL), Chennai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3661/16/15]
 - (ii) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL), Kochi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3658/16/15]
 - (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 103 and Section 106 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:
 - (a) Administration Report of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 2014-15.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
 - (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3665/16/15]
 - (iv) (a) Annual Accounts of the Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Authority. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3664/16/15]
 - (v) (a) Annual Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust (PPT), Paradip, Odisha, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3663/16/15]
 - (vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 5 (E) of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948:
 - (a) Annual Administration Report and Accounts of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board (CDLB), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3662/16/15]
 - (vii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE), NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3378/16/15]
 - (c) Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation (SPFO), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15.
 - (d) Forty-ninth Annual Accounts of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, (SPFO), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (e) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.3376/16/15]
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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं 'वाणिज्यिक क्षति' को रोकने के उपाय' के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित ऊर्जा संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2015-16) के बारहवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a Statement by the Minister, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. ...**(Interruptions)**... Statement by the Minister, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. Members, this is an important Statement, please listen to it. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is an important Statement. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please allow her to make the Statement. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is an important Statement, please listen to it. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is this? Yes, you read the Statement. ...**(Interruptions)**...

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Visit to Islamabad and recent developments relating to
ties between India and Pakistan**

विदेश मंत्री तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अफ़गानिस्तान से संबंधित 'हार्ट ऑफ़ एशिया' - सम्मेलन में भारतीय शिष्टमंडल का नेतृत्व करने के लिए हाल ही में इस्लामाबाद गई थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस यात्रा के दौरान भारत-पाकिस्तान संबंधों के विषय में हुए घटनाक्रम पर मैं इस पुनीत सदन और माननीय सदस्यों को अवगत कराना चाहूंगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? At least listen to the Statement. ...**(Interruptions)**... You wanted the Statement. ...**(Interruptions)**... Listen to her. What are you doing? ...**(Interruptions)**... You wanted the Statement, and you are disturbing! It is very unfortunate. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति महोदय, यह सम्मेलन 'हार्ट ऑफ़ एशिया' इस्तांबुल प्रक्रिया का पांचवां मंत्रिस्तरीय सम्मेलन था, जो 8-9 दिसम्बर, 2015 को इस्लामाबाद में आयोजित किया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस सम्मेलन का उद्देश्य सुरक्षा तथा संपर्क बढ़ाना था। यह सम्मेलन अफ़गानिस्तान में स्थिरता तथा विकास के प्रति भारत की प्रतिबद्धता, और उसके भविष्य के प्रति हमारी आस्था को पुनः दोहराने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण मंच बना। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 'हार्ट ऑफ़ एशिया' अफ़गानिस्तान पर राजनीतिक विचार-विमर्श तथा क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रीय प्रक्रिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भारत ने 'हार्ट ऑफ़ एशिया' में प्रारम्भ से ही एक सक्रिय भूमिका निभाई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस सम्मेलन में अफ़गानिस्तान के निकटवर्ती तथा विस्तारित पड़ोसी मित्र राष्ट्र, उसका समर्थन करने वाले अन्य राष्ट्र तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि इकट्ठे होते हैं और एक संगठित, लोकतांत्रिक,

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

स्वतंत्र, मज़बूत तथा प्रगतिशील अफ़ग़ानिस्तान के लिए राजनीतिक विचार-विमर्श करते हैं और क्षेत्रीय सहयोग को बढ़ावा देते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस्लामाबाद की मेरी इस यात्रा में भारत की अफ़ग़ानिस्तान के प्रति इसी मज़बूत प्रतिबद्धता को फिर दर्शाया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस सम्मेलन में मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में अफ़ग़ानिस्तान के लिए पाकिस्तान के रास्ते भारत तक पूर्ण एवं सीधा ट्रांजिट मार्ग खोलने का आग्रह किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच संबंधों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में मैंने दक्षिण एशिया में शांति एवं विकास के लिए आत्मविश्वास एवं परिपक्वता के साथ मिलकर काम करने की पैरवी भी की। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सदन को यह भी सूचित करना चाहूंगी कि इस्लामाबाद की अपनी इस यात्रा के दौरान मैंने पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री नवाज़ शरीफ से मुलाकात की और पाकिस्तान के अपने समकक्ष श्री सरताज़ अज़ीज़ के साथ भी विचार-विमर्श किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन बैठकों के उपरांत पाकिस्तान के साथ एक समग्र द्विपक्षीय वार्ता शुरू करने के सरकार के निर्णय की घोषणा 9 दिसम्बर, 2015 को इस्लामाबाद में एक संयुक्त वक्तव्य के माध्यम से की गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह निर्णय दोनों देशों के बीच हाल ही के घटनाक्रमों और वार्ताओं, विशेषकर 6 दिसम्बर, 2015 को, बैंकॉक में दोनों देशों के राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकारों के बीच हुई ...**(व्यवधान)**... रचनात्मक बातचीत के उपरांत लिया गया। दोनों देशों के राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकारों की यह बैठक 30 नवम्बर, 2015 को पेरिस में हमारे प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नवाज़ शरीफ के बीच हुई बातचीत के ...**(व्यवधान)**... परिणामस्वरूप हुई थी।

जैसा कि सदन को विदित है, पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नवाज़ शरीफ को मई, 2014 में भारत में नई सरकार के शपथ ग्रहण समारोह में हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने अन्य सार्क देशों के नेताओं के साथ आमंत्रित किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह निमंत्रण पाकिस्तान के साथ अच्छे पड़ोसी संबंध रखने के प्रति हमारी प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाता था। साथ ही यह दक्षिण एशिया में ...**(व्यवधान)**... पारस्परिक एकता के माध्यम से इस क्षेत्र में शांति एवं विकास की हमारी सोच के अनुरूप भी था। प्रधानमंत्री श्री नवाज़ शरीफ की नई दिल्ली यात्रा के दौरान दोनों प्रधानमंत्रियों के बीच हुई इस प्रथम बैठक में हमने भारत-पाकिस्तान संबंधों पर अपने विचारों और आतंकवाद तथा हिंसा पर हमारी चिंताओं से पाकिस्तानी पक्ष को अवगत कराया, लेकिन दोनों पक्षों के बीच आतंकवाद तथा हिंसा पर हमारी चिंताओं से पाकिस्तानी पक्ष को अवगत कराया, लेकिन दोनों पक्षों के बीच आतंकवाद तथा हिंसा पर हमारी चिंताओं से पाकिस्तानी पक्ष को अवगत कराया, लेकिन दोनों पक्षों के बीच ...**(व्यवधान)**... मई, 2014 के लिए गए निर्णय के अनुरूप निर्धारित बैठकें नहीं हो सकीं।

महोदय, सदन को विदित है कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्रियों ने जुलाई, 2015 में ऊफा में मुलाकात की ...**(व्यवधान)**... और इस बात पर सहमत हुए कि शांति सुनिश्चित करने और विकास को बढ़ावा देने की जिम्मेदारी दोनों देशों की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने सभी प्रकार के आतंकवाद की भर्त्सना की और दक्षिण एशिया में आतंकवाद को जड़ से समाप्त करने के लिए एक-दूसरे के साथ ...**(व्यवधान)**... सहयोग करने पर सहमति भी व्यक्त की। इसी उद्देश्य से दोनों देशों ने आतंकवाद से संबंधित सभी मुद्दों पर चर्चा करने के लिए दोनों देशों के ...**(व्यवधान)**... राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकारों की बैठक आयोजित करने का निर्णय लिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दोनों ने यह भी इंगित किया कि दोनों देश

सभी बकाया मुद्दों पर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऊफा सम्मेलन के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री श्री नवाज़ शरीफ ने हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी को वर्ष 2016 में सार्क शिखर सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए इस्लामाबाद आने के लिए आमंत्रित किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

ऊफा में प्रस्तावित दोनों देशों के राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकारों और डी.जी.एम.ओ. की प्रस्तावित बैठकें नहीं हो सकीं, इस के कारण हम सभी को पता हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हालांकि ऊफा में हुई सहमति के अनुसार सीमा सुरक्षा बल के महानिदेशक और पाकिस्तानी रेंजर्स के बीच बैठक हुई और कई मानवीय पहलुओं को भी लागू किया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

इस पृष्ठभूमि में जब हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नवाज़ शरीफ के साथ 30 नवम्बर को पेरिस में ...**(व्यवधान)**... सी.ओ.पी.-21 शिखर वार्ता के दौरान मिले तो इस बात पर चर्चा हुई कि दोनों देशों के बीच दोबारा किस तरह बातचीत का माहौल बनाया जा सकता है। इस के पीछे यह भावना थी कि हम दोनों ...**(व्यवधान)**... पड़ोसी देशों के बीच लगातार दूरी हमारे क्षेत्र में शांति स्थापित करने तथा इसे एक प्रगतिशील क्षेत्र के रूप में विकसित करने के हमारे साझा सपने के मार्ग में एक अड़चन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... साथ ही यह भी बिल्कुल स्पष्ट था कि हमारे बीच संबंधों को विकसित करने के मार्ग में मुख्य बाधाओं ...**(व्यवधान)**... विशेषकर आतंकवाद से प्रत्यक्ष एवं स्पष्ट रूप से निपटने की आवश्यकता है। मेरा पूर्ण विश्वास है कि यह सदन भी इस भावना से पूरी तरह सहमत होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

पेरिस में पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नवाज़ शरीफ के साथ हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी की बातचीत के बाद दोनों प्रधानमंत्रियों ने निर्णय लिया कि दोबारा एन.एस.ए. स्तर की बातचीत शुरू की जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तदनुसार दोनों देशों के राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकारों ने 6 दिसम्बर, 2015 को बैंकॉक में मुलाकात की। दोनों देशों के राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकारों के बीच बातचीत ...**(व्यवधान)**... स्पष्ट, सौहार्दपूर्ण तथा रचनात्मक माहौल में हुई। यह चर्चा शांति और सुरक्षा, आतंकवाद, नियंत्रण रेखा पर अमन-चैन तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर पर केन्द्रित थी। जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य आतंकवाद और नियंत्रण रेखा के उल्लंघन से सब से ज्यादा प्रभावित रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

"हार्ट ऑफ एशिया" सम्मेलन के लिए मेरी इस्लामाबाद यात्रा सुरक्षा, आतंकवाद इत्यादि से संबंधित मुद्दों पर राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकारों के बीच ...**(व्यवधान)**... सकारात्मक बातचीत के दो दिनों बाद हुई और इस्लामाबाद में मेरी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नवाज़ शरीफ तथा श्री सरताज अज़ीज के साथ बैठकें इसी सकारात्मक प्रगति की पृष्ठभूमि में आयोजित की गईं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दोनों पक्षों ने आतंकवाद की भर्त्सना की और इसे खत्म करने के लिए आपसी सहयोग करने का संकल्प लिया। साथ ही हमने मुंबई आतंकी हमले से संबंधित न्यायिक कार्रवाई में पाकिस्तान द्वारा तेजी लाने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारतीय पक्ष को इसे शीघ्र अंजाम तक पहुंचाने के लिए उठाए जा रहे कदमों के बारे में आश्वस्त किया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति महोदय, इसी के अनुसार पाकिस्तान के साथ एक नए शीर्षक "समग्र द्विपक्षीय वार्ता" के अंतर्गत बातचीत शुरू करने का निर्णय लिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दोनों देशों के विदेश सचिवों को इस नई वार्ता की रूपरेखा और सारणी तय करने का कार्य सौंपा गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

मैं सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहूंगी कि यह सरकार देश की सुरक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देती है। इस संबंध में किसी भी प्रकार के खतरे से निबटने के लिए सरकार कूटनीतिक प्रयोगों सहित वे सभी कदम उठाएगी जो आवश्यक होंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... साथ ही हमारी सरकार पाकिस्तान सहित अपने सभी पड़ोसी देशों के साथ शांतिपूर्ण एवं सहयोगात्मक संबंधों के प्रति वचनबद्ध है, ताकि दक्षिण एशिया में शांति और विकास के लिए जो प्रयास इस सरकार ने अपना कार्यभार संभालने के समय शुरू किए थे, उन्हें आगे बढ़ाया जा सके। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभापति महोदय, पाकिस्तान के साथ इस नवीन वार्ता के दो उद्देश्य हैं - चिंता के विषयों पर रचनात्मक बातचीत के जरिए समस्याओं का निराकरण करना और साथ ही सहयोगात्मक संबंधों को स्थापित करना तथा इस दिशा में नए मार्ग तलाशना। ...**(व्यवधान)**... व्यापार और सम्पर्क द्वारा, लोगों के बीच आपसी सम्पर्क द्वारा और मानवीय पक्षों पर नई पहलों के द्वारा समूचे क्षेत्र का कल्याण हो सकता है और इससे आपसी समझ और विश्वास भी बढ़ सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम यह आशा करते हैं कि इस नवीन वार्ता से हमारे समूचे क्षेत्र में शांति और विकास का एक नया अध्याय शुरू होगा। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि हमारी इस नई पहल को पूरे सदन का समर्थन हासिल होगा, धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, this was a Statement ...**(Interruptions)**...

RE. VICTIMISATION OF DALITS IN PUNJAB

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): ...**(व्यवधान)**... दूसरी चीज यह है कि इस तरह के किसी भी मुद्दे की हम कड़े शब्दों में निन्दा भी करते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... और हम चाहेंगे कि जो राज्य सरकारें हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो भी इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हो, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके खिलाफ वे कड़े से कड़े कदम उठाएं ...**(व्यवधान)**... कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही करें ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन राज्यों के मुद्दे ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे इस सदन में उठें ...**(व्यवधान)**... न तो यह परम्परा है और न ही यह नियम है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए, आप जो कह रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम उससे सहमत हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... कि जो भी जिम्मेदार हो, जो भी गुनाहगार हो ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राज्य की सरकार बहुत संवेदनशील है ...**(व्यवधान)**... बहुत जिम्मेदार है ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो उस पर कार्रवाई करना जानती है ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह कह रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए आरोप ...**(व्यवधान)**... होने दीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई नया मुद्दा चाहे किसी भी राज्य का होगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई मुद्दा अगर इस सदन से संबंधित नहीं होगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इस मुद्दे को लेकर अगर सदन को बाधित करेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो यह ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please listen to me also. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. Minister has made a Statement on her visit to Islamabad. That is

an important Statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the House wants to seek clarifications, I am ready to allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is number one. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have any problem, you go to your seats; I will allow you to raise. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go to your seats; I will allow you to raise. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are your issues? ...*(Interruptions)*... Go to your seats. I will allow you to raise. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, please go to your seat; I will allow you to raise. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Instead of shouting, please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ambeth Rajan, I will allow you to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go to your seats and say it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you doing this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Some Members are hijacking the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are hijacking the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is most undemocratic, I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is most unfortunate and most undemocratic that a few Members take the House to ransom. This is very bad. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not going to adjourn the House. Why should I adjourn? ...*(Interruptions)*... No. You have no justification for doing it now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 11.30 a.m.

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

The House reassembled at thirty minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour submissions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is he there? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, he is not there. Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour submissions. Shri Salim Ansari. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Salim Ansari. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri K.C. Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour submission. I am allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri K.C. Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Husain Dalwai. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Rajani Patil. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour submission. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Rajani Patil. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go and make your statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can't hear anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't hear anything. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not going to adjourn. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot dictate. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am requesting the slogan-shouting Members to go back to their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your action is undemocratic. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are taking the House to ransom and hijacking the House, a most undemocratic action. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever you want to raise, I am ready to allow. Go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a self-defeating exercise, I am telling you, hon. Members, who are shouting slogans. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: उपसभापति महोदय, जो अमानवीय घटना हुई है, जो दुर्घटना हुई है, जो दरिदगी हुई है, हम खुद उसकी कड़े शब्दों में निंदा कर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... और इस तरह की दरिदगी को किसी भी रूप में जस्टिफाई नहीं ठहराया जा सकता। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो भी गुनाहगार हैं, उनके खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम राज्य सरकार से भी अपील करेंगे कि इसका कोई भी गुनहगार बचना नहीं चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन माननीय सदस्यों को हम कहना चाहते हैं कि यह राज्य से रिलेटेड इश्यू है और राज्य सरकार इस पर कार्यवाही कर रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम अपनी तरफ से भी राज्य सरकार से अपील करते हैं कि वह कड़े से कड़े कदम उठाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... गुनहगारों को किसी भी तरह से बख्शा न जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके लिए जो भी कानूनी प्रावधान हैं, उनका इस्तेमाल करके ऐसे गुनहगारों को ऐसी सजा देनी चाहिए ताकि वे इस तरह के गुनाह करने की आगे कभी हिम्मत न कर सके। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारा यही मत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम उसकी निंदा भी कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम ऐसे गुनहगारों को सजा देने की बात कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कोई जस्टिफाई नहीं कर रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए अब इस बात का इंतजार करना चाहिए कि राज्य सरकार कार्यवाही कर रही है ...*(व्यवधान)*... और राज्य सरकार ने उन गुनहगारों के खिलाफ एफ.आई.आर. लिखी हुई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए हमें लगता है कि राज्य सरकार पर विश्वास करना चाहिए, ...*(व्यवधान)*... वह कार्यवाही करेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In view of the statement by the hon. Minister that the Government is taking action, why don't you go back to your seats? ...*(Interruptions)*... Even if you want to raise it, raise it from your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, जो घटना अबोहर में हुई है और अकाली दल के एक लीडर के फार्म हाउस में हुई है, जहां चीफ मिनिस्टर भी रहते हैं, डिप्टी चीफ मिनिस्टर भी रहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अकाली दल के लीडर के यहां एक आदमी, भीम, काम करता था, वह दलित था और जिस तरह से उस भीम को इस अकाली दल के लीडर, मि. शिवलाल डोडा ने अपने फार्म हाउस

पर बुला कर उसके दोनों पांव काट दिए और दोनों हाथ काट दिए, ...**(व्यवधान)**... और उसके सहयोगी की भी एक बाजू और एक पांव काट दिया ...**(व्यवधान)**... पंजाब के अंदर यह जंगलराज है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चीफ मिनिस्टर की constituency के अंदर भी जिस तरह से अकाली दल के मालिक ...**(व्यवधान)**... गाड़ी के नीचे दब कर बारह साल की एक लड़की की हत्या हुई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनकी मांग थी कि जिन लोगों ने इस लड़की को मारा है, उनको अरेस्ट किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन लोगों ने कहा कि जब तक उस ड्राइवर को अरेस्ट नहीं करते, तब तक हम बॉडी को उठाने नहीं देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन पुलिस ने रात के बारह बजे उस गांव की बिजली बंद कर दी, लाठीचार्ज किया और उस लड़की की बॉडी को टांगों से खींच कर, सड़क पर घसीटते हुए जीप में डाल दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी यह मांग है कि पंजाब में जो कोएलिशन गवर्नमेंट है, अकाली दल और बीजेपी की, यह आतंकवाद से भी बदतर है, यह * की सरकार है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह * की सरकार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पंजाब में कोई लॉ एण्ड ऑर्डर नहीं है, इसलिए बीजेपी और अकाली दल की सरकार को तुरंत बरखास्त करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी जो यह मांग है, वह एक्शन की मांग नहीं है, वह पंजाब की सरकार को भंग करने की और बरखास्त करने की मांग है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब यहां माननीय मंत्री जी आश्वासन देंगे कि वे पंजाब की सरकार को बरखास्त करेंगे, तब कार्यवाही जरूर चलेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (شری غلام نبی آزاد): سر، جو گھٹنا ابوہر میں ہوئی ہے اور اکالی دل کے ایک لیڈر کے فارم ہاؤس میں ہوئی ہے، جہاں چیف منسٹر بھی رہتے ہیں، ڈپٹی چیف منسٹر بھی رہتے ہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ اکالی دل کے لیڈر کے یہاں ایک آدمی، بھیم کام کرتا تھا، وہ دلت تھا اور جس طرح سے اس بھیم کو اس اکالی دل کے لیڈر مسٹر شیولال ڈوڈا نے اپنے فارم ہاؤس پر بلا کر اس کے دونوں پاؤں کاٹ دینے اور دونوں ہاتھ کاٹ دیے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ اور اس کے سپہوگی کی بھی ایک بازو اور ایک پاؤں کاٹ دیا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ پنجاب کے اندر یہ جنگل راج ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ چیف منسٹر کے حلقہ کے اندر بھی جس طرح سے اکالی دل کے مالک کے گاڑی کی نیچے دب کر بارہ سال کی ایک لڑکی کی ہتھی ہوئی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ان کی مانگ تھی کہ جن لوگوں نے اس لڑکی کو مارا ہے ان کو گرفتار کیا جائے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ان لوگوں نے کہا کہ جب تک اس ڈرائیور کو گرفتار نہیں کرتے، تب تک ہم ہاڈی کو اٹھانے نہیں دیں گے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ لیکن پولیس نے رات کے بارہ بجے اس گلوں کی بجلی بند کر دی، لائٹی چارج کیا اور اس لڑکی کی ہاڈی کو ٹانگوں سے کھینچ کر، سڑک پر گھسیٹتے ہوئے جیپ میں ڈال دیا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہماری یہ مانگ ہے کہ پنجاب میں جو کولیشن گورنمنٹ ہے، اکالی دل اور بی جے پی کی، یہ آتک واد سے بھی بدتر ہے، یہ * کی سرکار ہے یہ * کی سرکار ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ پنجاب میں کوئی لا اینڈ آرڈر نہیں ہے، اس لیے بی جے پی اور کالی دل کی سرکار کو فوراً برخاست کرنا چاہیے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہماری جو یہاں مانگ ہے، وہ ایکشن کی مانگ نہیں ہے وہ پنجاب کی سرکار کو بھنگ کرنے کی اور برخاست کرنے کی مانگ ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ جب یہاں مٹینے منتری جی آشواسن دیں گے کہ وہ پنجاب کی سرکار کو برخاست کریں گے، تب کارروائی ضرور چلے گی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, वे गलत बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस आदमी का किसी पार्टी से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनका अकाली दल के साथ कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गवर्नमेंट ने एफआईआर दर्ज करा दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त एक्शन लिया जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये इस केस को politicise कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हिन्दुस्तान में इस तरह के केस इससे ज्यादा होते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जहां कांग्रेस का रूल है, वहां इससे ज्यादा ज्यादाती होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Minority को मारा जाता है ...**(व्यवधान)**... गरीबों को मारा जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चूंकि इनके पास कोई इश्यू नहीं है, इसलिए ये नॉन-इश्यू को इश्यू बना रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, उन्होंने जो बोला है, वह सब गलत बोला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से ज्यादा सख्त कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं और करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पंजाब जैसा कोई और राज्य नहीं है, जहां कोई जात-पात नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह गुरु नानक देव का सूबा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह यह सारे देश को सिखाता है ... 'मानस की जात इके पहिचानबो'; ... 'कोई न दिस्से बाहरा जिओ';... यह देश एक है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह वह स्टेट है, जहां कोई जात-पात नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज से हजारों साल पहले ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये लोग जो भड़का रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये गलत बात समझा रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक्सीडेंट भी होते रहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश में इस तरह के अनेकों केस होते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम इनके खिलाफ एक्शन ले रहे हैं और हम इनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाही करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय उपसभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बोलिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... पंजाब के अबोहर में दलितों की जो घटना हुई है, वह बहुत ही दर्दनाक और बहुत ही शर्मनाक घटना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस घटना में जो दलित वर्ग के लड़कों को साजिश के तहत बुलाया गया और आरी से उनके हाथ-पैर काट दिए गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिस तरीके से उनका शोषण किया गया ...**(व्यवधान)**... हाथ-पैर काटने के बाद युवक की हत्या कर दी गई और दूसरा जिन्दगी और मौत से जूझ रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस कांड के पीछे वहां की सरकार का हाथ है ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां पर जो शराब माफिया के लोग हैं, उसमें उनका हाथ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्हीं की वजह से वहां पर आज दलितों का शोषण हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां अकाली दल और बीजेपी की मिलीजुली सरकार है और इस सरकार को वहां बर्खास्त करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस मामले में दखल देने की जरूरत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय उपसभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह अति गंभीर मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय उपसभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मामला अति गंभीर है, इसलिए इस

मामले को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां की सरकार को बर्खास्त करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Mansukh Lal Mandaviya. ...*(Interruptions)*... Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Mandaviya. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mandaviya, please lay on the table. ...*(Interruptions)*... Lay on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*... Lay on the Table. Okay, laid. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand for live telecast of the proceedings of the Supreme Court and High Courts in the country

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे देश की जनसंख्या में काफी तेज़ी से बढ़ोत्तरी हो रही है। जनसमुदाय में शिक्षा का स्तर भी ऊंचा उठ रहा है। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और प्रिंट मीडिया का भी जनसमुदाय पर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, जिससे न्यायिक प्रक्रिया में लोगों की दिलचस्पी बढ़ती जा रही है।

महोदय, कई विकसित देशों में न्यायिक प्रक्रिया का जीवंत प्रसारण टी.वी. पर किया जाता है। अतः भारत सरकार से मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि भारत में भी माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय एवं उच्च न्यायालय की महत्वपूर्ण गतिविधियों का राज्य सभा और लोक सभा की तर्ज पर दूरदर्शन के माध्यम से जीवंत प्रसारण किया जाना चाहिए, जिससे हमारी न्यायिक प्रक्रिया में होने वाले अनावश्यक विलंब को रोका जा सके एवं न्यायिक प्रक्रिया में और अधिक ईमानदारी और पारदर्शिता आ सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Husain Dalwai. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Husain Dalwai. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Dalwai, you are here. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you do not lay, then, your chance will be gone. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am calling your Special Mention. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are not making your Special Mention, then, your chance will be gone. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. V. Maitreyan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please lay on the Table. ... *(Interruptions)*...

Demand to restore the centrally sponsored scheme to release funds for modernization of police forces in Tamil Nadu

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Tamil Nadu Police is one of the most professional and efficient Police Forces in the country. Because of the constant vigil maintained by the Police Force, the State has a stellar record in maintaining law and order and in effectively combating threats to internal security. The previous UPA Government had approved an estimated allocation of ₹12,379.30 crores for

[Dr. V. Maitreyan]

the scheme of Modernisation of State Police Force in the country, for the five year period from 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. This is woefully inadequate for the needs of all the Police Forces in the entire country. Tamil Nadu Government had already projected that Tamil Nadu itself would require around ₹10,000 crores in the next few years for Modernisation of the Police Force. In this situation, it is disappointing to note that the scheme for Modernization of the Police Force has been delinked from Central Assistance in the Union Budget 2015-16. This decision is not in line with the importance the Centre attaches to Security related issues. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has sought substantial Central funding to support the State's effort to create a world class, modern and efficient Police Force. As Tamil Nadu Government has to spend a phenomenal amount regularly for relief and rehabilitation works related to vagaries of nature like rains, floods, cyclones as also drought, the need for sufficient central funds for Modernization of Police Force is inevitable. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to reinstate the Modernization of the Police Force scheme as a fully Centrally-sponsored Scheme and release funds under the scheme to Tamil Nadu at the earliest.

**Demand for adequate funding of specific projects of Tamil Nadu
from the funds allocated to NITI Ayog**

SHRI T. RATHI NAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended a substantial enhancement in the share of the States in the divisible pool of Central taxes from 32% to 42%. Though this increase in tax devolution from the Centre to the States is a welcome measure, unfortunately, Tamil Nadu has been singled out for the sharpest reduction in its share in the divisible pool of taxes.

As against 4.969% share in the divisible pool of Central taxes recommended by the 13th Finance Commission, Tamil Nadu's share has come down to 4.023% in the Fourteenth Finance Commission's recommendations. The unbalanced formula adopted by the Fourteenth Finance Commission has affected Tamil Nadu most adversely. The reduction in the *inter se* share of Tamil Nadu of 19.14 per cent represents the biggest loss in share amongst all States. Tamil Nadu has been doubly penalized for its prudent fiscal management as it has not received revenue deficit grants. The loss to Tamil Nadu due to the reduction in its share in the divisible pool and the discontinuance of special purpose and State-specific grants is estimated at ₹ 6,000 crores per annum. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has impressed upon the Centre on several occasions that in Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the States' share should be limited to a maximum of 25 per cent of the scheme-cost in order to ensure that the States' own expenditure priorities are not distorted.

As Tamil Nadu has a ready shelf of large projects including the Comprehensive Special Package for Diversification of Fisheries, Desalination Projects and Viability Gap Funding for the Chennai Monorail Project, as also several other projects under the

Tamil Nadu Vision 2023, I appeal to the Government to issue necessary directions to Niti Aayog to consider funding such special projects of Tamil Nadu from out of their special allocation.

**Demand to bring a legislation to acquire property of criminals involved
in anti-national activities by the State**

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): The recent auction of property belonging to a criminal who is living in some other country and perpetrating war on our nation through funding terror acts in the country besides getting involved in other nefarious activities which are harming the country has raised a vital concern. In the past, these properties could not be auctioned due to the threat received and even now not many would like to risk their lives. As a welfare State, it is imperative for India to formulate a law whereby these kinds of properties can become the State property which can be used as offices/cooperative or Governmental shops/schools, etc. After all, the money received from the auction also goes to the Government treasury.

Therefore, I request the Government to bring a legislation as soon as possible so that procedure of the auction may be done away with so that no one has to risk his life by participating in the auction. However, the property should become the State property and can be used for public good.

Urgent need to curb juvenile delinquency by lowering the legal age of adulthood

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, we are witnessing an unprecedented surge in criminal offences especially rape and sexual advances against women and girls involving juveniles across all strata of society. Blaring media exposures of such cases have made the juvenile generation aware that they enjoy immunity from severe punishment under the criminal laws that are handed down to adult offenders.

The ever-changing social equations, life style and inter-personal relationships among sexes have accentuated the process of a juvenile attaining adulthood much earlier than the age prescribed in the law. The proliferation of communication channels like mobile internet and social media have together brought forth severe damage and deterioration to ancient values and ethical social conduct.

The infamous 16 December, 2012 (Nirbhaya) rape incident in Delhi had shaken the conscience of the nation and prompted the authorities to revisit the juvenile justice dispensation system. The hon. Supreme Court has also observed that the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 needs to be reviewed in this backdrop, to act as a deterrent to juveniles beyond the age of 16 engaging in criminal acts and also instill in them a sense of restraint and socially acceptable conduct in intersexual relationships. The now familiar rantings of the child rights activists against this sensible move should not be taken seriously as they are still left with many other issues in their agenda for self-survival.

[Shrimati Wansuk Syiem]

I urge the Government to proceed anyhow with the passage of the bill in Parliament for early enactment of law.

Concern over neglecting the plight of agricultural labourers in the country

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): A closer look at the National Crime Records Bureau data shows that the number of farmer suicides in the country has not dropped to nearly half of 2013, as initially reported. The fall in these numbers comes not from an actual decrease in farmer suicides, but because the NCRB has chosen to not include suicides by agricultural labourers in its data on farmer suicides.

This telling exclusion, artificially, halves the number of farmer suicides in our country, ignoring those who work in agriculture but do not own land. In 2014, the official number of "farmer suicides" was 5,650. However, the number of suicides by those "engaged in agriculture" was 12,376. Suicides by more than 6700 agricultural labourers have not been counted in the NCRB's farmer suicide data. This glaring omission hides the fact that suicides by farmers have risen by more than 5 per cent this year even though the total number of suicides in the country has fallen.

The Government must start taking suicides by farmers, including labourers who don't own land, much more seriously, starting by collecting and releasing accurate data. Renaming the Ministry of Agriculture to 'Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare Ministry' will mean nothing if landless labourers in need of support are not even recognised as farmers by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Derek O'Brien - not present. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Shri D. Bandyopadhyay. Please say that you are laying it on the Table of the House.
...*(Interruptions)*...

Demand to include Cooch Behar and other districts of the country with more than 50 per cent SC/ST population under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) scheme

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Scheme covers 250 districts in 27 States. It is a unique Central Fund as it puts the panchayats and municipalities at the forefront of planning and implementation, and gives them free rein to use the funds, as long as it fills a development gap and the identification of the work is decided with people's participation. In rural areas, 56 per cent Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, 40 per cent OBCs are beneficiaries of this scheme.

One of the parameters of identifying a district as 'backward' is based on the number of SC/ST population. The district of Cooch Behar in West Bengal has a population of which 50.11 per cent comprise of people from Scheduled Castes. However, Cooch Behar has not been identified as a Backward District. The district is basically agrarian, but modern agricultural techniques have not been adopted on a large scale. Hence, this

sphere needs special attention. Agricultural marketing also needs to be improved with proper development of rail, road, cold storage, markets, etc. Also, credit facilities are not smoothly available to the MSE sector. A fifteen per cent tax rebate on setting up of new industries, which Backward Districts are entitled to, would greatly help in the development of the area and raise the standard of lives of the people.

I would urge upon the Government to include Cooch Behar, and other districts in the country, which have more than 50 per cent SC/ST population, in the BRGF Scheme for all-round development of the district and to improve the lives of the people. I would also like to bring the attention to the worrying fact that West Bengal is still owed 40 per cent Central funds for BRGF over the last five years.

Demand to give reservation to fishermen in employment in Central and the provincial police forces in the country

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, पूरे देश में प्रति वर्ष अधिक वर्षा के कारण नदियों में भयंकर बाढ़ आ रही है, जिससे हजारों करोड़ का नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। बाढ़ के कारण लोगों की जानें चली जाती हैं, क्योंकि देश में बाढ़ प्रभावित लोगों को बचाने हेतु पुलिस फोर्स नहीं है और न ही राज्यों में केन्द्रीय पुलिस बल है, जिन्हें बाढ़ में फंसे लोगों को बचाने का तकनीकी ज्ञान हो। इसलिए जन्मजात फिशरमैन जो समुद्र या नदी में ज्यादातर मछली के शिकार हेतु सैकड़ों किलोमीटर समुद्र में चले जाते हैं तथा नदियों में बाढ़ के समय काम करते हैं, उन्हें सेना तथा राज्य पुलिस में आरक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए, जिससे दैवी आपदा बाढ़ के समय, देश की जन हानि को बचाने में काम कर सकें।

अतः मैं केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय पुलिस बल व प्रांतीय पुलिस बल में 50 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण पेशेवर जन्मजात फिशरमैन बेरोजगारों को देकर बाढ़ से बचाने हेतु अलग से पुलिस बल की स्थापना की जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Avinash Pande. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Avinash Pande - not present. ...*(Interruptions)*... Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Demand for early sanctioning of funds for cleaning the river
Ganga in Uttar Pradesh**

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बार फिर उस गंगा की पाकीजगी का सवाल लेकर खड़ा हुआ हूँ, जो महान भारत का इतिहास, संस्कृति और धर्म मानी जाती है। अपने प्रदूषण को लेकर कराहती हुई गंगा, केन्द्र सरकार से उम्मीद कर रही है कि सरकार की ओर से इस संदर्भ में कोई बुनियादी कदम उठाए जाएंगे। मैंने आज से लगभग तीन वर्ष पूर्व दिनांक 11 मार्च, 2013 को गंगा तथा अन्य नदियों को जहरीला बनाने वालों के विरुद्ध संविधान संशोधन के माध्यम से सख्त कानूनी कार्यवाही की भी बात कही थी।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ कि महाकुंभ के दौरान नगर विकास मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कुंभ के मुस्लिम व्यवस्थापक के रूप में स्वच्छ पानी में श्रद्धालुओं को स्नान करा कर यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि यदि सरकार भरपूर सहयोग दे तो असंभव को भी संभव बनाया जा सकता है।

[چوڈھری منوور سلیم]

آج ایک بار فیر میں آپکے ماڈھم سے ائتر پردش کے ماننئی مڈھ مئتری دوارا مانگے गए सहयोग को अविलम्ब स्वीकृत कर गंगा के अस्तित्व को बचाने में सहयोग प्रदान करने की अपील करता हूँ। मान्यवर, गंगा उत्तर प्रदेश के 26 शहरों से गुजरती हुई बिहार प्रदेश में दाखिल होती है। अतः गंगा के प्रदूषण से उसकी सहायक नदियां भी प्रदूषित हो रही हैं। इन शहरों में सीवरेज व्यवस्था लागू करने हेतु 13000 करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता है जबकि केन्द्र सरकार ने केवल 914.41 करोड़ रुपए ही स्वीकृत किए हैं, जो नाकافی हैं।

इसलिए मैं एक बार फिर गंगा के नाम पर अस्तित्व में आई केन्द्र सरकार से गंगा के प्रति संवेदनशील होने की अपील करते हुए मांग करता हूँ कि गंगा की पाकीजगी को कायम करने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई उपरोक्त राशि जनहित में स्वीकृत करने की मेहरबानी فرमाए।

†-چوڈھری منوور سلیم (اٹر پردیش) : مہودے، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے ایک بار اس گنگا کی پاکیزگی کا سوال لے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ جو مہان بھارت کی تاریخ، تہذیب اور مذہب مانا جاتا ہے۔ اپنے پردوشن کو لے کر کراہتی بونی گنگا، مرکزی سرکار سے امید کر رہی ہے کہ سرکار کی طرف سے اس سلسلے میں کوئی بنیادی قدم اٹھائے جائیں گے۔ میں نے آج سے تقریباً تین سال پہلے 11 مارچ 2013 کو گنگا اور دوسری ندیوں کو زہریلا بنانے والوں کے خلاف سنودھان سنشودھن کے توسط سے سخت قانونی کارروائی کی بھی بات کہی تھی۔

† مہودے، میں آپ کے توسط سے مرکزی سرکار کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ مہا کنیہہ کے دوران نگر وکاس منتری، اٹر پردیش سرکار نے کنیہہ کے مسلم ویوستھاپک کے روپ میں سوچھ پانی میں شردھالوؤں کو اسنان کراکر یہ ثابت کر دیا ہے کہ اگر سرکار بھرپور سہیوگ دے تو ناممکن کو بھی ممکن بنایا جا سکتا ہے۔

آج ایک بار پھر میں آپ کے توسط سے اٹر پردیش کے ماننے مکھیہ منتری کے ذریعے مانگے گئے سہیوگ کو اوی-لمبھہ منظور کرکے گنگا کے استتو کو سہیوگ بردان کرنے کی اپیل کرتا ہوں۔ مانوور گنگا اٹر پردیش کے 26 شہروں سے گزرتی ہوئی بہار پردیش میں داخل ہوتی ہے۔ آخر میں گنگا کے پردوشن سے ان کی سہایک ندیاں بھی پردوشت ہو رہ ہیں۔ ان شہروں میں سیوریج ویوستھا لاگو کرنے بیٹو 13000 کروڑ روپے کی ضرورت ہے جبکہ مرکزی سرکار نے صرف 914.41 کروڑ روپے کی منظور کئے ہیں۔ جو ناکافی ہیں۔

اس لئے میں ایک بار پھر گنگا کے نام پر استتو میں آئی کیندر سرکار سے گنگا کے پرتی سنویدن-شیل بونے کی اپیل کرتے ہوئے مانگ کرتا ہوں کہ گنگا کی پاکیزگی کو قائم کرنے کے لئے راجیہ سرکار کے ذریعے مانگی گئی اپ-روکت راشی جن-بت میں سویکرت کرنے کی مہربانی فرمائے۔

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

**Demand to link the Centrally Sponsored Schemes with the
National E- Governance Plan**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, this is to bring to the attention of the House that through the Government has implemented several initiatives to promote digital revolution in the country, the results seem to vanish in the foray of several problems connected with it. Accessibility, literacy and infrastructure have been some of the major causes which have derailed the e-governance projects. Moreover, individual States have been trying to implement the National E-Governance Plan in their respective States. But, with the plan now de-linked from the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes, the State Governments have hit an important budgetary allocation for the same.

Despite this, the State of West Bengal, under the leadership of the hon. Chief Minister, has successfully implemented the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) Project in the State for on-line real time management monitoring, control of all fund allocations, financial transactions in different departments and their subordinate offices under the State Government. The project facilitates fund allocation to the administrative departments, Drawing and Disbursing Officers and financial transactions, including entire Treasury Management System to ensure transparency, accuracy and efficiency in fund and financial management. The project was recently applauded and bagged the highest award for e-governance among the States. Seamless implementation has helped in reducing time, decreased rent seeking and increased transparency.

Thus, I would urge the Government to reconsider linking National E-governance through CSS for the benefit of all.

Thank you.

Demand to take strict measures for cleaning railway platforms and tracks

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, the Railway authorities should not be surprised or taken aback on the fine of ₹ 5 lakh imposed by National Green Tribunal for dirty platforms and railway tracks. The NGT Railway tracks in Mumbai and in other States have the same story to tell. It is the collective responsibility of the authorities to ensure that the people are provided with clean environment, and the facts in the present case clearly show the intent of shifting the blame from one authority to another.

The Tribunal also directed the Railways, NDMC and DUSIB to place dustbins at all appropriate places as earmarked by the local Commissioner. I welcome the warning to the authorities that if they fail to ensure cleanliness on the railway property in the future, the Bench would resort to more 'coercive' measures.

In the interest and well-being of the common people, particularly those living near the railway tracks, in jhuggies, the NGT must be stricter in the matter. Thank you.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am totally disappointed at this unruly behaviour. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House stands adjourned till 12.00 hours. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House then adjourned at forty-four minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Steps taken to increase land under forests

*151. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) how much percentage of land in the country is under forests;
- (b) whether this percentage has changed during the last few years and if so, the details thereof along with data of each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether the current percentage of land under forests in the country is satisfactory; and
- (d) if not, what is the ideal percentage and what are the steps taken by Government to increase the percentage of land under forests in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As per India State of Forest Report-2015, the total forest cover in the country is 7,01,673 square kilometres which is 21.34% of the total geographical area of the country.

(b) The Forest Survey of India has been carrying out assessment of forest cover on biennial basis since 1987 using remote sensing technology. India State of Forest Report-2015 has been released recently. The total forest cover and percentage thereof as per India State of Forest Reports 2011, 2013 and 2015 are given as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Total forest cover (in Square Kilometre)	Percentage of the forest cover to the total geographical area	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	India State of Forest Report-2011	692,027/-	21.05	—

1	2	3	4	5
2	India State of Forest Report-2013	697,898/-	21.23	Increase of 5,871 square kilometre
3	India State of Forest Report-2015	701,673/-	21.34	Increase of 3775 square kilometre

(c) and (d) The total forest cover as per India State of Forest Report-2015 is 21.34% of total geographical area of the country. The National Forest Policy, 1988 (NFP) aims to have a minimum of one third of the total land area of the country under forest or tree cover. Thus, total forest cover is less than the goal prescribed in the National Forest Policy.

To increase the percentage of land under forests in the country, afforestation programme is taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Green India Mission (GIM), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) which from 2015-16 has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component of the "Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)". National Bamboo Mission (NBM) and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), different State Plan/Non- Plan Schemes including Externally Aided Projects. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment & Forests is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. Since inception of this programme an amount of ₹ 3545 crore has been invested to treat an area of 20.99 lakh hectare till 2014-15. Further, the Green India Mission aims at increasing the forest/tree cover by 5 million hectare as well as, increasing the quality of the existing forest cover in another 5 million hectare.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please gentlemen, this is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Question No. 151.

आप लोग यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... अपनी जगह पर जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...
क्वेश्चंस आपके हैं, सरकार के नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Sir, my supplementary is ...*(Interruptions)*...

ये forest के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट देते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... कई बार जनरली यह होता है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो thick forests होते हैं, उनके अन्दर-अन्दर के पेड़ लोग काट लेते हैं और बाहर का हिस्सा दिखाई देता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो क्या इन्होंने एरियल सर्वे करवा कर रिपोर्ट दी है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर जो सर्वे रिपोर्ट आती है ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर्वे होने के बाद ...*(व्यवधान)*... Centralised Survey होने के बाद ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have no *locus standi* the well; none whatsoever. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 12.30 P.M.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

भाई, ये मत कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... This is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: महोदय, जिस मुद्दे को लेकर यहां पर नारेबाजी हो रही है, हमारा यह संकल्प है कि इस दरिंदगी की घटना में कड़ी से कड़ी कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... राज्य सरकार इस संबंध में कड़ी से कड़ी कार्रवाई कर रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... 11 लोगों के खिलाफ एफआईआर लॉज हो चुकी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसमें एक व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारा यह मानना है कि इस दरिंदगी का गुनहगार चाहे कोई भी हो, जितना भी बड़ा व्यक्ति हो, उसके खिलाफ कड़े से कड़े कानूनी प्रावधानों के तहत कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए और चूंकि यह राज्य से जुड़ा हुआ मुद्दा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: राज्य की सरकार मजबूती के साथ, तत्काल प्रभाव से कार्रवाई कर रही है और गुनहगारों को कतई नहीं छोड़ा जाएगा, यह राज्य सरकार का संकल्प है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए हमें लगता है कि राज्य की कानून-व्यवस्था का मुद्दा राज्य से संबंधित होता है और राज्य सरकार अगर उसमें कार्रवाई करने में आनाकानी कर रही है, तब वह मुद्दा यहां उठाना जायज है, लेकिन राज्य सरकार इस बारे में बड़ी कड़ाई के साथ, बहुत मजबूती के साथ कार्रवाई कर रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब तक 11 लोगों के खिलाफ एफआईआर लॉज हो चुकी है, एक व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया जा चुका है और जहाँ पर यह घटना हुई है, उस जगह को सील कर दिया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए हम इस दरिंदगी की कड़ी शब्दों में निन्दा करते हैं और इस दरिंदगी में शामिल गुनहगारों को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा मिलनी चाहिए, यह हमारा संकल्प भी है और यह राज्य सरकार भी कर रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Rural electrification in Uttar Pradesh**

†*152. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has considered a proposal for rural electrification in Uttar Pradesh specially in SC/ST dominated areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of amount sanctioned and spent in the State during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Twelfth Five Year Plan period so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Government of India has launched Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), with a total cost of ₹ 43,033 crore, in December, 2014 for the entire country, including Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) dominated areas in Uttar Pradesh, for rural electrification. The projects sanctioned under erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been subsumed in DDUGJY.

As on 30.11.2015, electrification of 28,549 un-electrified villages and intensive electrification in 11,631 electrified villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 13,48,458 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been released in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) During 11th and 12th Five Year Plan period, as on 30.11.2015, under DDUGJY including erstwhile RGGVY, the projects with a total cost of ₹ 18662.05 crore have been sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh and an amount of ₹4072.49 crore has been released during this period against achieved milestones of implementation.

Toll collection under TOT mode

†*153. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, under the new Toll-Operate-Transfer (TOT) mode, toll collection on National Highways would be awarded to foreign agencies and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether TOT mode would be implemented on those National Highways also where full cost has been recovered and on which other companies are already collecting toll and if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The new Toll-Operate-Transfer (TOT) mode is still under development and operational modalities are being finalised.

(b) As per National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates & Collection) Rules, 2008 user fee is levied and collected at a reduced rate of 40% of the fee (i) at the end of concession period in case of private funded project and (ii) on the recovery of capital cost in case of public funded project.

Status of work on NHs in Assam

*154. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for non-completion of four laning of National Highway No. 37 from Srirampur to Manipur Border;

(b) the reasons for non-completion of Bogibeel bridge in Assam;

(c) the reasons for non-maintenance of National Highway No. 52 starting from Baihata Chariali to Itanagar; and

(d) whether the above mentioned projects are within the Act East Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) East-West Corridor Project covering N-3IC, 31, 37, 36, 54 in the State of Assam was included under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) for 4-laning of the stretch from Srirampur to Silchar with a length of about 670 km, out of which 18 km long 4-lane Guwahati bypass was completed in June 2004 under NHDP Phase-I. The 4-laning of balance length of 652 km was included under NHDP Phase-II. Out of the total length of 652km under NHDP Phase-II, 4-laning has been completed in 562 km. Stretch of about 31km between Harangajao and Balacherra have been developed with 2-lane standard since 4-laning could not be taken up due to pending wildlife and forest clearances from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Government of Assam respectively. The 4-laning have been delayed due to problems in land acquisition, utility shifting by local bodies, tree cutting, frequent bandhs, poor law and order condition, ROB clearance, inadequate deployment of manpower and machinery by contractor in certain cases, forest clearance, restrictions imposed by local administration for collection of construction materials etc. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is making all efforts for resolving all issues with help of Government of Assam for completion of the remaining length of 59 km East-West Corridor by December, 2016. The NH-53 from Silchar to Manipur border (Jiribam) with a length of about 40km is not contemplated for 4-laning as part of East West Corridor. However, development of the stretch to

2-lane standard has been taken up under Phase 'A' of the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE).

(b) Construction of Rail-cum-Road bridge over Brahmaputra at Bogibeel is being implemented by the Ministry of Railways. Ministry of Railways has reported that the construction of the bridge has been taken up at an anticipated cost of ₹ 4996 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 3689 crore has been incurred upto March, 2015 and an outlay of ₹ 701 crore has been provided in 2015-16. As reported by Railways, the project has been delayed on account of inadequate availability of fund, apart from delays in land acquisition and forestry clearances.

(c) The total length of NH-52 and NH-52A from Baihata Chariali to Itanagar is about 294 km of which 264km of NH-52 and 10 km of NH-52 A is in Assam and balance 20km of NH-52A is in Arunachal Pradesh. The stretch from Baihata Chariali to Mission Chariali (Tezpur) aggregating to about 135 km is being maintained in traffic worthy condition by the State PWD, Assam out of the maintenance funds allocated to the State PWD. The balance section from Mission Chariali to Gohpur on NH-52 and from Gohpur to Holongi on NH-52A aggregating to about 139 km in Assam has been entrusted to the National Highway and Infrastructure Development Corporation (NHIDCL), a Government of India Undertaking, for providing 4-lane connectivity to Itanagar. The stretch from Mission Chariali to Jamgudi is being maintained in traffic worthy condition by NHIDCL. Works for 4-laning from Jamgudi to Gohpur of about 82 km and from Gohpur to Holongi of about 10 km have been awarded and is being maintained through the contractors of NHIDCL. The 4-laning of Holongi to Itanagar in a length of about 20 km of NH-52A in Arunachal Pradesh is in progress through State PWD Arunachal Pradesh along with its maintenance during construction and so far about 84% physical progress has been achieved.

(d) Improvement of connectivity of North East Region with neighbouring countries has been taken up by the Ministry through (i) widening to 2-lane standard of NH-153 of about 56km length in the State of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh (ii) construction of new NH-502 A of about 100 km length in Mizoram as part of Kaladaan Multimodal Transit Project under Phase 'A' of SARDP-NE and (iii) improvement of Imphal-Moreh section of NH-39 in Manipur under Asian Development Bank (ADB) funding as part of the Imphal-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway.

Improvement of National Highways in Odisha

*155. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of National Highways (NHs) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the proposals for new projects pending with the Ministry, State-wise;

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to improve NHs in Odisha during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(d) by when the improvement work of NH 23 and NH 42 would be awarded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The State/Union Territory (UT)/wise details of length of National Highways (NHs) in the country is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Development and maintenance of NHs in the country, including those in the State of Odisha, is a continuous process and the works are, accordingly, taken up depending upon traffic density, inter-se priority and availability of funds. Accordingly, it is not possible to give any commitments for sanctioning of pending works out of the works proposed by States/Union Territories (UTs) for development of NHs. State/UT-wise details of works sanctioned so far during 2015-16 for development of NHs along with the details of the estimates pending are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

The Government has launched various specific programmes such as National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh Package, Development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, etc., for development of NHs and some of the identified State Roads.

About 1,912 km length of NHs in the State of Odisha have been entrusted to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for development under NHDP. So far NHAI has completed projects for development of about 668 km length of NHs in the State of Odisha under various phases of NHDP; projects are in various stages of progress in about 746 km length. Besides, works in about 136 km and 184 km length has been awarded under NHDP-Phase-IV and under World Bank Assistance respectively for implementation through State Government of Odisha. Also, out of total ongoing projects in about 1,208 km length of NHs/State Roads awarded under the Special Programme for Development of Roads in the LWE affected areas and for development of Vijayawada-Ranchi corridor portion in the State, works in about 771 km length have been completed.

(d) The target for award of the projects for development of NH-23 and NH-42 by NHAI are by June, 2016.

Statement-I

The State/UT-wise details of length of National Highways (NHs) in the country

Sl. No.	Name of State	National Highway No.	Total Length (km)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4, 5, 7, 9, 16, 18, 18A, 42 New, 43, 63, 67Ext. New, 150 New, 167 New, 202, 205, 214, 214A, 216, 219, 221, 222, 234, 326, 326A, 67 New, 71 New, 161 New, 340 New, 340C New, 353 New, 363 New, 365 New, 544D New, 565 New, 765 New	5231.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52, 52A, 153, 229, 52B Ext., 37 Ext., 315A, 713 New, 513 New, 313 New, 113 New and 713A New	2513.05
3.	Assam	6 New, 31, 31B, 31C, 36, 37, 37A, 37E, 38, 39, 44, 51, 52, 52A, 52B, 53, 54, 61, 62, 117A New, 127B New, 127E New, 151, 152, 153, 154, 315A New, 127C New and 127D New, 329 New, 427 New, 627 New, 702 New, 702B New, 702C New, 702D and 715A New	3811.67
4.	Bihar	2, 2C, 19, 28, 28A, 28B, 30, 30A, 31, 57, 57A, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 110, 122A New, 131A New, 133 New, 133B New, 219 New, 227A New, 327A New, 327 Ext. New, 333 New, 333A New, 333B New, 527A New, 527C New, 727 A New, 766C and 120 New	4838.79
5.	Chandigarh	21	15.28
6.	Chhattisgarh	6, 12A, 16, 43, 78, 111, BOA New, 130B New, 130C New, 130D New, 149B New, 163A New, 200, 202, 216, 217, 221, 343 New, 930 New	3078.40

Sl. No.	Name of State	National Highway No.	Total Length (km)
7.	Delhi	1, 2, 8, 10, 24 and 236	80.00
8.	Goa	4A, 17, 17A and 17B	262.00
9.	Gujarat	NE-I, 6, 8, 8A, 8B, 8D, 8E, 14, 15, 56, 58 New, 58 Ext New, 59, 113, 228, 251 New, 753B New, 848 and 848A New, 848B New, 341 New, 68Ext. New, 147A New, 168 New, 168A New, 351 New, 927D New and 953 New	4970.90
10.	Haryana	1,2, 8, 10, 11 New, 21A, 22, 54 New, 64, 65, 71, 71A, 72, 73, 73A, 71B, 148B New, 236, 248 A New, 254 New, 334B New, 352A, 444A New, 703 New, 709 Ext. New, 709A New and NE-1I	2622.48
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1A, 3 New, 20, 20A, 21, 21 A, 22, 70, 72, 72B, 88, 73A, 154A New, 305 New, 503 New, 503A New, 503 Ext. New, 505 New, 705 New, 907 A New	2622.48
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A, IB, 1C, ID, 3 New, 144 New, 144A New, 301 New, 444 New, 501 New, 701 New, 244 New	2593.00
13.	Jharkhand	2, 6, 23, 31, 32, 33, 43 New, 75, 78, 80, 98, 99, 100, 114A New, 133 New, 133A New, 133B, 143 New, I43A New, 220 New, 333 New, 333A New, 343 New and 419 New	2653.64
14.	Karnataka	4, 4A, 7, 9, 13, 17,48, 50 New, 63, 67, 67New, 150, 150 Ext. New, 150A New, 167 New, 169A New, 173 New, 206, 207, 209, 212, 218, 234,275 New, 367 New, 766C	6502.29
15.	Kerala	17, 47, 47A, 47C, 49, 183A New, 185 New, 208, 212, 213, & 220	1811.52
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 12, 12A, 25, 26, 26A, 26B, 27, 56 New, 59, 59A, 69, 69A, 75, 76, 78, 86, 92, 927A New and 339B	5193.57

17.	Maharashtra	3, 4, 4C, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 26B, 50, 50New, 69, 150 Ext. New, 161 New, 204, 211, 222, 348 New, 848 New, 160 New, 166 New, 166A New, 348 New, 348A New, 353C New, 353D New, 353E New, 361 New, 363 New, 547E New, 548 New, 753 New, 753A New, 753B New, 848A, 930 New and 953 New, 965 New	7434.79
18.	Manipur	39, 53, 102 New, 102A New, 102B New, 102 C New, 129A new, 108A New, 129 New, 137 New, 137A New, 150, 155, 702ANew	1745.74
19.	Meghalaya	40,44,51,62 and 127B New	120436
20.	Mizoram	6 New, 44A, 54, 54A, 54B, 102B New, 150, 154, 302 New, 306 A New and 502A New	1381.00
21.	Nagaland	36, 39, 61, 129 New, 150, 155, 702 New, 702A New and 702B New, 702D	1150.09
22.	Odisha	5, 5A, 6, 23, 42, 43, 60, 75, 130C New, 153B New, 157 New, 200, 201, 203, 203A, 215, 217, 220 New, 224, 326 New and 326 A New	4644.52
23.	Puducherry	45A and 66	64.03
24.	Punjab	1, 1 A, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 64, 70, 71, 72, 95, 103 A New, 154A, 205A New, 254 New, 344A New, 344B New, 503 Ext. New , 503A New, 703 New, 703A New, 754 New and 148B New	2769.15
25.	Rajasthan	3, 11 New, 123 New (3A Old), 8, 11, 11 A, 11B, IIC, 12, 14, 15,25 Ext. New, 54 New, 65, 458 New and 65A Old, 71B, 76, 58 Ext. New and 76A Old, 758 New and 76B Old, 79, 79A New, 89, 90, 113, 112, 114 , 116, 148B New,148D New and 116A Old, 158 New, 162A New, 162 Ext. New, 168 New, 168A New, 248A New, 325 New, 709 Ext. New, 927A New,	7906.20
26.	Sikkim	31 A, 310, 31 0A New, 510 New, 710 New	309.00

Sl. No.	Name of State	National Highway No.	Total Length (km)
27.	Tamil Nadu	4, 5, 7, 7A, 45, 45A, 45B, 45C, 46, 47, 47B, 49, 66, 67, 68, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 219, 220, 226, 226 Ext., 227, 230, 234, 381 New, & 532 New	5006.14
28.	Tripura	44, 44A, 108A, 208 New, 208A New, and 108B New	805.00
29.	Telangana	7, 9, 16, 202, 221, 222, 326 New, 167 New, 150 New, 363 New, 365 New, 565 New, 161, 765 New, 50 New, 563 New and 365A New	2635.84
30.	Uttarakhand	9 new, 58, 72, 72A, 72B, 73, 74, 87, 94, 107A New, 108, 109, 123, 119, 121, 125, 309A New, 309B New, 334A and 707A New	2841.92
31.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 2A, 3, 123 New (3A Old), 7, 11, 12A, 19, 24, 24A, 24B, 25, 25A, 26, 27, 28, 28B, 28C, 29, 56, 56A, 56B, 58, 72A, 73, 74, 75, 76, 86, 87, 91, 91 A, 92, 93, 96, 97, 119, 219 New, 227 A New, 231, 232, 232A, 233, 235, 330, 330A New, 330 B New, 334B New, 709 A, 727 A New, 730 New, 730A New, 731 A New, 931 New, 931A New and NE-II	8483.00
32.	West Bengal	2, 2B, 6, 10, 31, 31A, 31C, 31D, 32, 34, 35, 41, 55, 60, 60A, 80, 81, 114A New, 116B New, 117, 131A, 133A New, 317A, 327B, 419 New, 512 New and 717.	2909.80
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	223	330.70
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	848A New	31.00
35.	Daman and Diu	848B New and 251 New	22.00
TOTAL			100475.08

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of works sanctioned so far during 2015-16 for development of NHs along with the details of the estimates pending

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sanctions during 2015-16		Estimates Pending	
		Nos.	Cost	Nos.	Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	1536.78	0	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00
3.	Assam	6	18.18	18	467.01
4.	Bihar	1	8.50	0	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	1175.59	2	80.97
6.	Goa	1	936.40	11	2020.00
7.	Gujarat	3	67.30	2	51.20
8.	Haryana	8	38.00	0	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	38.51	7	225.08
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	46.00	0	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	2	447.80	2	734.71
12.	Karnataka	1	68.60	6	183.00
13.	Kerala	3	28.78	6	50.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	4256.78	2	809.84
15.	Maharashtra	3	311.99	8	136.20
16.	Manipur	8	161.08	5	34.10
17.	Meghalaya	3	34.91	8	169.43
18.	Mizoram	1	2.97	26	250.92
19.	Nagaland	0	0.00	2	34.08
20.	Odisha	1	6.36	15	1053.04
21.	Punjab	10	5048.25	1	200.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	3	152.78	1	7.13
23.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	15.00	0	0.00
25.	Telangana	9	43.09	4	20.00
26.	Tripura	0	0.00	6	323.17
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2	779.04	0	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	14	405.17	Package	5478.00
29.	West Bengal	5	160.62	0	0.00
30.	Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00
36.	Puducherry	4	62.29	0	0.00
TOTAL		127	15850.77	132	12328.08

Renewable energy for electrification of villages, etc.

†*156. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide electricity to villages, suburbs, hamlets, settlements and inaccessible remote areas across the country by using renewable sources of energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the expenditure estimated to be incurred thereon;

(c) the number of villages identified for this purpose, State-wise; and

(d) by when those villages, suburbs and hamlets would be electrified?

†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.

(b) Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is a flagship programme of Government of India for providing electricity to the un-electrified villages/habitations where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective. DDG can be from conventional or renewable sources such as solar, mini hydro, biomass, biofuels, biogas, etc. In Twelfth and Thirteenth Plan, a subsidy of ₹900 crore has been earmarked for DDG projects. However, the allocation under DDG would be flexible to meet any additional requirements within the overall cost of the scheme. More than 90% of the projects sanctioned under DDG are based on Solar PV technology. So far 1,359 DDG projects have been sanctioned, at a total project cost of ₹ 513.14 crore, covering 1849 villages/hamlets, suburbs, settlements and inaccessible remote areas across the country using Renewable Energy.

(c) 3,124 villages across the country have been identified for providing Renewable Energy systems through DDG as on date. State-wise list of 3,124 villages is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) All such villages in the country are proposed to be covered with Renewable Energy systems by 1st May, 2018.

Statement

State-wise list of 3,124 remote villages

Sl. No.	State	Villages
1.	Odisha	211
2.	Assam	1832
3.	Jharkhand	473
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	124
5.	Chhattisgarh	150
6.	Rajasthan	152
7.	Madhya Pradesh	153
8.	Uttarakhand	20
9.	Karnataka	9
	TOTAL	3124

Elephant deaths in Dooars area of West Bengal

*157. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of elephant deaths in trains accidents are increasing in West Bengal's Dooars area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures are taken to stop such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) An increasing trend was observed, in elephant deaths due to train accidents in Dooars area of West Bengal, during 2011-2014. However, the rate of train hits of elephants in the region has since been arrested.

(b) Details of elephant deaths by train accidents in West Bengal's Dooars area during last five years are given below:

Sl.No.	Years	North Bengal (Dooars Area)
1.	2011-12	3
2.	2012-13	7
3.	2013-14	12
4.	2014-15	2
5.	2015-16 (till date)	1

(c) Remedial measures taken by the Government to prevent such accidents are given below:

- (i) Speed limit restrictions on trains are imposed at vulnerable stretches.
- (ii) Clearance of vegetation along railway tracks is done regularly to improve visibility of trains drivers.
- (iii) Signage boards are put up at selected places to pre-warn train drivers.
- (iv) Sensitization programmes are taken up for Train Drivers/ Guards/Station Masters.

- (v) Forest Department staff are posted in Alipurduar Junction Control Office, who are engaged in wireless communication about elephant movement with Railway authorities for taking necessary action as soon as possible.
- (vi) 5 new passes have been constructed to facilitate movement of elephants in Chapramari Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (vii) 2 ramps of 20 meters width have been constructed in Jaldapara National Park.
- (viii) Railway girders and rail fencing have been constructed at vulnerable stretches in Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary.

Illegal coal mining

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

- (a) whether Government is aware of illegal mining of coal that is going on in some States of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has assessed the loss incurred due to illegal coal mining;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to stop illegal mining of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) As informed by Coal India Limited (CIL) instances of illegal mining have taken place clandestinely both within and outside the leasehold areas of CIL subsidiaries.

- Within the leasehold areas: Where CIL does not have surface right.
- Outside the leasehold areas: Entries in the form of “Rat Holes” are made for coal extraction in places where the depth of deposition of the coal seam is not much from the surface.

Cases of illegal mining are detected predominantly in the eastern region, mainly in the States of Jharkhand, covering Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Central Coalfield Limited (CCL) and Eastern Coalfield Limited (ECL) and West Bengal covering

ECL and BCCL. List of such illegal mining sites of ECL, BCCL and CCL is given in the Statement (*See* below).

2. Illegal mining of coal is carried out stealthily and clandestinely. As such, it is not possible to specify the exact quantum of coal stolen and losses incurred on account of illegal mining of coal. However, as per raids conducted by security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the State Government concerned, the quantity of coal recovered and its approximate value during 2014-15 (Provisional) have been as under:

Subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL)	Quantity Recovered (Te)	Approx. Value (₹ in lakh)
Eastern Coalfields Limited	34.75	0.695
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	0	0
Central Coalfields Limited	139.00	1.550
Northern Coalfields limited	0	0
Western Coalfields limited	0	0
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	0	0
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	0	0
North Eastern Coalfields	0	0
TOTAL	173.75	2.245

3. Law and Order is a State subject, and the State/District administration is promptly approached to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb illegal mining of coal. Illegal mining takes place outside leasehold areas of CIL. Whenever illegal mining takes place within leasehold area of CIL, following actions are taken:

- (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 concerned State Government.
- (v) Fencing is being constructed at the various illegal mining sites along with displaying of signboards 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 setup.
- (x) The coal companies maintain close liaison with the State authorities.
- (xi) Committee/task force has been constituted at different level (block level, sub-divisional level, district level, State level) at some subsidiaries of CIL to monitor different aspects of illegal mining.

Statement

Illegal Mining Sites

Eastern Coalfields Limited

West Bengal:

Within leasehold Area

Sodepur Area — Aldih, Chainakuri near Main Magazine Chhai Dhowrah, Sodepur 11 No. Old Incline, Patkojona Village & Dhawtah, Binodbandh, Bharaychak, Aluthia village, Saloni village, Tulsahir, Chhotdhemmo, Rakta village, Perbelia village, Amdanga, Kuthibari, Ranibari, Pathardiha, Kulbona, Dubeswari village, Dangajore, Hirakund, Asanbani, Nawdiha, Ranipur 2 B 2 C, Narayanpur, Moutha, Santhal Moutha.

Sripur Area — Muslia Colliery, Kalipahari Colliery, Sripur Seam Incline Colliery, Kushadanga/Girmint Colliery.

Salanpur Area — Bonjemehari Colliery, Dabor Colliery, Sangramgarh Colliery, Mohanpur Colliery, Gorangdih (A) Colliery, Gourangdih-Begunia Colliery, Barmondia (A) Colliery

Jharkhand

Mugma Area— Hariajam, Chapapur, Mandmand, Rajpura, Kapasara, Khudia, Gopinathpur, Lakhimata, Shampur A, Shampur B.

Pandaveswar Area — (Portion of Jharkhand) Kasta, Palasthali, Sultanpur.

Bharat Coking Coal Limited

Sl. No.	Colliery	Sites and Estimated Extent
Barora Area		
1.	Phularitand	Mandra section and Benidih section (V/VI/VII) along SE Rly line (about 15-20m from surface)
2.	Damoda	East bank of Jamunia river near DB road bridge (25m)
Govindpur Area		
3.	Govindpur	5, 6, 7 seam abandoned OCP (superficial coal benches) X seam quarry filling near Bagdigi jore (remnant benches)
4.	Jogidih	5, 6, 7 seam exposed Bench Filling (remnant benches)
5.	N/Akashkinari	XIV seam OCP East Katras Section (remnant benches) XV seam OCP East Katras Section (remnant Baters) XIII seam OCP East Katras Section (remnant benches)
6.	Maheshpur	X seam Mahespur Section (remnant exposed pillars)
7.	Kharkhare	15 No.s Incline mouth (80m along the incline)
Katras Area		
8.	Salanpur	IV/V/VII Seam Quarry (remnant benches)
9.	Ramkanali	IV/V/VII Seam Quarry (remnant benches)

Sl.No.	Colliery	Sites and Estimated Extent
Kusunda Area		
10.	Bassuriya	(i) 6 No. Quarry, X seam (remnant benches) (ii) Ganga patch , X seam North side of KT link line (iii) 44 No. OCP, X seam near Pathak Basti
11.	E/Bassuriya	(i) VIII seam Quarry in Gareria Section (ii) V/VI seam Quarry near Ekra Jore (remnant pillars 30-40m)
12.	K. Kusunda	(i) II seam old Quarry Selected Godhur (20-30m) (ii) V/VI seam old Quarry North of Gondudih Basti (iii) VIII seam old Quarry North of Gondudih Basti (iv) X seam old Quarry near Dhario Jaba Basti (v) IV top seam old Quarry Chota Boua Section
13.	Dhansar	(i) Near New Delhi (Bright Kusunda Pahari) (ii) Near Jha colony (incropping seams)
Bastacolla Area		
14.	E/Bhagatdih	(i) XI/XII seam Quarry near 6 pit
15.	ROCP	(i) X seam Quarry (ii) South of old comb. Seam Quarry (iii) Pandebera/Phularibad
Lodna Area		
16.	Lodna	(i) XIII/XIIIA seam at Chalchalia Dhowra (ii) Behind Lodna old Magazine
17.	Bagidigi	West side of patch 'D'

Sl. No.	Colliery	Sites and Estimated Extent
18.	N.Tisra	(i) IX/X seam near LUJ pit (ii) XI/XII seam near Lodna Shiv mandir (iii) Dippo dhowra IX/X seam
19.	NT/ST(OCP)	(i) III seam old working near N.T.C. (ii) Old Dragline face
EJ Area		
20.	Bhowra(S)	(i) V & VI seam of 28 Incline Quarry (ii) IV B Quarry
21.	Sudamdih(I)	XVII seam Quarry Gouri Gram
22.	Amlabad P	(i) Amlabad project (Dhobi Ghat) (ii) Amlabad near Chat Ghat
23.	Bhowra(N)	X seam old Quarry near taxi stand (now filled by flyash)
W.J. Area		
24.	Bhatdee Colliery	Along Bank of Damodar River
C.V. Area		
25.	Basantimata	(i) 3/4 G.P. Bottom & Kalimati seam (ii) 3 No. Quarry (GP Bottom & Kalimati seam) (iii) 2A No. Quarry (GP Bottom & Kalimati seam) (iv) 3 No. Quarry (Palasia seam) (v) Quarry Palasia Local Seam

Central Coalfields Limited

Sl.No.	Coalfields/Area	Sites and Estimated Extent
1.	East Bokaro Coalfields	
(i)	The Dhori Area -	Angowali Colliery: The 17.5m thick seam quarry abandoned by CCL; Several pits and inclines found. Each opening was 30 to 40m from the surface and widened unscientifically.

Sl.No.	Coalfields/Area	Sites and Estimated Extent
(ii)	B & K Area	Most of the previous illegal mine sites were filled up by coal ash. Konar River Beds near Karo Special Projects Phase - II. The River beds are not within the CCL Lease. The openings were about 5 to 10m deep.
(iii)	Kathara Area	Kathara Opencast Mines: Kargali Top and Bottom, Uchitdih Seam by widening the old Pillars 100m X 250m area Swang Colliery: VI, VII, VIII Seam old quarry, Bermo Seam, Kargali Top and Bottom Seams in Mining Baters superficial excavations.
2.	Giridih Coalfields	Nil in CCL lease hold area.
3.	West Bokaro Coalfields	
(i)	Kuju Area:	Kuju - Morpa, Banwar, Pundi non-working quarry. South-west part near outcrops; 25 to 30m perpendicular to the inclines. Karma OC: outcrops near Damodar Beds.
(ii)	Hazaribagh Area	Tapin South 44 & 45 Quarry, Tapin North 42 & 40 Quarry Jharkhand non-working Quarry Ara, Sarubera non-working mines area of the OC.
4.	South Karanpura Coalfields	
(i)	Barka Sayal Area	Chordhara and Lapanga Colliery: Sangram OCP old mining baters. Bhurkunda Colliery: Argada Seam old workings.
(ii)	Argada Area	Gidi A OC: Quarry 4 where production was ceased: superficial mining baters. Gidi C OC: Quarry 7 discontinued patch; superficial excavations. Religara OC/UG: Eastern side near Quarry 7 of Gidi C OC.

Sl.No.	Coalfields/Area	Sites and Estimated Extent
		Sirka OC: Northern section near CHP, near Damodar river in the superficial mining baters. Sirka UG project: Old inclines 1, 2 and 3 in Bansgarha Seam (50 to 60m from the incline mouth). Argada UG Colliery: Incline No 8 near Pararu Nala (50 to 60m from the incline mouth).
5.	North Karanpura Coalfields	Nil
6.	Daltonganj Coalfields	Nil
7.	Ramgarh Coalfields	
(i)	Rajarappa Area	Block-III; Block-HE and Block-IIW Extension areas, near the outcropping seams. 30 to 40m from the surface.

Establishment of National Elephant Conservation Authority

*159. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise data regarding the recommended amount for Project Elephant as well as, the amount actually sanctioned;

(b) the current status regarding the establishment of a National Elephant Conservation Authority (NECA) as recommended by the Elephant Task Force in their report titled, 'Gajah: Securing the future for Elephants in India' which was submitted on the 31st of August, 2010; and

(c) what are the reasons for the delay in the establishment of the NECA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The State-wise details of the funds allocated and sanctioned to the elephant range States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Project Elephant', for the last 5 years and current year is given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The proposal for creation of National Elephant Conservation Authority (NECA), as a part of the proposal for continuation the Centrally Sponsored Scheme

'Project Elephant' in Twelfth Plan, was considered in the meeting of the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change held on 25.06.2013. The EFC committee did not recommend the proposal, given the present lack of any enabling statutory provisions in the law.

Statement-I

State-wise tentative allocations under the scheme 'Project Elephant'

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55.00	14.33	14.10	17.10	15.35	11.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	90.91	105.96	108.96	87.30	70.64
3.	Assam	250.00	266.43	312.19	215.19	292.83	282.11
4.	Chhattisgarh	120.00	48.62	60.29	63.29	49.24	29.46
5.	Jharkhand	190.00	108.59	126.28	129.28	109.68	79.75
6.	Karnataka	300.00	237.17	276.68	379.68	275.19	230.32
7.	Kerala	300.00	247.26	294.89	297.89	296.85	254.71
8.	Maharashtra	50.00	20.29	20.47	23.47	9.54	9.08
9.	Meghalaya	90.00	102.99	123.43	126.43	117.64	88.30
10.	Nagaland	40.00	16.42	18.75	21.75	17.77	12.92
11.	Odisha	175.00	214.68	254.60	257.60	170.08	128.04
12.	Tamil Nadu	300.00	224.99	261.28	264.28	247.65	184.45
13.	Tripura	-	9.02	9.72	12.72	5.97	4.31
14.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	34.82	39.49	42.49	25.69	22.67
15.	Uttarakhand	230.00	141.01	161.46	165.46	148.60	102.21
16.	West Bengal	200.00	111.58	128.41	132.41	102.62	74.09
17.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	6.76
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	8.53

Sl.No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
19.	Bihar	-	1.04	-	-	-	5.64
20.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	0.97
21.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	2.42
22.	Haryana	-	7.77	-	-	-	1.60
23.	Manipur	-	0.73				-
24.	Mizoram	-	1.35				-
TOTAL		2500.00	1900.00	2208.00	2258.00	1972.00	1610.00

Statement-II

State-wise fund sanctioned under the scheme 'Project Elephant'

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (As on 09/12/2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.00	-	11.28	-	13.523	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	55.00	-	83.48	97.714	
3.	Assam	139.55	200.00	250.00	173.00	236.664	
4.	Chhattisgarh	75.00	150.00	60.29	49.622	43.7456	21.91
5.	Jharkhand	80.00	105.87	59.512	95.655	88.4256	53.453
6.	Karnataka	300.76	261.83	240.296	325.412	225.319	181.054
7.	Kerala	265.39	282.55	294.89	252.90	236.72	204.54
8.	Maharashtra	29.00	20.29	20.47	18.682	38.202	8.062
9.	Meghalaya	103.838	128.52	106.875	101.00	118.838	72.344
10.	Nagaland	41.30	25.00	18.75	21.75	44.8132	15.44
11.	Odisha	113.50	214.60	210.00	257.60	153.35	105.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Tamil Nadu	226.879	228.49	250.312	211.00	251.208	160.533
13.	Tripura	-	6.00	5.77	9.766	6.03	26.10932
14.	Uttar Pradesh	80.15	49.30	14.76	-	5.16	15.33
15.	Uttarakhand	206.82	141.99	161.46	115.068	103.908	82.61
16.	West Bengal	410.206	224.50	91.865	97.626	103.814	56.83
17.	Haryana	100.00	-	-	30.97	-	10.00
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	6.77544
TOTAL		2197.393	2093.94	1796.53	1843.531	1767.4344	1020.62076

Pilot project for Underground Coal Gasification

*160. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the Russian Federation had entered into an agreement in 2004-05 for undertaking a pilot project for Underground Coal Gasification (UCG);

(b) the progress registered during the last decade on the project that was to be started in or near Mehsana in Gujarat;

(c) the details of Government's evaluation of significance and potential of UCG for domestic energy security; and

(d) the steps being taken to expedite the pilot project with a view to commercialize UCG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the information received from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG)/Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), an agreement of collaboration was entered into by ONGC with Skochinsky Institute of Mining (SIM), Russia on 25th November, 2004 for development of Underground Coal Gasification (UCG). The project was envisaged to be completed in phases and involved site selection for construction of UCG. Eleven sites were evaluated for suitability of UCG and out of these, one site, namely Vastan Lignite block in Gujarat was found suitable. Subsequent stages of detailed characterisation and pilot layout, detailed engineering design were also taken up. Additional geological and hydro-geological data was generated for the

design and execution of UCG pilot project. 21 boreholes were drilled and high resolution shallow seismic survey was carried out for detailed characterisation of the field. The data was analysed and location and layout of UCG pilot was finalised. The detailed engineering design for construction of UCG pilot module was prepared by Ukrainian Institute M/s. Dongiproshkht in consultation with SIM. Environment clearance was obtained and Vastan block was allocated by MoC to Gujarat Industrial Power Corporation Ltd (GIPCL) for development of UCG pilot alongwith ONGC.

(b) ONGC took initiative to develop a UCG pilot at Mehsana in North Gujarat to experiment in the area where coal resources were discovered during the course of oil drilling at a depth of 700-1100 metres. A national committee was formed with the representatives from MoPNG, Department of Coal, CSIR, CMPDIL, State Government of Gujarat and ONGC for this purpose. In the process, two information wells were drilled. All geological, geo-physical, geo-hydrological data and core samples of coal were collected; detailed lab studies of coal were carried out; 3D seismic survey data were processed and analysed and a geological model was prepared. Basic designing of the pilot project, completion of drilling and strategy for process wells and designing of surface facilities was also done. However, due to non-finalisation of the contract with M/s PDIL, it got delayed and the cost estimates were revised. It was proposed to get this R&D project funded by Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB) by availing grant-in-aid. However, when the proposal was processed for approval of OIDB, the same could not be supported due to escalation of costs and ultimately the project was discontinued in 1992.

(c) and (d) UCG is a clean coal technology and provides for extracting energy from the coal seams which cannot be mined through known mining technology. Successful testing and implementation of this technology in Indian conditions would help in providing energy security. Further, UCG is one of the notified end uses for allotment of coal blocks through bidding under CMN Act, 1973. Five lignite blocks and two coal blocks have also been identified earlier for UCG purposes. Besides, CIL has also identified two coal blocks for UCG in their command area.

Funds allocated to Bihar under PMGSY

†*161. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to Bihar under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the current year, district-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether these funds are sufficient to implement the policy of connecting habitations with a population of 1,000 with all weather roads;
- (c) if not, the reasons for allocation of less than required funds;
- (d) by when such habitations would be connected with all weather roads; and
- (e) the details of expenditure incurred in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The Government of India has allocated ₹ 2,781 crore to the State of Bihar during the current financial year 2015-16 under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). As per new policy issued for changed funding pattern under PMGSY, the fund sharing pattern of PMGSY will be in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and States for all States except for 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States for which it will be 90:10. Accordingly, the State of Bihar has also to make allocation of ₹ 1,854 crore as State share during current year. Hence, the total Annual Allocation of funds to the State is ₹ 4,635 crore during the year 2015-16 under PMGSY.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The total fund allocations to the State are sufficient to achieve the targets set for the State during the current year. In view of the availability of substantial additional funds under the Scheme with the new funding pattern between Centre and the State and enhanced allocation by the Government of India, all the States including the State of Bihar, have been asked to get approval for sanctions for balance works under PMGSY-I/II as per the mandate of the Scheme and to substantially complete them by March, 2019, so as to provide connectivity to target habitations.

(e) The State of Bihar has utilized ₹ 16,969 crore till date since inception of Scheme in Dec, 2000, including expenditure of ₹ 887.67 crore during the current financial year 2015-16 upto Oct. 2015.

Cleaning of river Yamuna in Delhi

*162. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Supreme Court of India has given any judgment for cleaning of river Yamuna in Delhi;
- (b) whether the Court has also ordered to install Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) at the bank of the river to stop industrial wastes and sewage polluting the river;
- (c) if so, the number of STPs installed;

(d) whether all the industrial wastes and sewage are now going to these STPs for treatment; and

(e) 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) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 27.02.2012 in the matter of writ petition No.725 of 1994 News item 'HT', And Quiet Flows the Maily Yamuna V/s CPCB and Ors. on the issue of cleaning of River Yamuna in Delhi, has *inter-alia* directed the concerned authorities at the Central and the State Governments to apprise the Hon'ble court about the construction of STPs before the discharge of sewage/trade effluent directly into river Yamuna at Delhi, Haryana and the districts of U.P.

(b) No, Sir. The Hon'ble Supreme court has not issued any specific order to install STPs at the bank of the river to stop industrial and sewage wastes to pollute the river.

(c) Does not arise due to reply to part (b) above.

(d) No, Sir. As of now, all the industrial wastes and sewage are not going to the STPs for treatment.

(e) The reasons for part (d) above are:

- (i) 45% area of Delhi is still unsewered due to which waste water is flowing into local drains and finally to major drains/ river Yamuna.
- (ii) In sewerred area also, old peripheral sewer lines are settled/ defective at various locations resulting into waste water flowing into the drains.
- (iii) Interceptor Sewer Project is being implemented for intercepting drains polluting river Yamuna. About 82% work has been completed till date and is likely to be completed by 2016.

Use of diesel in cars

*163. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cleaning of air is a part of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan;

(b) what is Government's policy on use of diesel in private cars;

(c) whether it is a fact that diesel cars are allowed in Delhi but not diesel taxis; and

(d) whether Government is considering a ban on all diesel vehicles in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) For ensuring hygiene, waste management and sanitation across the nation, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was launched. The main objectives of the Abhiyan include, elimination of open defecation, eradication of manual scavenging, modern and scientific municipal solid waste management, to effect behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices, generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health.

(b) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has not laid down any particular policy for use of diesel in private cars. The emission norms are notified by MoRTH under the Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 and State/UT Governments are responsible to administer the implementation. There are separate sets of emission norms applicable for diesel and gasoline cars. Presently, BS-IV emission norms are applicable for 63 cities including Delhi.

(c) and (d) Only CNG motor cabs are granted permits for local taxis in Delhi. The National Green Tribunal, Delhi *vide* its order dated 26.11.2015 and 07.04.2015 passed in the matter of Vardhman Kaushik *versus* Union of India and Others has banned plying of all vehicles which are 15 years old and diesel vehicles which are 10 years old in Delhi and NCR.

Release of funds to Bihar

†*164. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state by when the amount announced by the Prime Minister for the development of Bihar is proposed to be released, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): 1. The Prime Minister's package for Bihar 2015 has been approved and announced by the Prime Minister on 18.08.2015.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The details of the package are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Sectors	Amount	Projects sanctioned
Farmer's Welfare	3,094	- Up-gradation of Rajendra Prasad Agriculture University to Central University, creation of new Research Centre - Development of Fisheries, Farm water management, Storage capacity, Farm mechanisation, Seed production systems, Construction of new Godowns for foodgrains
Education	1,000	- Central University near Bhagalpur IIM at Bodhgaya
Skill Development	1550	- Establishment of Mega Skill University Training of 1 lakh youth
Health	600	- Upgradation of 3 medical colleges at Patna, Bhagalpur, Gaya
Electricity	16,130	- 1,300 MW new power plant at Buxo Electrification of villages under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Vidyut Yojana (sufficient for farms, uninterrupted for homes) - Electrification of towns-cities under Integrated Power Development Scheme
Rural Roads	13,820	- 22,500 kms of Rural Roads
Highways	54,713	- 2,775 kms of National Highways (four-laning and widening) - Construction of Bridges (across Ganga, Sone, Kosi) - Construction of 12 Rail overbridges

Sectors	Amount	Projects sanctioned
Railways	8,870	- Doubling and Tripling of 676 kms of Railway line Electrification of 574 kms
Airports	2,700	- Construction of new airport at Patna Development of airports at Gaya, Raxaul, Purnea
Digital Bihar	449	- Software Technology Parks, Rural BPOs, Training Centres - 1,000 new Mobile towers to increase coverage and quality - 30 Wi-Fi hotspots across prominent tourist places - Common Service Centres to be scaled up from 8,800 to 26,000
Petroleum and Gas	21,476	- Expansion of Barauni Refinery + new Petrochemical Plant - Construction of Gas pipelines, new LPG plants and massive expansion in domestic LPG connections - Petrol-Diesel pipeline from Raxaul to Nepal
Tourism	600	- Development of 7 Tourist circuits
TOTAL	1,25,003	

2. Projects approved under the Bihar Package-2015 announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister for development of Bihar will be implemented by the respective line Ministries in phased manner. Therefore, respective line Ministries have to make necessary budget provisions and to decide the time frame for implementation of the projects under the package.

Mandatory provisions for six laning of NHs

*165. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for construction of flyovers/subways/pedestrian paths/service roads under mandatory provisions in terms of six laning of National Highways in different States of the country; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to adopt these provisions and get them strictly implemented, so as to avert accidents on National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Construction of flyovers/subways/pedestrian paths/service roads in six laning of National Highways in different States of the country are carried out as per Manual of Specifications and Standards for Six Laning of Highways published by Indian Roads Congress (IRC): Special Publication (SP): 87-2013.

This Manual is made an integral part of the agreement to be signed with the Concessionaire/Contractor according to which a six lane highway is constructed on National Highways. Interference from local traffic is avoided through construction of service roads on both sides of the six lane highway, which are interconnected through underpasses. At-grade intersection with any road with six lane highway is avoided through the construction of Grade Separated Structures. All these steps are taken to avert accidents on National Highways.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Poor output from underground mines of CIL**

1601. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Government to improve the extremely poor output from underground mines of Coal India Limited (CIL);

(b) whether, as against the envisaged contribution of 40 per cent, only 10 per cent production is coming from underground mines and if so, the reasons why the situation has come to such a pass; and

(c) whether Government is going to fix responsibility for this sharp reversal in fortunes of underground mines of CIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Coal India Limited (CIL) has envisaged to enhance its production from underground mines from the current level of 35 million tonnes achieved in 2014-15 to 52 million tonnes (MT) in 2019-20 as a part of the envisaged overall production enhancement of 1 billion tonne by 2019-20. This includes various steps mentioned below:

- (1) Adoption of mass production technologies like Continuous Miner technology and Long wall technology as per the techno economic feasibility of the coal deposits alongwith matching infrastructure facilities for coal evacuation;
- (2) Installation of Man-riding systems in underground mines with long travel distances;
- (3) Seeking permission to undertake mining beneath forest areas without the need for acquiring forest land;
- (4) Risk assessment and management, strata management etc. are some of the steps for enhancing production from underground mines with safety;
- (5) High capacity long wall mines like Jhanjra (1.7 MTPA), Moonidhi-seam XVI (0.7 MTPA) have been opened in Coal India Limited (CIL) recently and Adriyala long wall project (2.81 MTPA) in Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL);
- (6) In addition, 11 mines have been identified for deployment of continuous miner machines and 3 mines for longwall technology in CIL;
- (7) Imparting safety training to the workers and supervisors, strengthening internal safety organizations to enhance awareness of safety of operations etc.

(b) and (c) Techno economic feasibility of a given deposit determines the nature of mine to be opened. Underground mines have to be opened if exploitation of deep seated deposits is the option. At the time of nationalization, the share of coal production from underground mines of CIL was about 70% which suffered from various technical deficiencies. At present underground mining contribution is 7% of total production of CIL. The major reasons for decline in underground production over the years have been (i) High demand for coal for power generation leading to thrust on Opencast mining; (ii) Conversion of unsafe and unviable underground mines to opencast mines; (iii) Limitations/restrictions in mechanizing erstwhile legacy underground mines; (iv) Difficult and adverse geo-mining conditions; (v) Statutory restrictions; (vi) un-economic

operations leading to non-viability of underground mines due to poor quality of coal and poor economies of scale etc. The formation of coal deposits in India are highly disturbed due to geological conditions and it is highly challenging to plan a underground mine with economies of scale.

De-allocation of coal blocks

1602. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and details of coal blocks de-allocated this year; and
- (b) what are the parameters considered by Government for reviewing coal block allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Supreme Court *vide* judgment dated 25th August, 2014 read with its order dated 24th September, 2014 has cancelled the allocation of 204 coal blocks. In case of 42 producing coal mines out of 204, the cancellation has taken effect from 31.03.2015. The allocation of 204 coal blocks are now made under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder.

In addition, 4 coal blocks namely Chhatrasal, Meenakshi, Meenakshi B and Dipside of Meenakshi allocated for UMPPs have been de-allocated during the current year 2015-16.

Facilities for welfare of coal mine workers

1603. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of facilities provided by Government for welfare of the coal mine workers and their family members;
- (b) whether it is mandatory for coal mine workers to undergo medical check-up annually;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor as the health of the coal mine workers is a matter of great concern; and
- (d) what are the special hospital facilities available for coal mine workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiary companies have a well-structured welfare schemes/facilities such as Housing and water supply, Educational facilities,

Statutory welfare facilities, such as Canteen, Rest Shelters and Pit-Head Baths. Co-operative Stores and Credit Societies, Medical facilities etc. for its employees. The management of Coal Companies are providing infrastructure facilities to various Nationalised Banks for opening their Branches and Extension Counters in the Coalfields for the benefit of their workers.

(b) and (c) At the time of appointment every employee undergoes Initial Medical Examination (IME). Subsequently Periodical Medical Examination (PME) is done once in every five years for the employee below 45 years of age and once in every three years for the employees aged above 45 years.

(d) CIL and its subsidiary companies provide full medical facilities to all employees and their dependent family members. The facilities are being provided through 413 Dispensaries and 80 Hospitals with 5749 beds, spread across the coal mining areas. Sufficient number of doctors and paramedical staff provide medical facilities. Moreover, wherever required, employees and their dependent family members are referred to outside Govt. and private hospitals. Treatment and travelling expenses in entitled class are borne by company. 243 private hospitals, all over India, have been empanelled by CIL for this purpose.

Approval for GMDC's mining lease application

1604. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has recommended a proposal for prior approval of Central Government for Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited (GMDC)'s mining lease application of lignite bearing areas of 3,319 hectares in Kutch district last year; and

(b) if so, the details of action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Proposals from the State Government of Gujarat for prior approval on Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited's mining lease application in the district of Kutch were received. However, since the area for which prior approval for mining lease was requested by the Government of Gujarat were not allocated as per the prevailing procedure, that is, either through Screening Committee or Government Dispensation route, no prior approval for mining lease in favour of Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited was granted by the Central Government to Government of Gujarat.

Supply of inferior quality of coal by CIL

1605. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints about the inferior quality of coal being supplied by Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to ensure that superior quality coal is supplied by the coal suppliers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As per the information received from Central Electricity Authority (CEA) some Power Utilities *i.e.*, Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited (HPGCL), National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), Madhya Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited (MPPGCL), Maharashtra State Power Generation Corporation Limited (MSPGCL), Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited (GSECL) have informed from time to time on grade slippage as well as inferior quality of coal comprising big size coal, stones/boulders etc. from coal companies of Coal India Limited (CIL).

As per information received from CIL, the subsidiary coal companies of CIL are supplying the requisite quality and quantity of coal to all power stations under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA). In terms of FSA, Joint Sampling/Third Party Sampling and analysis facilities at loading ends are provided to the power utilities for assessment of quality of coal jointly by the buyer and the seller and payment is made by the buyers as per the quality of coal so assessed and thereby loading of proper quality coal to the power plants is ensured and taken care of. All other FSA holders, having annual contractual quantity of 4 lakh tonne and above per annum are also provided with the same facility of Joint Sampling/Third Party Sampling at loading end.

As coal is heterogeneous in nature, some naturally occurring extraneous material may go along with the raw coal being supplied for which provision for stone compensation is kept in the FSA. The subsidiary coal companies of CIL are also putting their best efforts to segregate a remove the foreign bodies present in the coal seams.

The inherent ash content in coal seams cannot be ruled out. This is due to unique geo-mining factors of coal seams in India. However, to reduce ash content/oversized coal and coal mixed with some stone/boulders/impurities present in the coal, supplies

to various power stations and other industries and to improve the quality of coal, CIL and its subsidiaries are adopting new technologies such as Selective Mining, Surface Miners and System of Clean Coal Technology etc.

CIL has adopted the following steps to improve the quality of coal:-

- (i) Selective mining by Surface Miner in opencast mine and Continuous Miner in underground mine for elimination of bands wherever necessary /feasible.
- (ii) Appropriate positioning of OB and coal benches to avoid contamination.
- (iii) Scrapping/cleaning of coal benches before blasting.
- (iv) Installation of metal detectors/magnetic separators over running conveyors before coal loading.
- (v) Crushing arrangement is also provided for supply of sized coal for better consumer satisfaction.
- (vi) All the major projects having high capacity coal handling plants dispatch sized and uniform quality of coal to suit the requirement of the consumers.
- (vii) Participation of consumer representative in Joint Sampling/Third Party Sampling and analysis of coal with consumers, based on which consumers are provided with the facility of adjustment of payment against coal value.
- (viii) Arrangement for awareness programmes/imparting training to the personnel involved in production of coal regarding importance of coal quality and need to improve and maintain the same during mining operations.

Reduction in coal consumption for electricity generation

1606. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the projection of coal consumption in the country during the next 15 years;
- (b) the percentage of coal consumed for electricity generation at present and how it would be reduced during the next 15 years by utilizing other renewable sources of energy; and
- (c) the details of target set for bringing down coal exploration in future, to reduce green house gas emission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per "A Report on Energy Efficiency and Energy Mix in the Indian Energy System (2030)", demand for coal for the year 2030 has been projected at 1848 MTe.

(b) and (c) Out of a total supply of 819.95 MTe which includes dispatches and imports, 64.7% was consumed for electricity generation in the year 2014-15. A target of 15 lakh metres of drilling is set up for CMPDIL for exploring the coal. In order to reduce coal consumption and greenhouse gas emission, India has communicated its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) which *inter-alia* has envisaged reduction in emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35% by 2030 from 2005 level, achieving about 40% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 and introduction of new, more efficient and cleaner technologies in thermal power generation.

Special courts for coal block allocation cases

†1607. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss incurred by the country in coal mine allocation process adopted by the previous Government;

(b) whether the identification of persons responsible for the loss *i.e.* businessmen, bureaucrats, brokers has been done completely;

(c) the names of persons against whom cases are pending in different courts in the matter; and

(d) whether Government is considering to set up special courts for disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in its Report No.7 of 2012-13 has stated, "The process of bringing in transparency and objectivity in the allocation process of coal blocks, which commenced from 28th June, 2004, got delayed at various stages and the same is yet to materialize (February, 2012) even after a lapse of seven years. In the meantime, 194 net coal blocks with aggregate GR of 44,440 million tonne were allocated to different Government and private parties up to 31 March, 2011. The financial impact of the benefit to the private allottees has been estimated to the tune of ₹ 1,85,591.34 crore as on 31 March, 2011 for Opencast (OC)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

mines/OC reserves of Mixed mines. The Government could have tapped a part of this financial benefit by expediting decision on competitive bidding for allocation of coal blocks."

(b) to (d) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry (PE) cases regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks - relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 2006-09, relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies. The investigation of CBI is monitored by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. In view of the various observations of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in W.P. (Criminal) No. 120 of 2012, it would not be possible for the Ministry of Coal to obtain any details from CBI in this regard. There is no proposal before the Government to set up special courts for disposal of these cases.

Coal production

1608. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether domestic coal production is rising and thus reducing the need for imports;
- (b) whether this has provided a relief from runaway foreign spending on this fuel; and
- (c) what steps Government is taking to supply coal with less ash content to the domestic consumers and to lay emphasis on renewable energy to further dampen demand growth for coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Demand for coal is higher than the current level of production /supply of coal in the country. During 2014-15, as against a total consumption of 825.6 MTe (Provisional), the domestic production of coal was 612.4 MTe (Provisional). The gap between total consumption and domestic supply is met through imports.

Imports of coal, which was showing positive growth since 2011-12, registered a negative growth of 4.5% during April-September, 2015. This deceleration is more evident in the non-coking category where import has registered a negative growth of 13.9% during this period. This slowdown in import is largely due to the fact that coal production by CIL registered a growth of 9.2% during April-October, 2015 as compared to the same period in the previous year.

(c) Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has taken action to produce more quantity of high grade coal by deploying more modern facilities such as surface miners. Efforts are being made to exploit the deep seated deposits where higher grade coal is available through underground mode by deployment of Continuous Miners/Power Support Long wall equipments. Fifteen washeries have been planned for installation with a capacity of 112.60 MTe. Selective mining of bands of more than one meter thickness is also being undertaken.

Further, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has upscaled the target to 175 GW power capacity from various renewable energy sources by 2022. This includes 100 GW for Solar, 60 GW from Wind, 10 GW from Bio Power and 5 GW from Small Hydro Power.

Illegal sale of coal

1609. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there is illegal sale of coal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereon;
- (c) whether Government has taken action against the culprits;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the steps taken by Government to prevent this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Coal is sold on the basis of Fuel Supply Agreement(FSA)/ Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to willing consumers having valid linkage/ Letter of Assurance (LoA). As per terms and conditions of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA), the purchaser of coal cannot sell/divert and or transfer the coal for any purpose other than specified. In the event of any breach of agreement, the FSA is liable for termination by the coal company. However, there are some cases / complaints received in Coal India Limited (CIL) regarding misuse/black marketing of coal received by the authorised purchasers of CIL at notified price. The details of such cases in last three years and the current year include:-

- (i) A complaint was registered by the CIL alleging that M/s Somal Pipes Limited, Ludhiana received coal under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) from NEC to

manufacture pipes but they are selling coal in black market. The case has been referred to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

- (ii) A complaint was registered alleging that some industrial units like Rolling Mills and other material manufacturers situated in Nagpur District are lifting coal at subsidized rate from Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) and without consuming the said coal in their industrial units, they are selling the said coal in open market illegally and at the same time they are/using imported coal/bard coke/electricity in their industries. Based on an inspection report, it was found that 10 industrial units namely (1) M/s Amey Paper Mill Pvt. Ltd., Nagpur, (2) M/s Aparjeet Health Care Product, Nagpur, (3) M/s Detco Textile Pvt. Ltd., Thane, (4) M/s Ganga Agency, Nagpur, (5) M/s Jalaram Feeds, Nagpur, (6) M/s Jatin Coal Briquetting Industries, Wardha, (7) M/s Mineral & Metal Resources, Nagpur, (8) M/s Shri Shivkripa Synthetics Pvt. Ltd., Nagpur, (9) M/s Shri Rani Satjit Agro Industries, Nagpur & (10) M/s Solanki Ceramics Industries, Nagpur were not in working condition. Coal supply to those units were immediately stopped and the State Government was requested to nominate an alternate agency in place of existing nodal agency *i.e.* Maharashtra State Co-operative Consumer Federation (MSCCF). The State Government has now nominated Maharashtra State Mining Corporation Ltd. as its nodal agency in place of MSCCF.
- (iii) A complaint alleged that M/s Mahalaxmi Traders siphoned off the entire coal lifted from North Eastern Coalfields (NEC) by Nagaland Government for State Undertakings and sold to customers in Punjab in black market in connivance with officials of Coal India Limited (CIL). Vigilance Wing of CIL investigated the complaint and did not find any substance in it.
- (iv) A complaint was registered alleging that allocation of 7.95 lakh Tonne of coal against allocation in favour of UP State Authority from Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) for distribution to small industries. The UP State Authority nominated a State agency who has again nominated a private agency and coal available to the State at notified price is sold in black market at double the notified price. The issue was examined in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission and directed the CIL to frame guidelines in allocation of sidings to the State nodal agencies and issued Government displeasure to the then General Manager of the Central Coalfields for allocation of siding to UP State nodal agency, without competent approval.

- (v) A complaint has been registered by Shri Arvind Kejriwal against Shri Pawan Kejriwal of Damodar Group of Industries alleging that he was engaged in illegal trading of coal. He purchased the linkage/FSA coal in bulk quantity at a low price from different subsidiaries of CIL and sold the coal in open market at higher prices. Verification report indicates that M/s Maa Chandi Durga Ispat Private Limited was misusing the coal received from Central Coalfields Limited under FSA. The case has been referred to CBI. Coal supply to this unit has been suspended since September, 2013.
- (vi) A complaint was received from Shri Abhimanyu Singh regarding e-Auction and fake FSA of non-core units in CCL. A surprise physical verification of 10 small-scale units for ascertaining the end-use of coal was made for taking necessary action. The matter has been transferred to the State Police.

Further, as per the information provided by the CIL, the following cases of alleged black marketing of coal have been registered by CBI:

RC No. & Date	Officials of North Eastern Coalfields(NEC), an unit of CIL
RC0172011A 0005 dated 12/04/11	1. Shri Deepakumar K, ASM, NEC 2. Shri S. Bhattacharjee, SO (Mining), NEC 3. Shri S. Acharjee, Sr. AO, NEC 4. Shri Rajen Mech, SOM, Tikak, NEC
RC0172011A 0014 dated 19/9/11	1. Shri Deepakumar K, Area Sales Manager, NEC

In respect black marketing of coal at Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), CBI Lucknow and NCL vigilance department had jointly conducted surprise check at 7 small scale industries at Kanpur, Ramnagar, Chanduli in Uttar Pradesh on 25.03.2011. CBI has registered cases against 5 of the said units. The names of these units are as under:-

Sl. No.	Case No.	Name of the Unit
1.	RC0062011A004 dated 13.04.2011	M/s Swastik Cement Products Pvt. Ltd., A-5 Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Dist. Chandauli, UP
2.	RC0062011A008 dated 13.04.2011	M/s Drolia Coke Industries Pvt. Ltd., D-8 Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Dist. Chandauli, UP

Sl. No.	Case No.	Name of the Unit
3.	RC0062011A005 dated 13.04.2011	M/s Fertico Marketing & Investment Pvt. Ltd., B-20, Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Dist. Chandauli, UP
4.	RC0062011A006 dated 13.04.2011	M/s Jai Durga Industries, B-12 Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Dist. Chandauli, UP
5.	RC0062011A007 dated 13.04.2011	M/s Shree Ram Fuels, BH-4 Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Dist. Chandauli, UP

At Kanpur, joint check was carried out at the following two (2) units.

1. M/s Eastern Flames Pvt. Ltd.
2. M/s Pandit Fuels Co. Pvt. Ltd.

No case has been registered against the above two units.

Pursuant to surprise check by CBI and NCL's Vigilance Department, NCL has suspended coal supplies to all 22 SSI units with whom FSAs had been entered into. The FSAs of the said SSI units have since expired. The units have filed a writ petition with the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court for the renewal of the FSAs with NCL.

(f) The following steps are being taken by the Government to prevent illegal sale of coal:

- (i) FSAs provides against misuse or diversion of coal. For the Power Sector consumers (SEB/PSU Power Plants and Private Power Plants) the provision of FSA prohibits sale/diversion of coal for which the coal supplies are liable to be suspended/terminated.
- (ii) For coal supplies to non-power consumers, coal companies undertake periodic verification of documents to ensure that no diversion of coal supplied under the FSA.
- (iii) As per 'New Coal Distribution Policy' the responsibility of analyzing requirement of small and medium sector of the States, distributing the coal to them and monitoring the end use of coal has been given fully to the State Governments concerned.

- (iv) Information Technology initiatives in the form of Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking system of trucks carrying coal, installation of CCTVs at all vulnerable points like entry/exit gates, weigh bridges, sidings etc., installation of RFID based boom barriers to identify illegal trucks carrying coal, installation of electronic weigh bridges etc.

Best practices for commercial coal mining

1610. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to open commercial coal mining to domestic and foreign private entities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the best practices followed by countries like China have been studied with respect to coal strategy and are expected to be followed in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Allocation of coal mines, *inter alia*, for sale of coal, is permitted under the provisions of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulations) Act, 1957 and Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.

(d) and (e) Officials from Coal India Limited are regularly being sent to countries like China to study the technology being practiced there. The state-of-the-art technology practised in countries like China *e.g.* deployment of Continuous miner in underground mining, Longwall Mining, opencast mining using high capacity equipment etc. are being adopted in India depending on the specific geo-mining condition. Coal India Limited has envisaged modernizing the mines using the latest technology available to achieve the target of coal production to meet the future energy requirement of the country.

Production of coal

1611. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the potential of coal reserves in the country, State-wise;

(b) the production of coal during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether production was not started in some of the coal mines, as per the conditions laid down in the agreements; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Indian Coal Resource (State-wise) as on 01-04-2015 is given in the table below:-

(Resource in million tonnes)				
State	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
West Bengal	13518	13010	4907	31435
Jharkhand	41463	33026	6559	81049
Bihar	0	0	160	160
Madhya Pradesh	10411	12784	3341	26536
Chhattisgarh	18237	34390	2285	54912
Uttar Pradesh	884	178	0	1062
Maharashtra	5953	3190	2110	11253
Odisha	30747	36545	8507	75799
Andhra Pradesh	0	1149	432	1581
Telangana	9807	8807	2597	21211
Assam	465	47	3	515
Sikkim	0	58	43	101
Arunachal Pradesh	31	40	19	90
Meghalaya	89	17	470	576
Nagaland	9	0	307	316
GRAND TOTAL	131614	143241	31740	306596

(b) State-wise raw coal production of Coal India Limited during each of the last three years and the current year is given below:

State-wise production of raw coal

State	(Quantity in Million Tonnes)			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*	2015-16 #
Arunachal Pradesh	0.073	0	0	0
Assam	0.605	0.664	0.779	0.116
Chhattisgarh	117.830	127.095	134.764	66.759
Jammu and Kashmir	0.019	0.019	0.013	0.007
Jharkhand	111.274	113.091	124.147	59.611
Madhya Pradesh	75.948	75.590	87.609	56.704
Maharashtra	39.134	37.223	38.257	18.489
Meghalaya	5.640	5.732	5.732	2.650
Odisha	110.132	112.917	123.627	71.570
Telangana **	53.190	50.469	52.536	32.224
Uttar Pradesh	16.090	14.721	14.957	12.977
West Bengal	26.467	28.244	30.014	7.112
TOTAL	556.402	565.765	612.435	328.219

* Data of 2014-15 is provisional.

** The State of Telangana was formed from Andhra Pradesh on 02-06-2014 and only producing company in AP/TEL was SCCL.

Data of 2015-16 is provisional and up to October, 2015.

(c) and (d) Commencement of mining operations in a coal mine auctioned and allotted under Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 need several clearances/ approvals/ permissions which *inter alia* includes Approval of Mining Plan, Approval of Mine Closure Plan, Forest Clearance, Grant of Mining Lease, Consent to Establish under Environment Protection Act, License for use of Explosives, Opening of Escrow Account, Ground Water Clearance etc., which are required to be obtained post auction/ allotment from various departments/ministries/agencies *viz.* MoEF&CC, DGMS, CCO and State Governments etc. The reason for non-commencement of production may be

attributed to delay in obtaining some of the statutory approvals/clearances/permissions mentioned above. Similarly, reasons for non-execution of Mining Lease may be attributed to various factors such as issues in assessment of Stamp Duty, Mutation of Land, Boundary demarcation etc.

Meetings with successful bidders and nodal officers of the State Governments are conducted at regular intervals by the Nominated Authority to review the efficiency parameters prescribed in the Agreement for the development of coal mine. Ministry of Coal is also in touch with various stakeholders *viz.* Chief Secretaries of all the coal bearing States, MoEF&CC, Controller of Explosives, Central Ground Water Authority etc. for expediting issuance of various clearances.

Most of the mining leases of Schedule II coal mines have now been granted and executed. Nine mines have received mine opening permission for extraction of coal.

Supply of quality coal to power stations

1612. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking any steps to ensure supply of quality coal to all power stations under the Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to enhance the Gross Calorific Value (GCV) of coal by segregating all impurities from coal; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per information received from Coal India Limited (CIL), the subsidiary coal companies of CIL are supplying the requisite quality and quantity of coal to all power stations under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA). In terms of FSA, Joint Sampling/Third Party Sampling and analysis facilities at loading ends are provided to the power utilities for assessment of quality of coal jointly by the buyer and the seller and payment is made by the buyers as per the quality of coal so assessed and thereby loading of proper quality coal to the power plants is ensured and taken care of. All other FSA holders, having annual contractual quantity of 4 lakh tonne and above per annum are also provided with the same facility of Joint Sampling/ Third Party Sampling at loading end.

(c) and (d) In order to produce better quality coal and to improve the quality as well as Gross Calorific Value (GCV) of coal, CIL has adopted the following steps to improve the quality of coal:

- (i) Selective mining by Surface Miner in opencast mine and Continuous Miner in underground mine for elimination of bands wherever necessary /feasible.
- (ii) Appropriate positioning of OB and coal benches to avoid contamination.
- (iii) Scrapping/cleaning of coal benches before blasting.
- (iv) Installation of metal detectors/magnetic separators over running conveyors before coal loading.
- (v) Crushing arrangement are also provided for supply of sized coal for better consumer satisfaction.
- (vi) All the major projects having high capacity coal handling plants dispatch sized and uniform quality of coal to suit the requirement of consumers.
- (vii) Participation of consumer representative in Joint Sampling/Third Party Sampling and analysis of coal with consumers, based on which consumers are provided with the facility of adjustment of payment against coal value.
- (viii) Arrangement for awareness programmes/imparting training to the personnel involved in production of coal regarding importance of coal quality and need to improve and maintain the same during mining operations.

Supply of water for rural sanitation

1613. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about real situation in various rural blocks and districts regarding the supply of water for sanitation; and
- (b) how the rural population can use sanitation facilities without the required water facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is aware about the situation of drinking water supply in rural blocks/ districts of the country. As per the data entered by the States on the Integrated Management Information

System (IMIS) of the Ministry, out of a total of 17,13,303 rural habitations in the country, fully covered are 12,89,402 [40 litres per capita per day (lpcd)] , partially covered are 3,60,162 (less than 40 lpcd) and quality affected are 63,739 as on 10.12.2015. Hence except 3.72% quality affected habitations , water is available for use for sanitation purpose.

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 the programme, the incentive for individual toilet has been increased from ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 12,000, to provide for water availability, including for storing water for hand-washing and cleaning. The SBM(G) guidelines also provide for prioritization of conjoint programmes of sanitation and water to maximize the availability of water for sanitation purposes.

Implementation of NBA

1614. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of progress of implementation of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan; and

(b) if so, what are the objectives of the scheme and the progress made in its implementation?

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

(b) The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has been revamped to Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {SBM-G}, which was launched on 2nd October, 2014. The SBM (G) aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019 by accelerating sanitation coverage in the rural areas. Since the launch of SBM(G), there is a spurt in the progress made under the programme. Against an expected outcome of 50 lakh individual latrines 58,54,987 latrines were constructed in 2014-15. During 2015-16. 66.35 lakh toilets have already been constructed as on 9.12.2015. The SBM(G) also focused on behaviour change amongst communities to adopt safe sanitation practices and emphasises both outputs (construction of latrines) and outcomes (their usage). The programme also provides for solid and liquid waste management.

Problem of clean drinking water in Assam

†1615. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Assam that are still facing the problem of clean drinking water;

(b) whether health related problems have increased in such rural areas due to contaminated drinking water; and

(c) Government's action plan to provide clean drinking water to every village in that State and by when the availability of clean drinking water would be ensured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As reported by State Government of Assam into on-line Integrated Management Information System, as on 08.12.2015, there are 8858 habitations which are yet to be provided with safe drinking water.

(b) Disease surveillance is not the mandate of this Ministry. However, as per the National Health Profile of 2015, published by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the number of acute diarrhoea cases has increased from 58587 in 2013 to 105876 in 2014. Insanitary conditions and consumption of unsafe drinking water could be one of the reasons for causing diarrhoea.

(c) The Ministry has advised all the States including Assam to provide piped drinking water supply from surface water sources as a long term solution duly prioritising arsenic and fluoride affected habitations. However, out of 8858 water quality affected habitations reported in Assam, 109 fluoride affected habitations and 288 arsenic affected habitations have to be given top priority and as a short term immediate solution, the Assam State has been advised to provide community water purification plants or supply safe drinking water through piped water supply schemes by March, 2017.

Involvement of NGOs in Swachh Bharat Mission

1616. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

(a) what efforts are being made to make Swachh Bharat Mission successful all over the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is considering to involve NGOs and other voluntary organizations for the success of the Mission;

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

(d) by what time target of 100 per cent toilets and proper sanitation facilities would be achieved, in respect of each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014 to accelerate efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage, improve cleanliness and eliminate open defecation in India by 2nd October, 2019. The emphasis of the programme is on stronger focus on behaviour change intervention including interpersonal communication; strengthening implementation and delivery mechanisms down to the Gram Panchayat level; and giving States flexibility to design delivery mechanisms that take into account local cultures, practices, sensibilities and demands.

(b) As per Guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and other voluntary organizations have a catalytic role in the implementation of SBM (G) in the rural areas. They can be considered for active involvement in the Information Education and Communication activities including triggering leading to demand generation and sustained use of the facilities, in Capacity building, and assistance in construction.

(c) The following steps being taken for construction of toilets and providing proper sanitation facilities in the country:

- Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) has been raised 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).
- The focus of the scheme now is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Community based collective behaviour change is mentioned as preferred approach, although the States are free to choose their approach.
- The partial funding of incentive from MGNREGS has been stopped. The entire assistance now being provided under one programme.

- Assistance is provided for construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (Upto 2 lakh per Community Sanitary Complex).
- Funds are available for Solid and Liquid Waste Management with a cap of ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh applicable for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500 more than 500 households.
- Partnerships of various stakeholders working on rural sanitation including Multilateral organisations, Civil Society Organisations, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Institutions etc. is being promoted.
- The focus on capacity building has been increased, since there is a need to improve skills, especially those pertaining to community processes and triggering for collective behaviour change. In order to expand these skills and train the key stakeholders, State level workshops involving all the key stakeholders such as Collectors, CEO, Zilla Panchayats, Chairmen Zilla Panchayats etc. are being held in different States. Regional workshops to cross-share learning amongst different States are also being held.
- The Government of India has also undertaken direct training of Collectors and more than 200 district Collectors from across India have been trained so far.
- The Centre-State coordination has been increased through increased visits to States, coordination meetings, and reviews. There is also a renewed focus on IEC and a 360 degree media campaign is being envisaged to further boost it.
- The social media - twitter (@swachbharat), Facebook (Swachh Bharat Mission) and WhatsApp/HIKE - are being extensively used for sharing innovative ideas and cross learning.
- A National Rapid Action and Learning Unit has been constituted to institutionalise learning from the field and provide quick feedback.
- The technology aspect is also being focussed and an expert committee under Dr R.A. Mashelkar has been constituted to examine new innovations; and quarterly exhibitions are organised to spread these technologies amongst the States and other stakeholders.

(d) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019.

Safe drinking water to rural population

1617. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government conducted any survey to identify that portion of rural population who are yet to get safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to formulate any time bound plan to ensure safe drinking water to this portion of rural population;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Ministry monitors availability of safe drinking water in rural habitations in the country through its on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS). All State Governments enter their data on availability of safe drinking water into IMIS. Out of a total of 17,13,303 rural habitations in the country, fully covered are 12,89,402 [40 litres per capita per day (lpcd)] , partially covered are 3,60,162 (less than 40 lpcd) and quality affected are 63,739 as on 10.12.2015. The Ministry provides opportunity to all the States to make yearly data updation of water supply schemes including quality of water available in each habitation.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has prepared a strategic plan to provide safe drinking water to 90% of the rural population of the country through piped water supply schemes by the year 2022, subject to availability of funds. However, States have been advised to set up Community Water Purification plants or provide safe drinking water through surface water based piped water supply schemes in all remaining arsenic and fluoride affected habitations by March, 2017.

Technical and financial assistance under SBM

1618. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of technical and financial assistance provided under solid and liquid waste management component of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) to various States during the last two years, State-wise;

- (b) the number of villages covered under SBM, State-wise; and
- (c) the time by which all the villages are likely to be covered fully under SBM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the integral component of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). Funds for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities with cap of ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh are available for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/ more than 500 households. These are made available to States on the basis of their demand in Annual Implementation Plans, performance and available resources. Funds are however not released component-wise. The Centre share expenditure under SLWM during last 2 years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Guidelines on Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) have been circulated to the States. Several National/Regional workshops have been organized for technical guidance of States and cross learning. Exhibitions of innovative technologies are for the benefit of various Stakeholders/Users including various State Governments, NGOs and Research and Academic Institutions.

(b) The SBM(G) is being implemented across the country in 639 districts of 31 States/UTs. All the villages in these districts are being covered in phases under SBM(G).

(c) The goal of SBM(G) is to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2.10.2019.

Statement

Central share expenditure under SLWM during last 2 years

State/UT	(₹ in crore)	
	2013-14	2014-15
Andhra Pradesh	3.50	1.13
Arunachal Pradesh	0.30	1.04
Assam	0.02	0.00
Bihar	3.01	1.82
Chhattisgarh	0.51	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00

State/UT	2013-14	2014-15
Gujarat	4.58	9.03
Haryana	1.45	5.96
Himachal Pradesh	1.41	0.83
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	0.09	0.02
Karnataka	0.84	1.89
Kerala	5.88	2.96
Madhya Pradesh	0.38	0.07
Maharashtra	8.10	5.16
Manipur	0.04	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.07	0.45
Nagaland	0.00	0.00
Odisha	0.01	0.00
Puducherry	0.00	0.00
Punjab	0.84	0.24
Rajasthan	0.10	0.31
Sikkim	0.00	0.35
Tamil Nadu	2.90	0.00
Telangana	6.68	1.35
Tripura	0.76	1.87
Uttar Pradesh	0.20	0.77
Uttarakhand	0.04	0.27
West Bengal	1.76	1.96
TOTAL	43.47	37.49

Steps taken to improve sanitation in rural areas

1619. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanitation conditions in rural areas is the worse and close to half of households defecate in the open;

(b) whether half of Indian households do not have drainage connectivity either and less than 20 per cent have closed drains and just over 10 per cent of India has a toilet with a flush connected to a piped water system;

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve sanitation in rural areas; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to give financial aid to rural households to construct lavatory in their houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes Sir, as per Census 2011, 49.8 per cent of households (Rural+Urban) defecate in the open. However, as per Baseline Survey conducted by the States in 2012-13, 38.81 per cent rural households had toilets, which has been increased to 48.47 per cent as on 10.12.2015, as reported by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Ministry.

(b) Yes Sir, as per Census 2011, 48.9 per cent households did not have drainage facility, 18.1 per cent households have closed drainage and 11.9 per cent households have flush toilets connected to a piped sewer system.

(c) and (d) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019. Under this programme, the States are provided technical and financial guidance to accelerate rural sanitation coverage, including reduction in open defecation and promotion of solid and liquid waste management. The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), there is a provision of an incentive of ₹ 12,000 for the construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) to 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). Under the ongoing rural sanitation programme (Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin), solid and liquid waste management is an integral component and funds with a cap of ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh to be applicable for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500 more than 500 households on

a Centre and State sharing ratio of 60:40 are available for solid and liquid waste management. The programme priorities low cost drainage/small bore system, soakage pits etc. for collection of waste water. The programme also provides for conjoint approach to water and sanitation for maximizing availability of water for sanitation purposes.

Incomplete works under drinking water and sanitation schemes

1620. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is delay or incomplete works under the drinking water and sanitation schemes/projects in the country including Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and
- (c) the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Government provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. The States have been delegated the powers to select, approve and implement the drinking water supply projects. This Ministry does not monitors/maintains the data regarding number of delayed/incomplete works under the drinking water and sanitation schemes/projects in the country. However, as per the information entered by the States in the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 09.12.2015, there are 77,287 ongoing drinking water projects in different States of the Country which is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Similarly, in Kerala there are 85 ongoing rural drinking water supply schemes.

Generally, drinking water projects like Hand Pump/Bore well are completed within a year and mega multi village piped water schemes take time between 3 to 5 years. States are advised to complete these projects in time during review meetings/ annual action plan meetings/video conferences by the Ministry.

The Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014 to accelerate rural sanitation coverage and achieve Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019. Under Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBM-G), projects are sanctioned district-wise. Currently, 639 district sanitation projects, including 14 in Kerala are sanctioned and are under implementation. The details of State/UT-wise district projects sanctioned

and under implementation are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). The State/UT-wise, number of toilets constructed after the launch of SBM-G is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Number of on going projects in various States

Sl. No.	State	On going schemes
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	496
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	242
4.	Assam	2495
5.	Bihar	123
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	6810
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Goa	0
11.	Gujarat	2273
12.	Haryana	808
13.	Himachal Pradesh	298
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	2196
15.	Jharkhand	432
16.	Karnataka	42165
17.	Kerala	85
18.	Lakshadweep	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2574
20.	Maharashtra	3538
21.	Manipur	382
22.	Meghalaya	1810
23.	Mizoram	27

Sl. No.	State	On going schemes
24.	Nagaland	38
25.	Odisha	4346
26.	Puducherry	0
27.	Punjab	163
28.	Rajasthan	407
29.	Sikkim	83
30.	Tamil Nadu	3082
31.	Telangana	345
32.	Tripura	636
33.	Uttar Pradesh	57
34.	Uttarakhand	533
35.	West Bengal	843
TOTAL		77287

Statement-II

State/UT-wise, total district projects sanctioned and under implementation under SBM-G

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total district projects sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
3.	Assam	27
4.	Bihar	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	27
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
7.	Goa	2
8.	Gujarat	26
9.	Haryana	21
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	22

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total district project sanctioned
12.	Jharkhand	24
13.	Karnataka	30
14.	Kerala	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	50
16.	Maharashtra	34
17.	Manipur	9
18.	Meghalaya	7
19.	Mizoram	8
20.	Nagaland	11
21.	Odisha	30
22.	Puducherry	2
23.	Punjab	22
24.	Rajasthan	33
25.	Sikkim	4
26.	Tamil Nadu	31
27.	Telangana	9
28.	Tripura	8
29.	Uttar Pradesh	75
30.	Uttarakhand	13
31.	West Bengal	20
	GRAND TOTAL	639

Statement-III*The State-wise, number of toilets constructed after the launch of SBM-G*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of toilets constructed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	398214
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17521
3.	Assam	444830
4.	Bihar	238876

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total district project sanctioned
5.	Chhattisgarh	129505
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	588927
9.	Haryana	134684
10.	Himachal Pradesh	82273
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	27748
12.	Jharkhand	206141
13.	Karnataka	1075586
14.	Kerala	30585
15.	Madhya Pradesh	921521
16.	Maharashtra	801937
17.	Manipur	55613
18.	Meghalaya	55143
19.	Mizoram	661
20.	Nagaland	16041
21.	Odisha	683556
22.	Puducherry	0
23.	Punjab	36183
24.	Rajasthan	2037821
25.	Sikkim	3302
26.	Tamil Nadu	667975
27.	Telangana	190980
28.	Tripura	46030
29.	Uttar Pradesh	934246
30.	Uttarakhand	70969
31.	West Bengal	1740048
GRAND TOTAL		11636916

Drinking water affected by pollutants

1621. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that drinking water in several districts in the country is affected by pollutants such as arsenic, fluoride, iron, nitrates etc.;
- (b) the details thereof, State-wise, district-wise and category of pollution-wise;
- (c) the steps taken by the Ministry to solve this problem including the special steps taken in badly affected districts in the country;
- (d) the current status of laboratories in various districts to evaluate the quality of drinking water and whether they are able to fulfil their target; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) As reported by the State departments dealing with rural drinking water supply into the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, there are 63490 rural habitations affected with either arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity or nitrate in one or more drinking water sources as on 9/12/2015. The State-wise number of affected habitation with fluoride, arsenic, iron, salinity or nitrate is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The district-wise water quality affected rural habitations can be accessed from the website of the Ministry on IMIS data, entered by the each State.

(c) The Ministry has advised the States to go in for surface water based piped water supply schemes as a long term measure for providing safe drinking water prioritising coverage of fluoride and arsenic affected habitations. However, since such mega schemes take certain time period for commissioning and that the people cannot be put at risk, the Ministry has advised the States to adopt a short term measure like commissioning of community water purification plants in arsenic and fluoride affected habitations so that 8-10 lpcd of safe water may be available to them for drinking and cooking purposes.

(d) and (e) The water quality testing laboratories set up at the State, district, sub-division and block levels including availability of mobile laboratories is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). During the year 2014-15, 40 lakh drinking water samples have been reported tested by these water quality testing laboratories and during the current year 2015-16, till 9.12.2015, 21.41 lakh drinking water samples have been reported tested.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Gujarat	18	36381	5	11772	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4949	11	19660
12. Haryana	13	57379	10	35185	0	0	0	0	1	6705	2	15489	0	0
13. Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Jammu and Kashmir	6	15838	1	6227	0	0	0	0	5	9611	0	0	0	0
15. Jharkhand	33	4967	10	1975	0	0	0	0	23	2992	0	0	0	0
15. Karnataka	1961	1504840	1047	782360	7	11762	300	219893	127	96554	480	394271		
17. Kerala	721	1633478	95	260499	0	0	479	1060847	108	215368	39	96764		
18. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Madhya Pradesh	493	181674	358	130113	0	0	109	33843	26	17718	0	0	0	0
20. Maharashtra	566	1381849	179	468707	0	0	59	171277	156	260871	172	480994		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
33.	Uttar Pradesh	382	315023	143	121148	39	55594	29	44527	169	89989	2	3765
34.	Uttarakhand	26	106901	0	8126	0	0	22	85965	0	0	3	12810
35.	West Bengal	10807	8974986	1002	584134	784	1224568	8958	7090456	62	75085	1	743
TOTAL		63490	36109966	12017	8897057	1327	1669427	32450	18473931	15334	4543542	2362	2526009

Statement-II

State-wise details of drinking water quality testing laboratories as on 10.12.2015

Sl. No.	State	State Labs (without mobile labs)	District Labs (without mobile labs)	Block Labs/Total Blocks (without mobile labs)	Sub Division Labs (without mobile labs)	Mobile Labs (State/ District/ Block/ Sub division Level)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	32	0	73	0

3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	17	0	31	0
4.	Assam	1	29	0	53	18
5.	Bihar	1	41	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	27	0	21	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Goa	1	0	1	9	0
11.	Gujarat	1	34	35	0	6
12.	Haryana	0	21	0	21	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1	14	1	27	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	22	2	68	0
15.	Jharkhand	1	24	0	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Karnataka	1	44	39	89	46
17.	Kerala	1	14	0	33	0
18.	Lakshadweep	0	9	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	3	106	0
20.	Maharashtra	1	44	2	139	0
21.	Manipur	1	9	0	2	0
22.	Meghalaya	1	7	0	24	0
23.	Mizoram	1	8	0	18	0
24.	Nagaland	0	11	0	1	2
25.	Odisha	1	32	0	42	0
26.	Puducherry	0	2	0	0	0
27.	Punjab	3	22	8	0	1

28.	Rajasthan	1	33	163	0	0
29.	Sikkim	0	2	3	0	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	1	34	0	49	0
31.	Telangana	0	19	0	56	0
32.	Tripura	1	8	7	6	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1	76	3	1	0
34.	Uttarakhand	0	28	1	14	0
35.	West Bengal	1	18	0	202	0
TOTAL		25	732	265	1088	83

Toilets and sewerage system in slum clusters of Delhi

1622. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 40 per cent slum clusters in the capital city of Delhi have no toilets and sewerage system;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the action plan to address this issue; and
- (c) what is the status of providing drinking water and such other basic facilities in such clusters in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) As per census 2011 households data the availability of toilets in urban household Delhi is as follows:

State/UT	No. of households having latrines facility within premises	No. of households not having latrine facility within premises	Total No. of households
NCT of Delhi	2930386(89.85%)	331037(10.15%)	3261423

(c) As per 69th Round of National Sample Survey Report 2012, 86.50% of slums in Delhi have tap as main source of drinking water. 78% of slum have toilet facility, 16.30% of the slums have underground sewerage system, 98.38% of the slums have under-ground/covered pucca/open pucca/kutchra type of drainage system.

Monitoring of the quality of drinking water in rural areas

1623. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of steps taken so far by Government to enable the people of the rural areas of the country to have access to safe drinking water and prevent water borne diseases; and
- (b) the steps Government has taken to monitor the quality of drinking water in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Ministry has advised all the States to provide surface water based piped water supply schemes for providing safe drinking water as a long term sustainable measure. Disinfection of water is mandatory in all water treatment plants. However, as a short term immediate measure, the States have been advised to commission community water purification plants in all remaining arsenic and fluoride affected habitations by March' 2017, so that 8-10 lpcd of safe water is available for drinking and cooking purposes.

(b) The water quality testing laboratories set up at the State, District, Sub-division and Block levels including availability of mobile laboratories is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1621(Part (d) and (e))] During the year 2014-15, 40 lakh drinking water samples have been reported tested by water quality testing laboratories and during the current year 2015-16, till 08.12.2015, 21.8 lakh drinking water samples have been reported tested.

Air quality in cities

1624. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the impact of biomass burning on the quality of air in Indian cities, especially Delhi-NCR;

(b) whether the measures contained in the National Policy for Management of Crop Residue, 2014 have been implemented;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure that the quality of air in cities like Delhi do not become worse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Biomass, stubble or agriculture residue burning impacts air quality in the vicinity, be it city, town or village. However, movement of plume of fine particles or various gaseous pollutants from biomass burning depends upon meteorological factors such as, wind speed, wind direction, mixing height, humidity, etc. Biomass burning impact air quality of adjacent cities/towns, however, there is no conclusive study available that biomass burning in neighbouring States would always impact quality of air in Delhi.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare is implementing the National Policy for Management of Crop Residue, 2014 through various State Governments. As per the data provided by Punjab Pollution Control Board, substantial reduction in paddy residue burning is reported in the State of Punjab. A total of 7553 fire events have been reported during 15th October to 15th November, 2015 as against 12368 events during same period in 2014. As per the Haryana Space Applications Centre report, there is a reduction in stubble burning in 2014 compared to 2013 in Haryana.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to improve ambient air quality in cities like Delhi *inter-alia* include:

- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards 2009, envisaging 12 pollutants;
- Formulation of regulations/statutes;
- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality;

- Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels and promotion of public transport network;
- Creation of infrastructure for pollution control;
- Promotion of cleaner production processes, setting up of common pollution control facilities etc.

The Government, after realizing the gravity of pollution, has also taken more concrete measures as listed below:

- Clean India Mission (Swacch Bharat Abhiyan) launched on 2nd October, 2014;
- Draft Rules for handling and management of municipal waste have been notified for comments of stakeholders;
- Implementation of Bharat Stage IV norms in the 63 selected cities and Bharat Stage III norms in rest of the country;
- National Air Quality index launched by the Prime Minister in April, 2015 starting with 10 cities;
- Banning of burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste in cities like Delhi;
- Relevant draft rules, including those pertaining to construction and demolition waste notified;
- Co-ordination meetings held at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the National Capital Region (NCR);
- Short-term plan has been reviewed and long-term plans have been formulated by states to mitigate pollution in NCR;
- Stringent industrial standards have been formulated and notified for public/stakeholder's comments; standards for sugar industry, thermal power plants and CETPs have been finalized;
- Government is giving high priority for public partnership in lane discipline, car pooling, vehicle maintenance, pollution under control certification, idling of vehicles etc;
- Out of 3386 major industries, 1782 industries have installed on-line continuous (24X7) monitoring devices; others are in process of installing; and
- Construction of peripheral eastern and western expressways around Delhi to divert non-destined vehicles.

Reduction in recorded plant species

1625. DR. R LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's share in the total recorded plant species in the world has reduced drastically over the years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of current share of country's recorded plant species in the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The flora of India is both rich and diverse due to wide range of variations in climate, topography, altitude and ecological habitats. Owing to this richness and diversity of flora, India ranks among the top ten species rich nations in the world.

(c) India has four biodiversity hotspots viz. Eastern Himalaya, Indo-Burma (NE-India), Western Ghats (and Sri Lanka) and Sundaland (Nicobar Island). In the present state of Botanical Survey of India's knowledge, India has about 47791 species of plants, which is approximately 11.4% of the total recorded plant species of the world. Every year more than hundred species are additionally discovered.

Death of wild animals by speeding trains

1626. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of elephants and other wild animals run over by trains running between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during 2015;
- (b) the details of measures taken by Government to prevent such accidental deaths of wild animals;
- (c) whether Government is contemplating change of railway routes from the national corridors of wild elephants; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Number of elephants and other wild animals run over by trains in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during 2015 are given below.

	Elephant	Tiger	Leopard	Blue Bull	Sambar	Cheetal	Black Buck	Wild Boar	Muggar Crocodile	Peacock
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	1	1	3	2	1	0	1

(b) State Forest Department co-ordinates with Indian Railways and issues alerts to loco pilots when movements of elephants are noticed near railway tracks.

(c) and (d) None of the Priority-I Elephant Corridors identified by Elephant Task Force Report, 2010 'Gajah' are located in Madhya Pradesh or Uttar Pradesh. Hence, there is no proposal to change railway routes, at present.

Expansion of forest area

‡1627. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS, AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expansion in forest area in the country during the last five years;

(b) whether the UN has recently issued a report named Global Forest Resources Assessment, 2015;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has made any assessment of the adverse effects caused by the fast depletion of forest area;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of steps being taken by Government to increase the forest cover?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Forest Survey of India has been carrying out assessment of forest cover on biennial basis since 1987 and India State of Forest Report-2015 is the latest in the series. The details of expansion in forest cover in the country during the last five years are as under:

(Area in square kilometre)

Sl. No.	Source	Total Forest Cover
1.	India State of Forest Report-2011	692,027
2.	India State of Forest Report-2013	697,898
3.	India State of Forest Report-2015	701,673

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The Global Forest Resources Assessments (GFRA) was recently launched in September, 2015. GFRA 2015 shows a very encouraging tendency towards reduction in the rates of deforestation and carbon emissions from forests and increases in capacity for sustainable forest management. As per the report, India is one of the top ten countries in world by forest area.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has not conducted any study for assessment of the adverse effect caused by the fast depletion of forest area. However, as per India State of Forest Report-2015, the forest cover of the country has been increased by 3775 square kilometers as compared to 2013 assessment.

(f) To increase forest cover in the country, afforestation in the country is taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Green India Mission (GIM), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission (NBM) and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), 13th Finance Commission Grant, different State Plan/ Non-Plan Schemes including externally aided projects. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. Since inception of this programme an amount of ₹ 3545 crore has been invested to treat an area of 20.99 lakh hectare till 2014-15.

Proposal for transfer of forest land for Almora-Ghat motorway

†1628. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received a proposal for transfer of forest land for widening of Almora-Ghat motorway in Almora district of Uttarakhand;
- (b) if so, at which level and since when the proposal is pending;
- (c) the reasons for not clearing the proposal till now; and
- (d) by when the proposal is expected to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) A proposal to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

obtain prior approval of Central Government under Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for use of 6.1863 hectares of forest land for construction of Almora Ghat to Kalauta Motor Road was submitted by the Government of Uttarakhand to the Regional Office (North Eastern Zone) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change located at Dehradun on 26.06.2015. The Regional Office, after scrutiny of the proposal observed certain shortcomings in the proposal. The Regional Office *vide* letter dated 03.07.2015 communicated the shortcomings to the Government of Uttarakhand. After receipt of reply from the State Government *vide* their letter dated 19.08.2015, the proposal was placed before the Regional Empowered Committee (REC) in its meeting held on 27.08.2015. The REC after examination of the proposal decided to accord in-principle approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of the said forest land subject to submission of documents/information on four points. The State Government *vide* letter dated 18.09.2015 submitted the information/documents sought by the REC. A copy of these documents was however uploaded on the web portal on 03.11.2015. After scrutiny of the information/documents received from the State Government, it was found that the enclosures of the certificate regarding settlement of rights in accordance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 on the forest land proposed to be diverted submitted by the State Government do not pertain to the afore mentioned project but for some other road. Regional Office, Dehradun *vide* letter dated 20.11.2015 requested the Government of Uttarakhand to submit a copy of these enclosures for the afore mentioned road. In-principle approval for, diversion of the said forest land will be accorded by the Regional Office after afore mentioned enclosures are received by them from the Government of Uttarakhand.

Emission level of Volkswagen cars

1629. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Automotive Research Association of India has found variations in on-road emission levels in several diesel and petrol models of Volkswagen cars;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a notice has been issued to the company to explain the reasons behind such variations; and

(c) if so, the details of reasons explained by the company and to what extent they are in compliance with emission norms of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI) has carried out laboratory and on-road tests on diesel vehicles manufactured by Volkswagen group of companies in India. The purpose of the tests was to find out whether the Indian manufactured cars are also affected by the global disclosure by Volkswagen.

(b) Based on the results of these tests, ARAI has issued notice to Volkswagen, Seeking their action plan for Indian vehicles.

(c) The Volkswagen company, in response, has announced the recall of all affected vehicles.

Steps taken to deal with global warming

†1630. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of those areas of the country which are apprehended to face the threat of global warming; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) India's large population depends upon climate sensitive agriculture and forestry sectors for its livelihood. According to India's Second National Communication submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2012, there may not be significant decrease in the monsoon rainfall in the future except in some parts of the southern peninsula. Simulations indicate increase in the rainfall intensity in the 21st Century over most of the regions and marginal decrease in the intensity for the east peninsular region.

The report by the Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment (INCCA) 'Climate Change and India: 4x4 Assessment- A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s' presents an assessment of the impacts of climate change on four climate sensitive regions of India, namely, the Himalayan region, the North-Eastern region, the Western Ghats and the Coastal regions on four key sectors of the economy that are climate dependent, namely, agriculture, water, natural eco-systems and biodiversity, and human health. The study projects an overall warming, increase in precipitation with variable

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

water yield, change in the composition of the forests, spread of Malaria in new areas and threats of its transmission for longer duration which are likely to cause adverse impact on the lives of human beings.

(b) The Government has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June 2008 to deal with the climate change related issues. NAPCC comprises eight missions in specific areas of solar energy enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems. Green India, sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. Five missions out of these focus on adaptation in sectors like agriculture, water, Himalayan ecosystems, forestry and strategic knowledge. Thirty two States and Union Territories (UTs) have prepared State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with the objectives of NAPCC. SAPCCs also focus on adaptation of vulnerable areas in their respective States/UTs.

Further, a National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change has been established with the objective of addressing the existing funding gap for undertaking adaptation activities at State level. ₹ 350 crore has been allocated for remaining two years of Twelfth Five Year Plan for adaptation projects related to agriculture, water, forestry, coast, disaster, health, tourism, marine system and capacity building.

Protection of Western Ghats

1631. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the steps to be taken for environmental protection of Western Ghats in view of the Reports of Kasturirangan and Madhav Gadgil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has brought out a fresh notification dated 4th September, 2015 in supersession of the earlier draft notification issued on 10th March, 2014 in order to clarify provisions in the draft notification and to dispel the apprehensions and concerns raised by stakeholders, and inviting comments and suggestions for declaring ecologically sensitive area in the Western Ghats.

Demarcation of Eco-Sensitive Zones

1632. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) how many proposals are currently pending with the Central Government for demarcation of Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZs) around protected areas;

- (b) the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Central Government has set a deadline for clearance of all these proposals;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the number of proposals cleared so far, State-wise; and
- (f) the details of procedure for demarcation of ESZs around protected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (f) The Ministry has, as on 4.12.2015, received 238 proposals complete in all respects for declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zones around Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks from various State Governments. The Ministry has so far approved/notified 229 proposals for declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZ) around Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks; and of these, 107 have been notified in the Gazette of India of which, 79 are draft notifications and 28 are final notifications. The State-wise status of these ESZ notifications are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Eco-Sensitive Zones around Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks are notified under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, in a two-stage process involving draft and final notifications. The proposals received from the State Governments after preliminary scrutiny are sent to Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun for assessing the extent of ESZ, Biodiversity and Wildlife Corridor value, using geospatial technologies. Thereafter, based on examination by the Ministry, a draft notification is issued inviting objections and suggestions from the stakeholders within 60 days of the publication of the draft notification which are considered by an Expert Committee before a final notification is issued after legal vetting by Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India. A time-limit of 545 days has been prescribed for issuance of the final Notification. The Ministry has taken up the notification of Eco-Sensitive Zones around protected areas such as National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in a time bound manner.

Statement*State-wise status of ESZ Notifications*

Sl. No.	States	Number of Complete ESZ proposals with the Ministry	Number of ESZ proposals approved/notified	Number of protected areas covered under the approved/notified ESZ proposals	Number of ESZ proposals to be notified
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh/Telangana	15	14	14	1
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	9	9	0
4.	Assam	7	6	6	1
5.	Bihar	6	5	5	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	8	8	8	0
7.	Chandigarh	2	2	2	0
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	6	6	7	0
12.	Gujarat	14	14	15	0
13.	Haryana	8	8	9	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16	15	16	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	1

16.	Jharkhand	3	3	5	0
17.	Karnataka	21	21	21	0
18.	Kerala	16	16	16	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	18	18	21	0
21.	Maharashtra	19	18	27	1
22.	Manipur	6	5	5	1
23.	Meghalaya	3	3	3	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	8	7	9	1
27.	Punjab	14	13	13	1
28.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	15	15	15	0
30.	Sikkim	8	8	8	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2	0
32.	Tripura	2	2	2	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	7	7	7	0
34.	Uttarakhand	2	2	2	0
35.	West Bengal	1	1	1	0
TOTAL		238	229	249	9

Performance of Pollution Control Boards

1633. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the performance of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and other Pollution Control Boards (PCBs) set up in the country, particularly in Maharashtra and Delhi;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(c) the total number of cases brought to the notice of Government regarding violation of pollution and environmental laws and regulations in the country during the last two years and the current year; and

(d) the details of action taken by Government against the guilty persons or industries, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry has reviewed important activities of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the progress achieved. At the last review meeting it was seen that CPCB has made significant progress in terms of ongoing activities aimed at prevention and control of pollution which includes online monitoring (24x7), categorization of industry based pollution potential, revision of comprehensive environmental pollution index, online consent management, setting up of environmental standards, implementation of Ganga Action Plan etc. CPCB is coordinating the activities relating to prevention and control of pollution with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs)). CPCB periodically organizes interactive and review meetings with SPCBs/PCCs including Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board and Delhi Pollution Control Committee on various issues relating to prevention and control of pollution. The important issues reviewed in such meetings and the action plan formulated include water and air quality monitoring, industry specific pollution abatement programmes, restoration of environmental quality in critically polluted areas, waste management, river cleaning programme etc.

(c) and (d) SPCBs/PCCs are filing cases in various courts based on the cases of non-compliance observed by them. The details of the cases filed, disposed and pending, State-wise are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of SPCB/PCC-wise court cases*

Sl. No.	Name of the SPCB/PCC	Total cases filed against violators under Water (P&CP) Act, 1974 and Air (P&CP) Act, 1981	Total cases decided	Total cases pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	35	17	18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	1
3.	Andhra Pradesh	478	409	69
4.	Bihar	159	43	116
5.	Chhattisgarh	86	-	86
6.	Goa	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	3077	2026	1051
8.	Haryana	151	5	146
9.	Himachal Pradesh	78	43	35
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	87	1	86
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
12.	Kerala	71	63	8
13.	Karnataka	237	118	119
14.	Maharashtra	601	521	80
15.	Madhya Pradesh	333	121	212
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
17.	Manipur	4	-	4
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	247	75	172
21.	Punjab	918	851	67

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	239	65	174
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	455	422	33
25.	Tripura	18	12	6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	308	214	94
27.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-
28.	West Bengal	6	3	3
Cases filed by CPCB before Delegation of power to Pollution Control Committee				
	Chandigarh	4	4	-
	Delhi	186	185	1
Cases filed by various Pollution Control Committee				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-
2.	Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
3.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
4.	Delhi	662	456	206
5.	Chandigarh	2	-	2
6.	Puducherry	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL	8443	5654	2789

Source: Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi

Awareness about implications of global warming

1634. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any special initiatives to create awareness among the people across the country about the implications of global warming;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated/sanctioned for this purpose during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As a special initiative, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Railways and Department of Science and Technology have jointly flagged off a Science Express Climate Action Special (SECAS) train on 15th October, 2015 to increase the understanding of the science of Climate Change among the general public especially students and teachers, which shall supplement the other ongoing awareness activities.

This innovative mobile science exhibition mounted on a 16 coach AC train will travel across the country, covering about 19,500 km during eight months, halting at 64 locations in 20 States.

(c) An amount of ₹ 14.53 Crore has been allocated for the running of the Science Express Climate Action Special Train.

Clearance for diversion of forest land for coal mining

1635. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of requests for providing clearances for diversion of forest land for coal mining operations received by the Central Government since 2010;

(b) the number of such proposals approved by Government, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the details of measures taken for monitoring and enforcing the conditions stipulated in these clearances for the conduct of sustainable mining operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Government of India grants prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to use forest land for the purpose for various development projects. During the period of last six years *i.e.* 2010-2015, the Central Government has received 237 proposals of mining Seeking prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 including proposals for coal mining. The Central Government, during the year 2010 has accorded approval over 12,681 ha of forest land in 94 cases, in 2011 over 8,207 ha in 68 cases, in 2012 over 3,866 ha in 30 cases, in 2013 over 8,451 ha in 42 cases, in 2014 over 13,043 ha in 58 cases and 4,889 ha in 35 cases during the year 2015 for mining including coal.

On the request of the State Government, the Central Government considers various proposals for non-forest use of forest land and accords prior approval as per the Rules and Guidelines framed under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 stipulating mitigative measures in the form of general, standard and specific conditions including conditions of compensatory afforestation, imposition of Net Present Value (NPV) to reduce the adverse impact of the diversion of forest land. The Central Government has stipulated an elaborate mechanism both at Central and State Government level for monitoring and enforcing the conditions stipulated in the approvals. The regular monitoring of the forest areas, after approval by the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for carrying out mining activities, is conducted by the State Governments and concerned Regional Office of the Ministry to ensure that no violations occur and conditions mandated in the approval are complied with. Besides this, user agencies are also required to submit the annual self-compliance of conditions stipulated in the approvals accorded by the Central Government. The compensatory afforestation works are also monitored through regular inspections, quarterly progress reports, third party monitoring and e-green watch programme launched under the supervision of the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun.

Study on melting of glaciers

†1636. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted or proposes to conduct any study with regard to melting of glaciers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of policy and action-plan adopted by Indian scientists to control the melting of glaciers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) In a collaborative project with Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has carried out mapping of Himalayan glaciers covering Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra basins using Indian satellite data during 2004 to 2011. The study shows that there are 34,919 glaciers spread over 75,779 sq. km. glaciated area in the entire Himalayas. Further, ISRO has monitored the glacier advance and retreat of 2018 glaciers, across the Himalayan region using satellite data of 2000-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2001 and 2010-2011. The study-revealed that 1752 glaciers showed no change, 248 glaciers were retreating and 18 glaciers were advancing.

Under the Himalayan Glaciological Programme sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, studies related to mass balance, hydro-meteorology, glacier dynamics, glacier length/area changes and climate studies of the Himalayan glaciers are being carried out. A Centre for Glaciology has been set up at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun.

(c) National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) encompasses conservation measures for sustaining and safeguarding the Himalayan glaciers and mountain ecosystems through establishment of monitoring network, promotion of community based management, human resource development, and strengthening regional cooperation. Major initiatives taken under NMSHE include creation of four Thematic Task Forces on Himalayan Agriculture, Traditional Knowledge systems, Forest Resources and Plant Diversity, and Fauna and Wildlife Habitats. It also includes networking of related institutions for focused research in different themes of Himalayan ecosystem. Programmes have been initiated for training in the field of glaciology, awareness programmes for community based organizations and officials related to the Indian Himalayan Region. Also, State Climate Change Centres have been set up in the seven Himalayan states, namely, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Sikkim and Meghalaya.

Study on impact of climate change

1637. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any study on the impact of climate change including changing monsoon pattern and the manner in which the country's agriculture sector is affected;

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

(c) whether Government is formulating an action plan to deal with the problem of climate change including changing monsoon pattern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) India's Second National Communication (SNC), submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention

on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2012, has provided observed impacts, projections of future climate scenarios and likely adverse impacts of climate change on water resources, agriculture, forests, natural ecosystems, coastal zones, health, energy and infrastructure. As per this report, there may not be significant decrease in the monsoon rainfall in future except in some parts of the southern peninsula. Simulations indicate increase in the rainfall intensity in the 21st century over most of the regions and marginal decrease in the intensity for the east peninsular region.

Further, as per the assessment carried out by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), crop yields may reduce for irrigated maize, wheat, irrigated and rainfed rice upto 18%, 6%, 4% and 6% respectively by 2020. Under the National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) Program, a study on vulnerability assessment of major crops in different production zones to climate variability was undertaken which revealed that around 81.3% million hectare area in arid, semi arid and dry sub humid regions may suffer from extreme weather events.

(c) The Government has formulated the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June 2008 to deal with the climate change related issues. NAPCC comprises eight Missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems, Green India, sustainable agriculture, and strategic knowledge for climate change. Thirty two States/Union Territories have prepared State Action Plans on Climate Change consistent with the objectives of NAPCC.

A National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change has been established with the objective of addressing the existing funding gap for undertaking adaptation activities at State level. A sum of ₹ 350 crore has been allocated for remaining two years of 12 Five Year Plan for adaptation projects related to agriculture, water, forestry, coast, disaster, health, tourism, marine system and capacity building.

Ministry of Agriculture has taken a major initiative by launching NIGRA in 2011 to adapt and mitigate the impact of climate change on Indian agriculture. Major interventions implemented include efficient management of natural resources, adoption of resilient agronomic practices, adoption of stress tolerant varieties, efficient management of livestock, poultry and fisheries and strengthening local institutions.

The Integrated Agro-meteorological Advisory Service (IAAS) of the Earth System Science Organization (ESSO) - India Meteorological Department (IMD) provides crop specific advisories to the farmers at the district level twice weekly through print, visual, radio and short message service (sms) to make farmers aware of the changes in the environment and in the long run cope up with the ill-effects of the climate change.

Guidelines on sustainable sand mining

1638. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has come out with detailed guidelines on sustainable sand mining in the country and proposed strict monitoring and crack down against illegal mining rampant in many States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether State Governments have been losing Revenue worth thousands of crores of rupees due to rampant illegal mining and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has advised the use of technology like android application, GPS and unique bar-coding system to track illegal mining and those who indulge in exploiting the natural resources beyond permissible limit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has formulated Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines in September, 2015. The Guidelines, *inter-alia*, emphasizes on monitoring plans to evaluate the long-term effect of the mining activities both upstream and downstream of sand extraction sites and streamlining the process of impact assessment, environment management plan and environmental clearance in cluster situation. The Guidelines, *inter-alia*, also emphasizes standard environmental conditions for sand mining *viz.* Stakeholder Engagement; Sustainable Mining Practices; Identification and Preparation of Mining Site; Monitoring the Mining of Mineral and its Transportation; Noise Management; Air Pollution and Dust Management; Management of Visual Impact; Bio-Diversity Protection; Management of Instability and Erosion; Waste Management; Pollution Prevention; Protection of Infrastructure; Enhancement of Road Safety; Closure and Reclamation of Mined Out Area; Health and Safety; Monitoring the Impact of Mining; and Mineral Conservation.

Sand mining is regulated in terms of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 [MMDR Act] and the Mineral Concession Rules framed by the concerned State Governments under section 15 of this Act. The projects of sand mining require prior environmental clearance as per the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The enforcement of various legal provisions with a view to

containing the menace of illegal sand mining is largely in the domain of the State Governments.

India's stand on agenda of climate change summit

‡1639. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) India's stand on the agenda of climate change summit organised in Paris;
- (b) whether India has formulated any strategy along with the countries having similar views on the issue of climate change; and
- (c) the possible benefits to India from the consultations held in the summit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) India's stand on climate change negotiations is anchored in the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) as enshrined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol.

India has been actively engaged with the Like Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs), the group of G-77 plus China and BASIC countries (Brazil, India, China and South Africa) to ensure an ambitious, equitable and balanced outcome in the climate change negotiation under the UNFCCC. India and other developing countries have been consistently stating that the developed countries must fulfil their commitments under the Convention to provide finance and technologies to developing countries to enable them to undertake activities for mitigation and adaptation related to climate change.

Maintenance of Green National Accounts

1640. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the proposals to maintain Green National Accounts has been pending with Government for several years;
- (b) if so, the current status of progress on this proposal and the expected time period by which Green National Accounts would be prepared;
- (c) the details of steps taken to implement the recommendations given by the

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Dasgupta Committee for Green National Accounts including introduction of the concept of Wealth Per Capita which includes environmental wealth to GDP of the country; and

(d) the reasons for non-implementation of the recommendations given by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has informed that it has been decided to implement the recommendations of the Expert Group set up by them to develop a framework on Green National Accounts of India in consonance with System of Environmental Economic Accounting - Central Framework (SEEA-CF) adopted by UN Statistical Commission in 2012 in a phased manner. Preparation of Green National Accounts requires compilation of Asset Accounts, Physical Supply and Use Tables and Monetary Supply and Use Tables.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has further informed that the Indicators for compilation of Accounts for selected sectors have been identified and an Inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted. The meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Group was held in March 2015 to assess the availability of relevant statistics with concerned Ministries/Departments and other data source agencies. It has been ascertained that the process of getting required statistics for the purpose would be a long drawn process.

Declaration of Kailam Wildlife Sanctuary as Eco Sensitive Zone

1641. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kailam Wildlife Sanctuary in Churachandpur District in Manipur has been declared as Eco-Sensitive Zone and if so, the details of area and villages covered by the sanctuary;

(b) whether the name of the village was Kaihlam which was wrongly spelt as Kailam and if so, whether necessary corrections would be made;

(c) whether the Notification in this regard has been finalized and if so, the proposed timeline for its implementation; and

(d) whether the poor villagers who have been living there for centuries would be allowed to continue to stay in their villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Ministry of

Environment, Forest and Climate Change has *vide* S.O No.2385(E) dated 31st August 2015 issued draft notification demarcating the Eco-Sensitive Zone around Kailam Wildlife Sanctuary, Manipur. The extent of the area of the said Eco-Sensitive Zone varies from 3.7 to 13.0 kilometres from the boundary of the Kailam Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Manipur and is spread over an area of 734.0 square kilometers. The details of villages falling within the proposed Eco-Sensitive Zone of Kailam Wildlife Sanctuary is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) As per the details submitted by the State Government of Manipur for declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zone around Kailam Wildlife Sanctuary, no village named "Kailam" or "Kaihlam" is included in the proposed Eco-Sensitive Zone. However, village "Kailam" is within the notified Kailam Wildlife Sanctuary.

(c) The Ministry has issued draft/preliminary notification *vide* S.O. No.2385(E) dated 31st August 2015. As per the Gazette Notification No G.S.R. 513 (E) dated 28th June 2012, final notifications for eco-sensitive zones are to be issued within a period of 545 days, after the publication of preliminary notification.

(d) The notifications for Eco-Sensitive Zones provide for regulation/prohibition of certain unsustainable activities which may have severe impact on the environment of Wildlife Sanctuary concerned. The people in the village are not to be disturbed in the notified Eco-Sensitive Zone.

Statement

*Details of villages falling within the proposed Eco-Sensitive
Zone of Kailam Wildlife Sanctuary*

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Sl. No.	Name of Village
1.	Aina	10.	Kitulliphai
2.	Bualjang	11.	Kolhen
3.	Bualmud	12.	Lower Santing
4.	Dialkhai	13.	Lungchang
5.	Dozang	14.	Lungthul Daijang Paite
6.	Galkapkot	15.	Maumol
7.	Gangpljang	16.	Milonginjun
8.	Khanpi	17.	Moldak
9.	Khoken	18.	Mongken

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Sl. No.	Name of Village
19.	Mualnuam Paite	34.	Sialbu Paite
20.	Mualpheng	35.	Singtam
21.	Mualpheng Paite	36.	Singtamapaozang
22.	Munpi	37.	Songtal Paite
23.	Nungshai	38.	Suangpekmun
24.	Pangsang	39.	Sumtuk Simte
25.	Phailian	40.	Thanion
26.	Phainuom	41.	Thingken
27.	Phiran	42.	Thuahgtam Paite
28.	Phisat	43.	Tongkham
29.	Phunchongzang	44.	Tonglon
30.	Saichang	45.	Tonglon
31.	Selshi	46.	Tuima-Paite
32.	Shingmun	47.	Upper-Santing
33.	Sialbu	48.	Vokbual

Mercury poisoning in Pambar Shola forests

1642. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey on the extent to which mercury poisoning is happening in Pambar Shola forests in Kodaikanal range;

(b) whether any relief measures have been undertaken by Government for the affected people; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) A thermometer manufacturing unit of M/s Hindustan Unilever Limited (which is now closed) located in Kodaikanal reportedly led to the release of mercury in its surrounding environment. Many scientific studies have been carried out to assess the level of contamination at

factory site and also off-site areas including Pambar Shola forests beginning in the year 2002 by M/s URS Dames and Moore which was followed by detailed site assessment study in 2005 by M/s ERM India Limited. As per the report of M/s ERM India Limited, the concentration of mercury in sediment, surface water and fish samples were insignificant in off-site area including Pambar Shola forest which was validated by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) in 2007. The NEERI report noted insignificant mercury levels in soil, bark, lichen, water and sediment at off-site areas. Subsequently, in the year 2015, NEERI conducted another study of mercury level contamination in soil, sediment and water in the off-site areas including Pambar Shola forest, the findings of which reiterated insignificant concentration of mercury in soil, sediment and water. There was no necessity of any remediation except for the areas in the immediate vicinity of HUL factory.

(b) and (c) Since the study reports have found insignificant concentration of mercury contamination not requiring any intervention, there is no reported relief measures from the Government.

Rise in global temperature

†1643. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per a World Bank commissioned report, global temperature is likely to rise by 4 degree celsius due to climate change;

(b) whether this rise in temperature poses a threat of submergence to India's coastal areas;

(c) if so, whether the said issue has been addressed in the United Nations climate talks; and

(d) the details of steps being taken/to be taken by Government to deal with this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) A number of reports on climate change are published from time to time. The report entitled "Turn Down the Heat: Climate Extremes, Regional Impacts, And The' Case For Resilience" published by the World Bank June 2013, is one of such reports. According to this report, there is about 40 per cent chance of global mean temperature exceeding 4° C

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by 2100 over pre-industrial levels and 10 per cent risk of exceeding 5° C in the absence of strong climate mitigation policies. In a 4° C temperature rise scenario, sea level is projected to increase by 105cm in South Asia by 2080-2100. The report further projects that coastal cities of Kolkata and Mumbai are highly vulnerable to the impacts of sea-level rise, tropical cyclones, and riverine flooding.

As per the India's Second National Communication submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2012, sea level is projected to rise by 3.5 to 34.6 inches between 1990 and 2100, which would result in salinity of groundwater in coastal areas and inundation of some of the coastal areas.

(c) India is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Conference of the Parties to UNFCCC discusses various issues related to mitigation of anthropogenic greenhouse gases that cause rise in mean global temperature and adaptation against impacts of climate change.

(d) Studies on Coastal Zones have been conducted for developing an approach to assess coastal vulnerability due to sea level rise. The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification was also published in 2011. Besides, Government has launched a project on 'Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan' for mapping of a hazard line along the coastal areas of the country taking into account the sea level rise due to climate change and other parameters such as, shoreline change, tides and wave etc.

The Government has formulated the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) to deal with the climate change related issues. NAPCC comprises eight Missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems, forestry, agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. Further, 32 States/Union Territories have prepared State Action Plans on Climate Change consistent with the objectives of NAPCC.

Regulation of pet care market

1644. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is authorized to notify rules to regulate the pet care market in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for failure of Government to notify the rules in this regard and their implementation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to regulate pet shops and breeders which violate provisions of animal welfare laws, with impunity in the absence of any rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act, 1960 has provisions to prevent infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals including pet shop animals. Further, Rule 12 of the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001 provides for guidelines for breeders. As per this Rule a breeder must be registered with Animal Welfare Board of India, maintain full records of the number of pups born/ died and record of person buying the pups. He should also ensure that the buyer has the required knowledge for upkeep of the pups.

Legislative Department and Department of Legal affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice have, recently, opined that Pet Shop Rules and Dog Breeding and Marketing Rules can also be notified under sub-section(1) of Section 38 of the PCA Act, 1960.

Reserved forest land

1645. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total reserved forest land in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that most of Government organizations apart from private developers and industrialists are in illegal possession of reserved forest lands and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of steps Government is taking/has taken to get the reserved forest lands vacated by the illegal occupants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) India State of Forest Report published by Forest Survey of India gives detailed information about forest area classified into Reserved Forest, Protected Forest and Unclassed Forest. State/UTs-wise details as per India State of Forest Report-2015 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) As per the reports received from State/UTs Governments, the details of area under encroachment are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Protection and Management of Forests is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Government. Hence, the action to remove encroachment is taken as per the provisions of various acts such as Indian Forest Act, 1927; Wildlife Protection Act, 1972; Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and various rules and regulations thereof.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise details of Reserved Forest, Protected Forest and Unclassed Forest*

(Area in km²)

States/UTs	Reserved Forest area	Protected Forest area	Unclassed Forest area	Total (1+2+3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	31,959	5,069	230	37,258
Arunachal Pradesh	10,589	9,779	31,039	51,407
Assam	17,864	0	8,968	26,832
Bihar	693	5,799	1	6,493
Chhattisgarh	25,782	24,036	9,954	59,772
Delhi	78	24	0	102
Goa	253	0	972	1,225
Gujarat	14,373	2,886	4,388	21,647
Haryana	249	1,158	152	1,559
Himachal Pradesh	1,898	33,130	2,005	37,033
Jammu and Kashmir	17,643	2,551	36	20,230
Jharkhand	4,387	19,185	33	23,605
Karnataka	28,690	3,931	5,663	38,284
Kerala	11,309	0	0	11,309
Madhya Pradesh	61,886	31,098	1,705	94,689
Maharashtra	49,546	6,733	5300	61,579
Manipur	1,467	4,171	11,780	17,418
Meghalaya	1,113	12	8,371	9,496
Mizoram	4,483	0	1158	5641
Nagaland	86	508	8,628	9,222
Odisha	26,329	15,525	16,282	58,136
Punjab	44	1,137	1,903	3,084
Rajasthan	12,475	18,217	2,045	32,737

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sikkim	5,452	389	0	5,841
Tamil Nadu	20,293	1,782	802	22,877
Telangana	20,353	5,939	612	26,904
Tripura	4175	2	2117	6,294
Uttar Pradesh	12,071	1,157	3354	16,582
Uttarakhand	26,547	9,885	1568	38,000
West Bengal	7,054	3,772	1,053	11,879
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,613	1,558	0	7,171
Chandigarh	32	0	3	35
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	199	5	0	204
Daman and Diu	0	0	8	8
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	2	11	13
GRAND TOTAL	424,985	209,440	130,141	764,566

Statement-II*State/UTs-wise details of forest area under encroachment*

(Area in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Area of Encroachment	As on Date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40561.96	05.12.2014
2.	Bihar	356.00	16.02.2013
3.	Chhattisgarh	118494.60	07.03.2011
4.	Gujarat	34791.00	19.03.2011
5.	Goa	Nil	25.02.2013
6.	Haryana	184.63	20.07.2011
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4600.00	21.08.2012
8.	Jharkhand	27360.21	31.07.2012
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14 345.02	13.02.2014
10.	Karnataka	81 776.80	16.07.2014

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Area of Encroachment	As on Date
11.	Kerala	41063.30	27.02.2012
12.	Madhya Pradesh	552570.46	03.09.2015
13.	Maharashtra	183171.80	09.08.2011
14.	Odisha	78505.08	22.07.2011
15.	Punjab	7404.00	31.01.2011
16.	Rajasthan	31659.53	31.03.2011
17.	Tamil Nadu	15142	16.07.2014
18.	Telangana	183465.00	18.07.2014
19.	Uttar Pradesh	26831.10	15.02.2013
20.	Uttarakhand	9656.73	11.02.2014
21.	West Bengal	12660.97	31.03.2010
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	58626.57	31.07.2014
23.	Assam	317215.39	17.03.2015
24.	Manipur	1918.37	10.04.2012
25.	Meghalaya	9378.00	12.03.2011
26.	Mizoram	29933.12	08.04.2011
27.	Nagaland	8721.86	26.07.2011
28.	Sikkim	3232.87	13.03.2012
29.	Tripura	6.77	08.08.2014
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4379.36	02.01.2014
31.	Chandigarh	14.00	11.03.2011
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	614.40	31.03.2013
33.	Daman and Diu	87.83	28.09.2010
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	28.08.2010
35.	Delhi	629.51	11.04.2012
36.	Puducherry	Nil	21.10.2010
TOTAL		1899358.24	

Protection of godawans

†1646. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Rajasthan Government has submitted any proposal to the Central Government for protection of godawans;
- (b) if so, whether the Central Government has a positive approach to the said proposal;
- (c) if so, the details of its present status; and
- (d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) The State Government of Rajasthan had submitted a proposal of Recovery programme of godawans (Great Indian Bustard) for financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' during 2015-16. The Ministry after considering the proposal has sanctioned ₹ 81.70 lakh as Central share and released first installment of ₹ 65.36 lakh to the State Government of Rajasthan.

Further, the National CAMPA Advisory Council in its 6th meeting held on 8th July, 2015 has approved an amount of ₹ 33.85 crores in duration of 5 years for the project entitled habitat improvement and conservation breeding of the Indian Bustard - an integrated approach. This project is to be coordinated by Wildlife Institute of India. The amount of ₹ 9.95 crores has been released during the first year, 2015-16.

Effluent treatment plants

1647. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether common effluent treatment plants set up in the country are sufficient for the treatment of wastes generated by chemical industries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Karnataka and if not, the reasons therefor; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the remedial steps being taken to check water, air and environmental pollution caused by chemical industries along with the action taken to address the health problems being faced by the residents due to dumping of industrial wastes in the rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No, Sir. In all there are 180 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) operational across the country and 12 are under construction out of which the Government of India has financially supported 119 CETPs which include the CETPs for chemical industries.

(b) The State/UT-wise list of CETPs including Karnataka is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions to State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) to regularly monitor performance of CETPs and take follow-up action against non-complying CETPs and member industries. The matter was also reviewed by CPCB and actions required to improve the performance of CETPs have been conveyed to SPCBs as chemical industries have to comply with the notified environmental norms under Environmental (Protection) Act, 1981 and rules thereunder which *inter alia* include environmentally sound disposal of waste to protect environment including human health. Further, action under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is taken against the industries found non-compliant.

Statement

State/UT-wise list of CETPs including Karnataka

Zone/ State	Operational + Under Construction	Remark
Northern Zone		
Haryana	10 + 2 (under construction)	12 CETPs cover 17/15 industrial areas
Himachal Pradesh	1	-
Jammu and Kashmir	1	-
Punjab	4	-
Uttar Pradesh	8	-
Uttaranchal	4	-
Chandigarh	-	-
Delhi	13	13 CETPs cover 17 industrial areas

Zone/State	Operational + Under Construction	Remark
Central Zone		
Chhattisgarh	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	1	-
Rajasthan	13	-
Southern Zone		
Andhra Pradesh	7 + 3 (under construction)	10 CETPs cover 16 industrial areas
Goa	-	-
Karnataka	11	11 CETPs cover 13/15 industrial areas
Kerala	5	-
Tamil Nadu	49	49 CETPs cover 53 industrial areas
Puducherry	-	-
Western Zone		
Gujarat	28 + 3 (under construction)	-
Maharashtra	24 + 3 (under construction)	-
Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
Eastern Zone		
Bihar	-	-
Jharkhand	1 (under construction)	-
Odisha	-	-
West Bengal	1	-

Zone/State	Operational + Under Construction	Remark
North-Eastern Zone		
Arunachal Pradesh	-	
Assam	-	-
Manipur	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-
Mizoram	-	-
Nagaland	-	-
Tripura	-	-
Sikkim	-	-
TOTAL	180 + 12 (Under Construction)	192 CETPs covering 212 industrial areas

Plastic littering in national parks and sanctuary

1648. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the national parks and sanctuaries are under threat of plastic littering;
- (b) if so, the details of the report with Government's reaction thereto; and
- (c) the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon for a permanent solution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Management of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries is the responsibility of concerned State/UT Governments. As National Parks and Sanctuaries are visited by large numbers of visitors every year, plastic littering in parks cannot be ruled out.

(b) and (c) No reports have been received in the Ministry regarding national parks and sanctuaries on threat due to plastic littering.

The Central Government provides financial assistance to the States/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of

Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for various activities related to conservation of habitats in National Parks and Sanctuaries. Activities also include publication of publicity and education materials, public awareness programmes for children, stakeholders and public to bring awareness among masses regarding conservation of wildlife; cleaning of garbage, installing dustbins in the parks as and when sought by the State Governments.

**Infrastructure and development activities in and around
sanctuaries and national parks**

1649. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) has decided not to consider any infrastructure or developmental activity in and around 624 wildlife sanctuaries and national parks across the country, until their ecologically sensitive zones are clearly demarcated and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Committee took up 53 projects and recommended 26 for clearance while deferring a decision on the remaining 27 projects and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the move is to strengthen environmental regulation as it would force to demarcate ESZs which are pending for years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No Sir, the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) has not taken any decision 'not to consider any activity in and around Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks'.

(b) The details of the decisions taken in the 36th meeting of the Committee held on 4th November 2015 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No change in regulation has been proposed to force demarcation of ESZ.

Statement*Details of the decisions taken by the Committee in its 36th meeting held on 4th November, 2015*

Sl. No.	State	Agenda Item	Category	Decision
1.	Uttarakhand	Proposal for collection of River Bed Material (RBM) from the river bed of river Rawasan River Part-2 (100.59 ha.), district Haridwar, Uttarakhand.	Mining	Recommended with condition
2.	Uttarakhand	Proposal for collection of River Bed Material (RBM) from the river bed of river Bishanpur (237.918 ha.), district Haridwar, Uttarakhand.	Mining	Recommended
3.	Uttarakhand	Collection of River Bed Material (RBM) from the river bed of Ganga river Rawasan Part-2 (99.79 ha.) distt. Haridwar, Uttarakhand.	Mining	Recommended with condition
4.	Uttarakhand	Collection of River Bed Material (RBM) from the river bed of Ganga river at Shyampur (219.442 ha.) distt. Haridwar, Uttarakhand.	Mining	Recommended
5.	Uttarakhand	Collection of River Bed Material (RBM) from the river bed of Ganga river at Pilli (131.31 ha.) distt. Haridwar, Uttarakhand.	Mining	Rejected
6.	Karnataka	Establishment of a project for manufacture of currency note paper/Bank note paper of 12,000 TPA capacity at note Mudram Nagar, Mysore, Karnataka.	Industry	Recommended

Sl. No	State	Agenda Item	Category	Decision
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore-Gujarat border section of NH-59	Road	Recommended
8.	Maharashtra	Proposal for rationalization of the boundary for Maldhok Bird Sanctuary, Maharashtra.	Policy	Recommended (conservation plan)
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior-Shivpuri section of NH-3 passing through Madhav National Park	Road	Recommended
10.	Jharkhand	Proposal for widening of existing 4-lane to 6-lane divided carriage way of Aurangabad-Barwa Adda section on NH-2 in the States of Bihar and Jharkhand.	Road	Recommended
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Proposal for boundary alteration of Kolleru Wild Life Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh.	Policy matter	Deferred (Site inspection is pending)
12.	Uttarakhand	Electrification of Railway track through Rajaji National Park between Haridwar and Dehradun in Uttarakhand regarding request for waiving of the conditions.	Transmission line	Rejected (Waiving of conditions rejected)
13.	Gujarat	Request for reconsideration of the proposal for diversion of 4.90 ha. of forest land in Marine Sanctuary for maintaining and repairing of tugs and barges-M/s Hind Marine works, Jamnagar, Gujarat.	Ports and marine infrastructure	Recommended (Fresh proposal to be submitted for FC)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|--|----------------|---|
| 14. | Uttarakhand | Request for reconsideration of proposal for exchange of 19.503 hectares of forest land adjoining hospital with equal area of private land contiguous with forest boundary-representation by Shree Raghavendra Sewashram Samiti. | infrastructure | Reconsidered (Site Inspection, WII, Shri Bharat Pathak, CWLW) |
| 15. | Rajasthan | Proposal for Kotri-Chechat Limestone mine (M.L.No.24/93) of M/s Shiva Stones vill. Chechatteh. Ramganjmandi, Distt. Kota, Rajasthan (within 10 kms of Mukandra National Park/Dara Wildlife Sanctuary)-
Reconsideration of recommendation of SC NBWL for waiving of the condition. | mining | Recommended (Referred back to state for review the condition) |
| 16. | | Matter pertaining to judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding inclusion of Red Sanders in Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. | Policy | Deferred (Not required to list in WLPA) |

Fresh proposals for diversion of forest land of PAs

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|-----|----------------|--|--------------|-------------|
| 17. | Andhra Pradesh | Proposal for construction of Vontimitta Lift Irrigation Scheme in the Sri Penusula Narasimha Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh. | Water supply | Recommended |
|-----|----------------|--|--------------|-------------|
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Sl. No	State	Agenda Item	Category	Decision
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	Proposal for improvement/upgradation of Papu-Yupia-Hoj-Potin Road from 0.00 km. to 7.00 km. under Prime Minister's package.	Road	Recommended
19.	West Bengal	Construction of 400 KV Punatsangchu-I to Alipurduar line through Buxa Tiger Reserve by Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., West Bengal.	Transmission line	Recommended
20.	West Bengal	Diversion of 0.1 ha. of forest land within the Singalilla National Park under Darjeeling Wildlife Division in favour of the Bose Institute, Kolkata for setting up of Observation Station and Bamboo Hut in connection with Scientific Research, West Bengal.	Education institute	Recommended
21.	Karnataka	Diversion of 0.37 ha. of forest land (in sub-mergence area of KPC's upper Kaneri Dam Back Water) for construction of bridge and approach road at 6.08 Km. near Gattav village on Kundal Ghat road in Joida Taluk Uttara Kannada District in Kumbaravada Wildlife Range coming under Dandeli-Anshi Tiger Reserve, Karnataka.	Bridge & road	Recommended

22.	Madhya Pradesh	Diversion of 1.35 ha. of forest land from Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary for up gradation and widening of road from Amdoh to Surai-Dhaba of 3 Km. length in Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh.	road	Recommended
23.	Maharashtra	Proposal for Approval to bore drilling for survey and investigation at Deokhipada-Kaman Teh. Wasai, Distt. Thane in Tungreshwar Sanctuary, Maharashtra.	Drilling/water supply	Recommended
24.	Maharashtra	Proposal for Water supply project in Radhanagari Sanctuary to supply water from Kalamawadi dam Kolhapur city, Maharashtra.	Water supply project	Recommended
25.	Uttarakhand	Diversion of 0.5858 ha. of Reserve Forest Land from Gangotri National Park for construction of Neelapani Check Post, Uttarakhand.	Security/ defence	Deferred
26.	Uttarakhand	Proposal for survey and investigation for diversion of 0.576 ha. of Reserve Forest Land from Gangotri National Park for construction of Barrack at Mendi post, Uttarakhand.	Construction of barrack	Deferred

Sl. No	State	Agenda Item	Category	Decision
27.	Uttarakhand	Diversion of 0.7392 ha. of Reserve Forest Land from Gangotri National Park for construction of Jadung Choki (Post), Uttarakhand	Security/ defence	Deferred
28.	Uttarakhand	Proposal for investigation and survey in the Gangotri National Park Nelong post 12th BN ITBP for Nelong only 0.3900 Ha. Uttarakhand.	Security/ defence	Deferred
29.	Uttarakhand	Proposal for Nelong Micro Hydro Power Project (15 KW) for ITBP post, Uttarakhand.	Power project Security/defence	Deferred
30.	Uttarakhand	Proposal for survey and investigation for construction of Sela Urthing HEP (230 MW) on River Dhauliganga, District Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand	HEP	Deferred
31.	Uttarakhand	Diversion of 0.224 ha. of Reserved forest land from Govind Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of 42 m span steel girder bridge over Rupin River at Dhaula , Uttarakhand.	Bridge	Deferred
32.	Uttarakhand	Diversion of 0.36 ha. of forest land from Rajaji National Park for laying of underground Optical Fibre Cable to provide communication facilities	OFC/ Defence	Deferred

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|-------------|
| | to Indian Army from Haripur Kalan to Nepali Farm (Milestone 212 to 218) along the National Highway-58, Uttarakhand. | | |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh
Diversion of 3.571 ha. of reserve forest land falling in Sohelwa Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Rapti Main Canal passing through Tulsipur Range, district Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh. | Canal/irrigation | Deferred |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh
Proposal for Retail outlet (by Essar oil Ltd.) on private land khasra no .248 at village Kalai (within the boundary of Hastinapur Wild Life Sanctuary Area, Amroha forest Division), Tehsil-Dhanaura Uttar Pradesh. | Infrastructure | Deferred |
| 35. | Uttar Pradesh
Diversion of 7.3445 ha. private land for construction of high level bridge and approach road across Kuwari River at Bithauli-Chaurela road near village Chaurela in district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh. | Bridge | Deferred |
| 36. | Jammu and Kashmir
Proposal for Wildlife Clearance for Construction of 400KV D/C Samba-Amargarh Transmission Line of NRRS XXIX Transmission Limited involving 77.51 ha. in Hirpora Wildlife Sanctuary in Shopian District. Jammu and Kashmir. | Transmission line | Recommended |

Sl. No. State	Agenda Item	Category	Decision
Fresh proposals (outside Protected Areas)			
37. Andhra Pradesh	Setting up 5.25 MTPA-Development of Floating storage and Regassification Unit (FSRU) facilities for import of LNG within the existing deep water port at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh. The proposed site is 2.5 kms away from the boundary limits of Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary.	Infrastructure/oil and gas	Deferred
38. Assam	Expansion of Methanol plant (from 100 TPD to 600 TPD) and Formaldehyde Plant (100 TPD) and addition of Acetic Acid Plant (200 TPD) and Captive Power Plant (5 MW) at plot 4, Patta No.7, Dag No.60 (kha), Plot-72B-03K-00LS of M/s Assam Petrochemicals Ltd. at village Namrup, Tehsil Naharkatia, District Dibrugarh, Assam.	Industry	Recommended
39. Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of Kamalang Small HEP (24.9 MW) by M/s Krishnodaya Pvt. Ltd. in Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh.	HEP	Recommended
40. Haryana	Proposal for setting up of Solid Waste Management Project at village Jhuriwala in Panchkula District, Haryana.	Infrastructure	Deferred for next meeting

		Proposed for development/redevelopment of	Railway station	Recommended
41.	Haryana	Proposal for development/redevelopment of Chandigarh Railway Station on the Indian Railway network, Haryana.		Recommended
42.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Proposal for residential project on the plot bearing CTS No. 1588/4, of sub-plot 'C' of village Dahisar, Taluka Borivali at Dahisar East, Mumbai, Maharashtra	Infrastructure	Recommended
43.	Uttarakhand	NOC for River Noon Lot No.8/1 Sand, Bajri & Boulder Mining project (Area 7.50 ha.) falling at a distance about 7.5 km from the Mussoorie Wildlife Sanctuary, District-Dehradun, Uttarakhand.	Mining	Deferred
44.	Uttarakhand	Collection of Minor Minerals from Gulati river in the district Dehradun, to channelize the natural course and protect the river banks and adjoining forest area and habitat from flood, Uttarakhand.	Mining	Deferred
45.	Uttarakhand	NOC for Swarna Lot No. 17/1 Sand Bajri and Boulder Mining Project, Area 51.463 ha. falls about 8 km to the Mussoorie Wildlife Sanctuary, District-Dehradun, Uttarakhand	Mining	Deferred
46.	Uttarakhand	NOC for River Noon Lot No.8/2 Sand, Bajri and Boulder Mining project, (Area 7.60 ha.) falling at a distance about 9 km from the Mussoorie Wildlife Sanctuary, District-Dehradun, Uttarakhand.	Mining	Deferred

Sl. No	State	Agenda Item	Category	Decision
47.	Uttarakhand	Collection of minor minerals from Ramgarh Rau river (20 Ha.) in the district Dehradun, Uttarakhand to channelise the natural course and project the river banks and adjoining forest area and habitat from flood	Mining	Deferred
48.	Uttarakhand	Construction of Singoli-Bhatwari Hydr-oelectric Project 99 MW by M/s L&T Uttaranchal Hydropower Limited. The proposed site falls within 10 kms from the boundary of Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary.	HEP	Deferred
49.	Uttarakhand	Construction of 171 MW Lata Tapovan Hydro Power Project of NTPC Ltd., Uttarakhand.	HEP	Deferred
50.	Uttarakhand	Construction of 520 MW (4x130) Tapovan Vishnugad Hydroelectric Project of NTPC Ltd., Uttarakhand. The proposed site falls outside Nanda Devi National Park at a distance of 7.5km.	HEP	Deferred
51.	Uttarakhand	Diversion of 1.610 ha. Forest (Civil Land) for construction of Hapla-Guram-Nail motor road (5 km), Uttarakhand. The proposed site falls within 10 km aerial distance from the Kedarnath Musk Deer Wildlife Sanctuary.	road	Deferred

52.	Odisha	Proposal for Lime Stone Mines of M/s ACC Ltd. at Dunguri in Baragarh district, Odisha.	Mining	Recommended
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Proposal for existing Gagal Lime Stone Mines and Gagal Cement Works Units (I & II) including the proposal for "Installation of Pet Coke Mill and Usage of pet coke in place of coal thereby conserving fossil fuel" in their plant at Gagal/Barmana, Dist. Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh by M/s ACC Ltd. Bandli Wildlife Sanctuary is at a distance of 4.1 km from limestone mine and 5.35 km from cement plant.	Mining and Industry	Recommended

Shrinking of elephant habitat

1650. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that elephant habitat area in Western Ghats has shrunk by more than half as per a recent survey;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that about hundreds of elephants are found dead during the last few months due to poaching; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Central Government for their conservation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No Sir.

- (b) Question does not arise.
- (c) Poaching of 16 elephants has been reported from Western Ghats during the year 2015.
- (d) Following steps have been taken by the Government for conservation of elephants in the country:
 - (i) Elephants has been classified in Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 to provide highest legal protection to it.
 - (ii) Financial and technical assistance is provided to elephant range states under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Project Elephant'.
 - (iii) 29 Elephant Reserves have been notified in the country till date.
 - (iv) Regular nationwide elephant census is conducted at interval of 5 years.
 - (v) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau is assisting Chief Wildlife Wardens of Elephant Reserve States in prosecution and detection of Crimes relating to poaching of elephants and smuggling of ivory.

Lakes in Jammu and Kashmir

†1651. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the beautiful lakes in Jammu and Kashmir are dying fast;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether Government has formulated a scheme to save these lakes;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) A few lakes in the country, including Jammu and Kashmir, have reportedly been impacted due to rapid urbanization, various developmental activities and other anthropogenic pressures. For conservation and management of identified lakes and wetlands in the country, this Ministry had been earlier implementing two separate programmes, namely National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) and National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP). To have better synergy and avoid overlap, both the programmes have been merged in February, 2013 into an integrated scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) with the objective of conserving lakes and wetlands in an integrated and holistic manner. NPCA is presently operational on cost sharing basis between the Central and the State Governments. The various activities covered under the scheme include interception, diversion and treatment of waste water, shore line protection, lake front development, de-silting, bio-remediation, catchment area treatment, lake beautification, survey and demarcation, bio-fencing, fisheries development, weed control, bio-diversity conservation, education and awareness creation and community participation, etc.

So far, an amount of ₹ 273.85 crore for Dal-Nigeen lake in Srinagar as well as ₹ 8.25 crore for wetlands, namely Wuliar lake, Tso Morari, Tisgul Tso, Mansar- Surinsar, Hokersar and Pangong Tso has been made available to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for conservation and management activities under the programme. Additionally, an amount of ₹60 crore has been released by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance under the 13th Finance Commission for conservation of Wullar lake.

- (d) Question does not arise.

Solar plant in Mahaboobnagar of Telangana

1652. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that NTPC is planning to set up a 1,000 MW solar plant in Mahaboobnagar district of Telangana;
- (b) whether the survey for this project has been taken up;

(c) if so, by when it will go before the Board of NTPC; and

(d) what is the likely period within which it would be commissioned and the expenditure involved to complete this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) NTPC has requested Government of Telangana in February 2015 for allotment of land for 500MW solar power project at Gattu in Mahaboobnagar district. Consent of Government of Telangana has not been received so far.

(b) and (c) The survey has not been taken up for this project. The survey and approval of the Board of NTPC are taken up after allotment of land by the State Government.

(d) Does not arise in view of above.

Target of renewable energy generation

1653. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set a steep target for increasing the country's renewable energy generation which has to be achieved by 2021-22;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any blue print has been drawn to achieve this ambitious target; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Government has set the target of 175 GW for renewable energy capacity by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from bio-power and 5 GW from small hydro-power.

(c) and (d) To achieve the target of 175 GW by 2022, in addition to ongoing incentives in the forms of generation based incentives/subsidies, fiscal incentives such as accelerated depreciation, concessional customs duty, excise duty exemptions, income tax holiday for 10 years and preferential tariff for renewable energy power projects under various schemes/programmes, Government has initiated a number of innovative actions which, *inter-alia* include suitable amendments to the Electricity Act and Tariff Policy for enforcement of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and for providing

Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO); setting up of exclusive solar parks; development of power transmission network through Green Energy Corridor project; identification of large government complexes/buildings for rooftop projects; provision of roof top solar and 10 per cent renewable energy as mandatory under Mission Statement and Guidelines for development of smart cities; amendments in building bye-laws for mandatory provision of roof top solar for new construction or higher floor area ratio (FAR); infrastructure status for solar projects; making roof top solar a part of housing loan by banks/National Housing Bank; incorporating measures in Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for encouraging distribution companies and making net-metering compulsory and raising low cost funds for longer tenures from bilateral and multilateral finance and development institutions.

Solar and wind power plants

1654. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of solar and wind power plants set up in the country during the last three years;
- (b) the power generated by such plants during that period, State-wise; and
- (c) the money spent on these plants during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) A capacity of 2713.97 MW of Solar and 6091 MW of Wind power has been added during last three years *i.e.* 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 in the country.

(b) As per information provided by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), State-wise details of power generated by such plants during last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The total funds released under Solar and Wind programme, year-wise are given below:

Year	₹ in crores)	
	Wind	Solar
2012-13	64.71	568.64
2013-14	314.39	636.20
2014-15	578.00	1111.28

Statement*State-wise details of power generation from solar and wind during last three years*

(All figures in MU)

State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Solar	Wind	Solar	Wind	Solar	Wind
Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.230	0.000
Delhi	3.677	0.000	3.286	0.000	3.184	0.000
Haryana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	10.362	0.000
Punjab	1.285	0.000	51.689	0.000	129.889	0.000
Rajasthan	266.339*	3177.801	1052.228	3695.670	1259.185	4053.849
Uttar Pradesh	14.106	0.000	14.962	0.000	20.128	0.000
Uttarakhand	0.000	0.000	5.548	0.000	11.630	0.000
Oil India Ltd.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	9.090	117.684
NTPC Dadri+FBD+Unchahar	0.000	0.000	6.097	0.000	22.896	0.000
Chhattisgarh	2.490	0.000	11.417	0.000	12.653	0.000
Goa/NTPC Rajgarh	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.000	62.939	0.000
Gujarat	1145.524	5854.456	1369.390	5288.553	1474.563	5660.091
Madhya Pradesh	10.820	453.260	247.050	477.400	562.292	592.245

Maharashtra	28.607	4666.120	257.424	5727.352	349.320	6804.800
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.033	0.000
Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.150	0.000
Andhra Pradesh	108.840	481.120	207.110	817.850	159.772	1675.821
Telangana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	138.125	0.000
Karnataka	16.273	4342.103	38.253	4547.920	100.391	4658.099
Kerala	0.000	59.005	0.000	68.071	0.000	58.400
Puducherry/NTPC Ramagundam	0.000	0.000	2.451	0.000	15.619	0.000
Tamil Nadu	25.883	12948.238	38.873	10641.985	158.748	10147.055
Lakshadweep	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.904	0.000
Jharkhand	6.813	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.317	0.000
Odisha	17.977	0.000	34.279	0.000	44.939	0.000
West Bengal	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.583	0.165
NTPC Andaman/Talchar	0.000	0.000	6.505	0.000	18.790	0.000
Assam	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	9.647	0.000
Neepeco	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.984	0.000
TOTAL	1648.634	31982.103	3346.566	31264.801	4598.363	33768.209

Note: 1. The data is as per information received from SLDC/Utilities and is provisional.

2. The figures for 2012-13 and 2013-14 include data for only some of the utilities which furnished information to CEA.

New solar power plants in Maharashtra

1655. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Government's planning to expand the use of solar energy in the country;
- (b) the funds allocated for this purpose;
- (c) whether there are any new solar power projects planned for Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of steps taken by Government to achieve the target of 1,00,000 MW solar power by 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In order to expand the use of solar energy in the country, Government has launched several schemes. The schemes are as under:

- (i) Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects.
- (ii) Scheme for Development of Solar PV Power Plants on Canal Banks/Canal Tops.
- (iii) Scheme for setting up 300 MW of Grid connected Solar PV Power Projects by Defence Establishments under Ministry of Defence and Para-Military Forces with Viability Gap Funding.
- (iv) Implementation of scheme of setting up 1000 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings with Viability Gap Funding.
- (v) Implementation of Scheme for setting up of 15000 MW of Grid connected Solar PV Power Projects by NTPG/NVVN.
- (vi) Setting up of 2000 MW Grid connected solar power with Viability Gap Funding through Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI).

Also there is provision for concessional customs duty and excise duty exemptions on input raw materials required for manufacturing of cells and modules.

Government provides capital subsidy for setting up of manufacturing units for solar cells and modules and the entire value chain under Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) programme.

(b) A fund of ₹ 1943 crore (Budget Estimate) has been allocated for various programmes relating to solar for the year 2015-16.

(c) MNRE through SECI has floated the tender for implementing 500 MW grid connected solar power projects in Maharashtra. Further, MNRE has sanctioned a 500 MW solar park at Sakri, Dist. Dhule, Maharashtra. The Government of Maharashtra has reported that it has declared the comprehensive RE Policy 2015 on 20th July, 2015 with target of 14400 MW from RE in next five years. In this policy, target for Solar power is fixed at 7500 MW. Further, Maharashtra has received four proposals aggregating to 33 MW under this policy and same have been forwarded to Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Co. Ltd. (MSETCL) for Seeking technical feasibility report for grid connectivity recommendation.

(d) The target of 1,00,000 MW capacity is proposed to be achieved through deployment of 40,000 MW of Rooftop Solar Projects and 60,000 MW Medium and Large Scale Solar projects. Government supports development of solar power through fiscal and promotional incentives as given below:-

- capital and/or interest subsidy,
- tax holiday on the earnings for 10 years,
- generation based incentive,
- accelerated depreciation,
- viability gap funding (VGF),
- financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan,
- concessional excise and custom duties,
- preferential tariff for power generation from renewables, and
- Foreign direct investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route.

In addition power is offered at lower tariff through schemes like bundling with thermal power and VGF.

Tweaking of solar bidding framework

1656. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any new measures to address the energy crunch in the country;

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

(c) whether there is a plan for tweaking the Solar Bidding Framework by introducing different tariffs for different blocks of years, utilizing the international drop in module prices to provide the best tariff to the power procurers, moving from generation based Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) to capacity-based like conventional power; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To address the energy shortage as well as to increase the installed capacity of renewable power in the country, the Government has set a target of 175 GW of renewable power capacity by year 2022. This includes 100 GW of solar-power, 60 GW of wind-power, 10 GW of bio-power and 5 GW of small hydro-power.

(c) and (d) The present system of signing Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for 25 years at tariffs determined by the concerned electricity regulatory commission or discovered through transparent competitive bidding process, is working well and hence currently, there is no proposal under consideration for tweaking the Solar Bidding Framework by introducing different tariffs for different blocks of years.

Tapping of geothermal energy

1657. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiatives to tap geothermal energy as source of power generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of present status of geothermal energy generation; and

(e) 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) and (b) Geothermal electricity generation is site and technology specific and India is in region of Low Geothermal Potential. However, MNRE has supported surveys and scientific investigation in Geothermal energy in Puga (J&K), Tattapani and various other potential geothermal sites by National Geo-physical research Institute (NGRI), Geological Survey of India (GSI), Central Electricity Authority

(CEA) and National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC).

- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Geothermal Power Generation projects have not been found to be technocommercially viable till now due to very high capital cost.
- (e) Government is planning to encourage the demonstration projects at the first stage to assess the technical viability of the project before setting any target. No amount has been spent during last 5 years.

Potential of wind energy

1658. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has evaluated the potential of wind energy in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the plant load factor of the wind energy sector during the last three years;
- (c) whether Government has undertaken/plans to undertake measures to improve the ratio of captive to independent wind power generators and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the measures taken by Government to ease the regulatory hurdles faced in the wind energy sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) has recently launched Wind Energy Resource Map of India at 100 meter above ground level (AGL) on online Geographic Information System platform. This Wind Atlas is available online in the NIWE website www.niwe.res.in. The wind energy potential in the country at 100 m AGL is over 302 GW. The State-wise wind energy potential is given below:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Potential (MW@100m)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	44229
3.	Chhattisgarh	77
4.	Goa	1
5.	Gujarat	84431

Sl. No.	State/UT	Potential (MW@100m)
6.	Karnataka	55857
7.	Kerala	1700
8.	Lakshadweep	8
9.	Madhya Pradesh	10484
10.	Maharashtra	45394
11.	Odisha	3093
12.	Puducherry	153
13.	Rajasthan	18770
14.	Tamil Nadu	33800
15.	Telangana	4244
16.	West Bengal	2
TOTAL		302,251 MW (302 GW)

(b) Depending upon the location of the project in different wind power potential zones in the country, the plant load factor of wind energy projects ranges from 20 per cent to 32 per cent.

(c) The wind power is being installed in the country under three different modes, viz. (i) Sale to Discoms under Feed-in-Tariff mode; (ii) Captive use; and (iii) Third party sale under Independent Power Producer (IPP) mode. The Government is promoting all three modes of installation.

(d) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission on 7 August 2015 has notified forecasting and scheduling regulations and also Deviation Settlement Mechanism for inter-state transmission of solar and wind energy. Further, the Forum of Regulators has also issued model regulations on forecasting, scheduling and deviation settlement of wind and solar generators for intra-State transmission.

Waiving of transmission charges in renewable energy

1659. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to give a push to clean energy projects in the country and has decided to waive transmission charges of electricity generated from renewable sources;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to bring out a legal framework where all inter-state transmission of renewable energy would be at zero cost; and
- (d) whether Government has already sanctioned contracts worth ₹ 38000 crore through competitive bidding for green corridors and is identifying more such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Electricity Act, 2003 mandates Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) to determine tariffs including transmission tariffs. The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, *vide* CERC (Sharing of Inter State Transmission Charges and Losses) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2015 notified that no transmission charges for the use of ISTS network shall be charged to solar based generation for the useful life of the projects commissioned upto 30.6.2017. In addition, these regulations have also specified that no transmission losses for the use of ISTS network shall be attributed to solar based generation for the useful life of the projects commissioned up to 30.6.2017. However, these charges would be socialized among all Designated ISTS Customers (DICs).

(d) Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved creation of intra-state transmission system in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan at an estimated cost of ₹ 8548.68 crore with Government of India contribution from National Clean Energy fund (NCEF) of ₹ 3419.47 crore as recommended by IMG in its 12th meeting held on 30th April, 2015. For the State of Tamil Nadu, CCEA in its meeting held on 10 December 2014 approved the proposal of Tamil Nadu for providing NCEF support of ₹ 637.2 crore. The award of contract through competitive bidding of projects is at various stages with the respective State Governments.

Schemes implemented under JNNSM in Uttar Pradesh

†1660. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of schemes being implemented in Uttar Pradesh under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM);

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the targets fixed for the State under the Mission, area-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to promote small and affordable solar power projects in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The following schemes are being implemented under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) in Uttar Pradesh:

- (i) Solar Park Scheme,
- (ii) Grid connected Rooftop Solar Power Plants,
- (iii) Solar Pumps,
- (iv) Mini-Grid and SPV Power Plants (with Battery Bank) of capacity 1 KW,
- (v) Solar Street Lighting System.

(b) A target of 10,697 MW (comprising 4,300 MW of Grid Connected Rooftop Solar projects) of solar power has been set for the State under the Mission by the year 2022. The rooftop solar project target for the year 2015-16 is 20 MW for the State. As per the information provided by Uttar Pradesh Government, they have fixed following targets for the year 2015-16:

Scheme	Area	Targets
Solar Park*	Mirzapur, Allahabad, Kanpur (Dehat), Jalaun	600 MW
Grid connected Rooftop*	Whole (U.P.)	7 MW
Solar Pump*	Whole (U.P.)	5000 (Nos.)
SPV Power plants with Battery Bank capacity 1 KW*	Whole (U.P.)	1500
Solar Street Lighting System (12 W-LED)	Whole (U.P.)	27,669 Nos.

* the targets initiated in 2014-15 and continuing in 2015-16.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to promote small and affordable solar power projects in rural areas are as under:

- (i) Grant of subsidy on Off-grid applications.
- (ii) Provision for renewable purchase obligation for solar has been made in the National Tariff Policy.
- (iii) Provision for Concessional Import duty/Excise duty exemption, accelerated depreciation and tax holiday for setting up of solar power plants.
- (iv) Facility for bundled power for Grid Connected Solar Projects through various interventions announced from time to time.
- (v) Awareness programmes such as exhibitions, training workshops etc. are conducted.
- (vi) Several R&D efforts initiated for new technologies and improvement in efficiency.
- (vii) Foreign direct investment is permitted in the automatic route.
- (viii) Investment in rooftop solar is considered as a part of housing loan/house improvement loan by all banks including private banks.

Outlay for R&D in solar, geothermal and wind energy

1661. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the percentage contribution of solar, geothermal and wind energy in the total energy generation during the last two years;
- (b) whether Government is planning to increase the outlay in these sectors for promoting technical Research and Development (R&D) in these sectors; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per information received from Central Electricity Authority, the percentage contribution of solar and wind Energy in the total energy generation during 2014-15 and 2015-16 is as under:

(Figures in per cent)

Year	Wind Energy	Solar Energy
2014-15	3.04	0.41
2015-16 (up to Oct 2015)	3.64	0.56

No generation of energy through geothermal sources is done at present as its development is at Research and Development stage.

(b) and (c) The plan outlay for Research, Design and Development of Renewable Energy Systems and Devices including for promoting Research, Development and Testing of Solar, Wind and Geothermal programmes is allocated keeping in view the research projects sanctioned in previous years and the projected demand for such projects in the ensuing year. Keeping in view the prime importance of Research and Development (R&D) for advancement of renewable energy, the requirement of funds for R&D projects is fully met in the previous years and will also be met in full in ensuing years.

Allocation for new and renewable sources of energy

1662. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage and amount of budget allocated for the development of new and renewable sources of energy;

(b) whether Government has undertaken measures to make current equipments more energy efficient and if so, the details thereof and the budget allocated towards the same and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government plans to make energy audit mandatory for Government and other organizations and if so, the details thereof and the timeline for the same and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The plan outlay, which includes gross budgetary support and internal-extra budgetary resources, allocated for the development of new and renewable energy during the financial year 2015-16 is ₹ 3660.73 crore amounting to 0.63 per cent of total central plan outlay (₹578381.67 crore) for all Union Ministries/ Departments for the year. Besides, an outlay of ₹ 3000 crore has also been allocated during the financial year 2015-16 under various schemes/programmes of new and renewable energy from National Clean Energy Fund.

(b) The Energy Conservation Act, 2001 empowers the Central Government to develop a Standards and Labelling (S&L) programme to make current equipments more efficient. Under this programme, energy efficiency standards coupled with labels that describe energy performance enable consumers to make informed choice for purchasing efficient products that save energy and reduce expenses. As on date, the

S&L programme covers 21 appliances out of which labelling of four appliances have been made mandatory.

There is no budget allocation from the Government to support Standards and Labelling (S&L) programme as it meets its expenditure through its own revenue generation.

(c) In exercise of the powers conferred by the relevant clauses of Energy Conservation Act, 2001, the Central Government *vide* its Gazette Notification dated 27-05-2014 has made energy audit mandatory for all 478 Designated Consumers (DCs) that includes Government as well as private organizations in eight notified sectors *viz.* Textile, Thermal Power Plant, Fertilizer, Cement, Iron and Steel, Pulp and Paper, Chlor Alkali and Aluminium in accordance with the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Manner and Intervals of Time for Conduct of Energy Audit) Regulations, 2010.

Bringing backward States at par with advanced States

1663. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States are lagging behind in development and some are developing rapidly, thereby creating a wide gap between the States and regions;

(b) if so, the schemes Government is implementing to bring backward States at par with advanced States; and

(c) to what extent the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), etc., are helping to improve the status of less developed States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) There is an inherent difference in level of development of different regions of the country owing to differences in resource endowment, level of infrastructure, geographical factors, socio-economic conditions and capacities of the people.

(b) Several Schemes of the Government of India address the inter/ intra State development gaps such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, National Health Mission, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Indira Awaas Yojana, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Deendayal

Upadhayay Gram Jyoti Yojana and Border Area Development Programme. These Schemes complement the efforts of the State Governments in ensuring balanced economic development of the country.

(c) Ministry of Panchayati Raj was implementing the District component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF) in identified backward districts of the country till the year 2014-15. The Programme was designed to redress regional imbalances in development by providing financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified backward districts. An independent review-cum-evaluation of the BRGF was undertaken by the World Bank in eight States in July 2009. The World Bank in its report noted that the BRGF had stimulated a process of strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions/Urban Local Bodies particularly in poor States and districts and laid the foundation for achieving several of its objectives. With effect from the current financial year 2015-16, the BRGF Programme has been delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government. The level of development as reflected from the Gross State Domestic Product has generally improved over the years.

**Utilizing space based information support for
planning at Panchayat level**

1664. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to use space based information support to empower planning process at Panchayat level;
- (b) what are the steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) whether any time-frame has been set to make the aforesaid project operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has identified the following major areas for use of space technology based tools and applications for planning process at panchayat level.

- (i) Use of Satellite Communication for distance learning;
- (ii) Geographic Information System based mapping of all public assets available

within Gram Panchayats/equivalent bodies;

- (iii) Utilization of space applications for decentralized planning on a pilot basis jointly with other Ministries concerned;
- (iv) Capacity building of elected representatives, other decision makers and functionaries of Panchayats on use of space technology and its applications for local level development.

(c) The 'Mobile based asset mapping for Pancha01, 2015 under the 'Good Governance Initiative' of Department of Electronics and Information Technology. Capacity building of stakeholders is a continuous process. No timeframe has been set for utilisation of space application in decentralised planning and providing Satellite Communication facilities.

Computerisation of village/revenue officers

1665. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether people have to depend on the services of local revenue/village offices to meet various requirements;
- (b) whether there are many proposals to computerize such offices as the work is got done manually there;
- (c) whether most people go to village offices to remit landholding tax;
- (d) if so, whether the tax remittance system would be computerized; and
- (e) what instructions would be issued to the Panchayati Raj Institutions to computerize village/revenue offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) to (d) The Department of Electronics and Information Technology in partnership with the States has rolled out Common Service Centres (CSCs) across the country. These Information and Communications Technology (ICT) enabled CSCs serve as the front-end delivery points for Government and Private sector services to citizens in rural India. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has developed IT applications for providing electronic services to rural population. Adoption and usage of these applications varies from State to State. Furthermore, Department of Land Resources is

implementing the National Land Records Modernization Programme, which includes computerization of land records and setting up of modern record rooms. Some of the States have developed IT applications for online remittance of taxes.

(e) Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been assisting the States in computerization of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Funds to districts under BRGF

1666. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in the country that have received funds under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) since 2005, year-wise; and

(b) the details of funds disbursed to each district since then, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) and (b) 272 districts (including 22 districts added in 2012-13) were provided funds from the Financial Year 2006-07 to 2014-15 under the District component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The Programme has been delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government with effect from this Financial Year 2015-16. The year-wise details of the funds released to each of these districts are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement
BRGF: State/district-wise releases from 2006-07 to 2014-15
(Amount in ₹ crore)

State	Sl. No.	Districts	Funds Released											Total Funds Released
			2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Adilabad**	0.00	23.99	19.23	26.54	26.54	29.88	18.57	0.00	0.00	144.75		
	2.	Anantpur	0.00	28.42	23.40	31.47	31.47	35.80	14.96	36.92	17.74	220.18		
	3.	Chittoor	0.00	26.20	20.85	29.00	29.00	32.85	32.85	26.91	26.06	223.72		
	4.	Cuddapah	0.00	23.95	20.00	26.50	26.50	29.83	27.79	29.25	0.00	183.82		
	5.	Karimnagar**	0.00	23.42	18.91	25.92	25.92	28.63	29.14	26.48	0.00	178.42		
	6.	Khammam**	0.00	24.18	19.97	26.76	26.76	16.65	35.73	31.41	0.00	181.46		
	7.	Mahboobnagar**	0.00	27.60	22.57	30.56	30.56	34.71	34.71	17.14	0.00	197.85		
	8.	Medak**	0.00	20.47	17.03	22.63	22.63	25.19	18.36	27.31	0.00	153.62		
	9.	Nalgonda**	0.00	24.45	19.42	27.05	27.05	30.50	30.50	24.96	0.00	183.93		
	10.	Nizamabad**	0.00	18.73	15.65	20.70	20.70	22.80	18.44	24.49	0.00	141.57		
	11.	Rangareddy**	0.00	20.97	17.47	23.19	23.19	25.13	20.26	27.41	0.00	157.62		
	12.	Vizianagaram	0.00	17.11	16.06	18.90	18.90	20.70	20.70	21.18	0.00	133.55		
	13.	Warrangal**	0.00	23.69	19.82	26.06	26.06	27.85	22.74	32.16	0.00	178.38		
		Total Development Grant (DC)	0.00	303.18	250.38	335.28	335.34	360.52	324.75	325.62	43.80	2278.87		
		Capacity Building (CB)	13.00	13.00	0.00	22.11	13.00	6.07	3.00	0.00	0.00	70.18		
		GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	13.00	316.18	250.38	357.39	348.34	366.59	327.75	325.62	43.80	2349.05		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arunachal Pradesh	1.	Upper Subansari	0.00	0.10	11.07	11.77	12.70	10.70	13.09	0.00	15.35	74.78
		Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	0.10	11.07	11.77	12.70	10.70	13.09	0.00	15.35	74.78
		Capacity Building (CB)	0.50	0.00	0.00	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	4.19
		GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	0.50	0.10	11.07	14.67	12.70	10.70	13.88	0.00	15.35	78.97
Assam	1.	Baksa*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.10	14.82	11.61	39.53
	2.	Barpeta	0.00	7.60	5.56	12.22	9.77	4.56	8.05	17.62	13.20	78.58
	3.	Bongaigaon	0.00	12.00	0.00	8.60	13.23	0.00	6.78	0.00	11.73	52.34
	4.	Cachar	0.00	10.10	3.01	9.75	14.23	1.86	15.28	0.00	13.99	68.22
	5.	Chirang*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.62	13.26	9.04	33.92
	6.	Dhemaji	0.00	0.10	10.62	0.00	13.48	9.50	10.39	0.00	13.37	57.46
	7.	Goalpara	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	11.89	8.50	0.00	10.00	0.00	30.49
	8.	Hailakandi	0.00	10.10	1.10	8.48	7.68	7.42	9.37	0.00	11.59	55.74
	9.	Karbi Anglong	0.00	0.10	0.00	16.98	10.29	0.00	22.75	0.00	15.37	65.49
	10.	Kokrajhar	0.00	13.18	1.45	0.00	14.53	9.61	19.45	12.29	12.23	82.74
	11.	Moregaon	0.00	7.60	10.13	0.00	10.19	0.00	11.84	0.00	13.11	52.87
	12.	North Cachar Hills	0.00	0.10	10.72	0.00	8.72	0.00	12.48	0.00	0.00	32.02
	13.	North Lakhimpur	0.00	0.10	10.64	0.00	12.03	8.18	0.00	0.00	14.17	45.12
		Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	61.08	53.23	56.03	126.04	49.63	141.11	67.99	139.41	694.52
		Capacity Building (CB)	9.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.08	9.76	1.24	8.41	0.00	41.61

GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)		9.12	61.08	53.23	56.03	139.12	59.39	142.35	76.40	139.41	736.13
Bihar											
1.	Araria	0.00	15.18	11.46	12.64	20.88	8.81	2.72	18.01	0.00	89.70
2.	Arwal*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.86	0.00	13.86
3.	Aurangabad	0.00	15.18	12.08	12.52	21.00	12.13	7.02	10.00	0.00	89.93
4.	Banka	0.00	14.20	11.06	15.67	15.67	14.72	6.44	10.00	0.00	87.76
5.	Begusarai	0.00	15.03	11.50	16.59	16.59	12.88	18.20	15.78	14.60	121.17
6.	Bhagalpur	0.00	15.57	11.60	13.00	21.38	3.00	11.87	10.00	0.00	86.42
7.	Bhojpur	0.00	12.85	11.94	15.00	18.34	14.44	8.85	14.34	13.00	108.76
8.	Buxar	0.00	12.98	9.72	10.79	17.83	11.08	11.92	16.51	0.00	90.83
9.	Darbhanga	0.00	17.17	13.08	14.34	23.60	11.14	20.78	0.00	0.00	100.11
10.	Gaya	0.00	19.16	14.31	16.07	26.29	15.63	8.17	23.43	0.00	123.06
11.	Gopalganj	0.00	14.70	10.99	16.23	16.23	11.96	23.02	10.00	14.95	118.08
12.	Janui	0.00	13.82	10.32	11.53	18.95	14.20	13.15	8.46	0.00	90.43
13.	Jehanabad	0.00	13.13	9.79	11.41	17.55	10.18	13.23	13.09	0.00	88.38
14.	Kaimur (Bhabua)	0.00	13.76	10.23	11.47	18.87	11.30	7.19	9.43	0.00	82.25
15.	Katihar	0.00	15.80	11.81	13.58	17.44	3.94	22.03	20.12	11.89	116.61
16.	Khagaria	0.00	12.60	9.38	10.50	17.28	7.95	5.87	10.00	0.00	73.58
17.	Kishanganj	0.00	12.91	9.66	14.23	14.23	7.65	13.26	14.27	0.00	86.21
18.	Lakhisarai	0.00	11.52	8.77	9.55	15.83	9.55	8.59	10.00	12.61	86.42
19.	Madhepura	0.00	13.29	9.96	13.19	16.11	12.95	9.29	15.69	14.45	104.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	20.	Madhubani	0.00	18.50	18.03	14.39	26.47	14.56	10.43	24.05	18.61	145.04
	21.	Munger	0.00	12.26	9.90	10.04	17.00	10.35	14.23	7.67	0.00	81.45
	22.	Muzaffarpur	0.00	18.63	14.88	15.33	25.85	14.80	14.68	7.60	0.00	111.77
	23.	Nalanda	0.00	15.35	12.34	12.55	21.33	10.74	18.34	16.71	0.00	107.36
	24.	Nawada	0.00	14.30	10.73	11.98	19.54	15.06	10.74	15.99	14.49	112.83
	25.	Paschim Champaran	0.00	18.46	14.02	15.36	25.44	13.38	22.50	19.45	21.04	149.65
	26.	Patna	0.00	20.61	15.39	17.18	28.40	16.62	17.05	0.00	0.00	115.25
	27.	Purbi Champaran	0.00	19.51	15.76	21.57	21.57	11.22	23.78	21.37	20.40	155.18
	28.	Purnia	0.00	16.23	12.58	17.92	17.92	9.12	19.52	0.00	16.53	109.82
	29.	Rohtas	0.00	14.14	13.46	14.31	21.93	12.78	16.55	10.00	0.00	103.17
	30.	Saharsa	0.00	13.17	9.80	11.74	17.30	9.35	9.63	14.60	11.45	97.04
	31.	Samastipur	0.00	17.75	13.24	19.62	19.62	11.19	10.44	19.96	0.00	111.82
	32.	Saran	0.00	17.30	12.92	14.49	23.73	12.74	11.72	10.00	0.00	102.90
	33.	Sheikhpura	0.00	10.53	7.81	11.58	11.58	6.57	17.23	9.81	6.78	81.89
	34.	Sheohar	0.00	10.32	7.67	8.59	14.13	9.14	1.93	9.88	0.00	61.66
	35.	Sitamarhi	0.00	15.97	12.13	13.28	21.98	15.27	7.98	19.94	0.00	106.55
	36.	Siwan*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.28	10.00	0.00	29.28
	37.	Supaul	0.00	14.05	11.41	11.51	19.51	9.78	7.24	10.00	0.00	83.50
	38.	Vaishali	0.00	15.85	11.81	13.46	21.54	12.40	25.64	15.78	15.72	132.20

Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	541.78	421.54	493.21	708.91	408.58	490.51	485.80	206.52	3756.85
Capacity Building (CB)	14.46	0.00	0.00	25.78	31.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.58
GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	14.46	541.78	421.54	518.99	740.25	408.58	490.51	485.80	206.52	3828.43
Chhattisgarh										
1. Bastar	0.00	20.67	17.96	22.86	22.86	25.45	19.45	8.64	15.21	153.10
2. Bijapur*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.56	10.00	11.75	37.31
3. Bilaspur	0.00	18.88	16.83	20.87	20.87	23.07	13.62	19.49	16.60	150.23
4. Dantewada	0.00	21.39	21.28	12.75	34.57	26.42	18.88	10.87	17.15	163.31
5. Dhamtari	0.00	13.05	12.77	14.36	14.36	15.24	15.24	13.70	13.97	112.69
6. Jashpur	0.00	14.16	12.73	15.62	15.62	16.76	5.00	18.45	14.65	112.99
7. Kabirdham	0.00	12.15	10.67	13.39	13.39	14.07	14.07	11.12	11.31	100.17
8. Kanker	0.00	12.38	14.37	12.52	19.60	17.29	15.48	10.82	14.34	116.80
9. Korba	0.00	19.57	13.32	16.74	16.74	18.10	18.10	19.52	15.99	138.08
10. Koriya	0.00	19.29	12.11	15.77	15.77	16.94	16.94	8.24	12.46	117.52
11. Mahasammund	0.00	18.74	12.33	15.15	15.15	16.19	13.99	12.36	12.02	115.93
12. Narayanpur*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.61	9.40	8.25	23.26
13. Raigarh	0.00	20.94	13.52	17.60	17.60	9.28	11.80	20.01	17.51	128.26
14. Rajnandgaon	0.00	16.62	15.78	18.35	18.35	20.03	17.53	19.94	18.33	144.93
15. Sarguja	0.00	18.38	18.77	11.62	38.48	28.10	28.10	0.00	18.72	162.17
Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	226.22	192.44	207.60	263.36	246.94	229.37	192.56	218.26	1776.75
Capacity Building (CB)	9.10	0.00	13.00	8.46	17.54	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.10
GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	9.10	226.22	205.44	216.06	280.90	259.94	229.37	192.56	218.26	1837.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gujarat	1.	Banas Khantha	0.00	0.10	0.00	20.58	22.87	25.47	14.39	0.00	19.81	103.22
	2.	Dahod	0.00	0.10	0.00	15.49	17.22	18.68	9.29	10.63	0.00	71.41
	3.	Dang	0.00	0.10	0.00	10.46	11.62	11.94	5.02	7.52	0.00	46.66
	4.	Narmada	0.00	0.10	0.00	11.61	12.90	13.48	4.21	10.00	6.65	58.95
	5.	Panchmahal	0.00	0.10	0.00	15.32	17.02	18.44	1.16	14.72	15.28	82.04
	6.	Sabar Kantha	0.00	0.10	0.00	17.71	19.68	21.63	21.63	0.00	18.29	99.04
		Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	0.60	0.00	91.17	101.31	109.64	55.70	42.87	60.03	461.32
		Capacity Building (CB)	0.00	0.00	6.05	5.47	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.04	18.41
		GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	0.00	0.60	6.05	96.64	103.16	109.64	55.70	42.87	65.07	479.73
Haryana	1.	Mahendragarh	0.00	11.82	10.03	8.53	17.51	13.63	13.63	11.66	0.00	86.81
	2.	Sirsa	0.00	13.98	12.42	10.82	20.02	4.00	16.93	13.59	12.98	104.74
		Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	25.80	22.45	19.35	37.53	17.63	30.56	25.25	12.98	191.55
		Capacity Building (CB)	0.00	0.00	3.23	0.00	2.00	1.04	1.49	1.16	0.00	8.92
		GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	0.00	25.80	25.68	19.35	39.53	18.67	32.05	26.41	12.98	200.47
Himachal Pradesh	1.	Chamba	0.00	14.08	11.66	13.98	15.53	16.65	14.38	15.51	0.00	101.79
	2.	Sirmaur	0.00	11.77	9.86	11.67	12.97	4.97	20.81	12.28	11.92	96.25
		Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	25.85	21.52	25.65	28.50	21.62	35.19	27.79	11.92	198.04
		Capacity Building (CB)	0.00	2.00	1.96	1.76	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.72
		GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	0.00	27.85	23.48	27.41	30.50	23.62	35.19	27.79	11.92	207.76

Jammu and Kashmir	1.	Doda	0.00	0.10	17.97	0.00	17.97	0.00	17.97	14.35	9.15	0.00	13.15	72.69
	2.	Kishtwar*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	12.20	16.20
	3.	Kupwara	0.00	0.10	11.05	0.00	11.54	0.00	11.54	7.84	5.14	9.52	5.74	50.93
	4.	Poonch	0.00	0.10	11.75	0.00	11.75	0.00	11.75	8.21	10.93	0.00	5.00	47.74
	5.	Ramban*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.30	10.88	9.58	26.76
		Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	0.30	40.77	0.00	41.26	0.00	41.26	30.40	35.52	20.40	45.67	214.32
		Capacity Building (CB)	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.84	0.00	0.00	10.84
		GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	0.00	0.30	40.77	9.00	41.26	0.00	41.26	30.40	37.36	20.40	45.67	225.16
Jharkhand	1.	Bokaro	0.00	0.10	14.33	9.52	15.92	11.13	11.13	12.08	11.13	0.00	15.93	79.01
	2.	Chatra	0.00	0.10	12.84	7.86	14.27	7.38	7.38	4.95	7.38	0.00	14.48	61.88
	3.	Deoghar	0.00	0.10	12.87	11.10	14.30	15.17	15.17	12.29	15.17	13.35	10.66	89.84
	4.	Dhanbad	0.00	0.10	15.12	11.78	16.80	8.88	8.88	8.88	6.97	0.00	8.08	67.73
	5.	Dumka	0.00	0.10	14.85	10.27	16.50	11.52	11.52	11.52	10.21	0.00	14.26	77.71
	6.	Garhwa	0.00	0.10	13.58	8.23	15.09	3.42	3.42	3.42	4.90	0.00	8.66	53.98
	7.	Giridih	0.00	0.10	15.89	13.34	17.65	7.72	7.72	7.72	12.12	0.00	15.95	82.77
	8.	Godda	0.00	0.10	12.50	7.59	13.89	6.40	6.40	6.40	4.91	0.00	14.26	59.65
	9.	Gumla	0.00	0.10	14.98	11.38	16.65	13.00	13.00	13.00	9.87	0.00	17.44	83.42
	10.	Hazaribagh	0.00	0.10	16.60	7.99	18.45	6.49	6.49	6.49	12.21	0.00	15.46	77.30
	11.	Jamtara	0.00	0.10	11.20	7.40	12.45	9.12	9.12	9.12	7.91	13.29	9.93	71.40
	12.	Khunti*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.20	13.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	13.	Koderma	0.00	0.10	11.56	9.80	12.84	1.57	3.27	0.00	12.44	51.58
	14.	Latehar	0.00	0.10	12.54	7.62	13.94	10.79	6.01	0.00	11.30	62.30
	15.	Lohardagga	0.00	0.10	10.65	9.03	11.83	5.19	3.87	0.00	12.08	52.75
	16.	Pakur	0.00	0.10	11.53	8.94	12.81	8.07	7.45	0.00	8.34	57.24
	17.	Palamu	0.00	0.10	15.92	9.87	17.69	9.10	0.00	0.00	18.72	71.40
	18.	Ramgarh*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.38	0.00	0.00	10.38
	19.	Ranchi	0.00	0.10	19.27	15.19	21.42	15.11	11.55	0.00	0.00	82.64
	20.	Sahebganj	0.00	0.10	12.20	10.13	13.56	12.79	7.90	0.00	13.21	69.89
	21.	Saraikela Kharswan	0.00	0.10	12.04	9.71	13.38	9.69	0.00	14.21	7.13	66.26
	22.	Simdega	0.00	0.10	12.19	7.48	13.55	6.67	7.76	0.00	0.00	47.75
	23.	West Singhbhum	0.00	0.10	17.61	14.95	19.57	8.75	5.63	0.00	19.64	86.25
		Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	2.10	290.27	209.18	322.56	183.60	166.60	40.85	261.17	1476.33
		Capacity Building (CB)	0.00	21.00	0.00	0.00	8.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.58	50.04
		GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	0.00	23.10	290.27	209.18	331.02	183.60	166.60	40.85	281.75	1526.37
	Karnataka											
	1.	Bidar	0.00	17.21	0.00	15.40	18.82	15.81	21.17	13.04	18.29	119.74
	2.	Chitradurga	0.00	18.29	0.00	20.21	22.23	17.45	22.27	23.78	0.00	124.23
	3.	Davangere	0.00	16.43	0.00	16.33	19.95	17.74	15.24	20.74	0.00	106.43
	4.	Gulbarga	0.00	25.44	0.00	25.34	30.96	17.56	11.55	0.00	12.50	123.35

5.	Raichur	0.00	7.60	0.00	17.60	21.52	21.49	21.39	0.00	15.74	105.34
6.	Yadgir*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.20	13.66	0.00	24.86
	Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	84.97	0.00	94.88	113.48	90.05	102.82	71.22	46.53	603.95
	Capacity Building (CB)	0.00	10.00	0.00	8.39	5.00	2.69	3.50	0.00	0.00	29.58
	GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	0.00	94.97	0.00	103.27	118.48	92.74	106.32	71.22	46.53	633.53
Kerala											
1.	Palakkad	0.00	9.35	0.00	13.80	24.34	20.91	14.02	0.00	19.05	101.47
2.	Wayanad	0.00	12.03	0.00	8.41	5.97	13.75	5.54	0.00	10.15	55.85
	Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	21.38	0.00	22.21	30.31	34.66	19.56	0.00	29.20	157.32
	Capacity Building Grant (CB)	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	1.28	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.00	5.95
	GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	0.00	2338	0.00	24.21	31.59	34.66	20.23	0.00	29.20	163.27
Madhya Pradesh											
1.	Alirajpuri*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.85	7.36	10.40	25.61
2.	Anuppur*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.99	0.00	8.45	21.44
3.	Ashoknagar*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.15	9.27	14.58	33.00
4.	Balaghat	1.00	16.64	14.12	13.24	19.62	21.56	12.96	0.00	16.55	115.69
5.	Barwani	1.00	13.24	13.44	11.90	20.30	17.34	9.63	0.00	14.57	101.42
6.	Betul	1.00	18.03	13.91	14.20	25.66	21.94	21.94	0.00	8.73	125.41
7.	Burhanpur*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.22	0.00	12.88	23.10
8.	Chhattarpur	1.00	14.01	13.85	11.76	19.18	21.04	21.04	0.00	13.69	115.57
9.	Chhindwara*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.66	10.00	0.00	32.66
10.	Dainoh	1.00	15.73	12.66	12.53	17.37	18.86	9.44	19.32	0.00	106.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	11.	Dhar	1.00	17.57	13.47	11.37	27.47	21.33	21.33	15.82	8.90	138.26
	12.	Dindori	0.00	14.68	11.17	10.52	16.38	17.67	3.80	13.66	6.04	93.92
	13.	Guna	1.00	15.31	12.59	13.82	18.06	19.69	20.21	10.00	0.00	110.68
	14.	Jhabua	1.00	17.01	11.72	9.64	25.80	8.87	17.09	5.63	0.00	96.76
	15.	Katni	2.05	13.66	10.89	11.79	19.83	8.52	10.31	11.54	0.00	88.59
	16.	Khandwa	1.00	17.11	14.79	12.62	25.18	1.14	24.09	0.00	15.29	111.22
	17.	Khargone	1.00	16.73	13.29	18.86	18.86	20.66	20.66	10.68	17.35	138.09
	18.	Mandla	1.00	11.24	12.36	12.79	18.99	17.08	12.53	12.94	6.03	104.96
	19.	Panna	1.00	15.15	12.45	12.40	21.06	18.08	9.53	10.00	0.00	99.67
	20.	Rajgarh	1.00	15.38	12.72	11.92	22.04	18.39	13.56	15.89	16.14	127.04
	21.	Rewa	1.00	17.13	13.14	13.90	23.54	20.48	20.48	13.54	0.00	123.21
	22.	Satna	1.00	15.85	13.42	14.65	23.89	3.70	28.41	12.57	7.50	120.99
	23.	Seoni	0.00	17.21	12.48	12.27	18.54	20.26	11.61	19.34	0.00	111.71
	24.	Shahdol	0.00	15.66	13.90	11.81	22.85	18.81	14.55	18.55	0.00	116.13
	25.	Sheopur	1.00	14.29	0.00	11.37	20.17	5.67	19.94	13.54	3.18	89.16
	26.	Shivpuri	1.00	18.28	15.45	14.84	25.56	13.87	22.26	10.21	12.52	133.99
	27.	Sidhi	0.00	16.34	17.84	- 16.09	26.35	23.49	8.21	16.80	0.00	125.12
	28.	Singrauli*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	10.00	4.60	26.60
	29.	Tikamgarh	1.00	14.11	10.99	12.84	19.38	17.35	17.35	12.55	13.80	119.37

30.	Umaria	0.00	20.46	9.79	12.86	15.72	15.16	9.53	0.00	10.02	93.54
	Total Development Grant (DG)	20.05	380.82	300.44	309.99	511.80	390.96	455.33	279.21	221.22	2869.82
	Capacity Building (CB)	14.96	24.00	24.00	5.66	24.00	12.41	20.74	0.00	0.00	125.77
	GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	35.01	404.82	324.44	315.65	535.80	403.37	476.07	279.21	221.22	2995.59
	Maharashtra										
1.	Ahmednagar	0.00	0.10	0.00	27.61	33.75	34.85	34.85	26.93	32.33	190.42
2.	Amravati	0.00	0.10	0.00	21.72	26.54	15.87	28.05	19.28	25.71	137.27
3.	Aurangabad	0.00	0.10	0.00	21.03	25.71	26.08	20.54	27.53	25.33	146.32
4.	Bhandara	0.00	0.10	0.00	13.64	16.68	6.57	19.73	14.83	13.75	85.30
5.	Chandrapur	0.00	0.10	0.00	20.12	24.60	24.86	24.86	20.67	21.09	136.30
6.	Dhule	0.00	0.10	0.00	16.83	20.59	20.47	20.47	7.61	19.39	105.46
7.	Gadchiroli	0.00	0.10	0.00H	19.81	24.23	14.66	24.44	22.38	21.82	127.44
8.	Gondia	0.00	0.10	0.00	14.76	18.04	17.69	17.69	18.93	0.00	87.21
9.	Hingoli	0.00	0.10	0.00	13.85	16.93	16.48	16.48	15.77	11.39	91.00
10.	Nanded	0.00	0.10	0.00	21.27	25.99	26.39	17.47	24.91	16.01	132.14
11.	Nandurbar	0.00	0.10	0.00	15.28	18.68	18.39	18.39	17.98	17.15	105.97
12.	Yavatmal	0.00	0.10	0.00	22.27	27.21	27.72	18.00	20.00	25.84	141.14
	Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	1.20	0.00	228.19	278.95	250.03	260.97	236.82	229.81	1485.97
	Capacity Building (CB)	6.19	0.00	29.81	0.00	12.00	5.06	6.94	10.00	6.33	76.33
	GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	6.19	1.20	29.81	228.19	290.95	255.09	267.91	246.82	236.14	1562.30
	Manipur										
1.	Chandel	0.00	11.27	8.66	5.81	19.01	12.90	4.49	8.09	12.15	82.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	2.	Churchandrapur	0.00	12.34	1.36	10.13	17.07	14.33	3.47	15.79	9.81	84.30
	3.	Tamenglong	0.00	11.35	0.00	11.77	16.22	4.26	12.90	14.05	12.85	83.40
		Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	34.96	10.02	27.71	52.30	31.49	20.86	37.93	34.81	250.08
		Capacity Building (CB)	0.00	0.00	4.60	0.00	2.02	0.67	1.00	1.90	1.95	12.14
		GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	0.00	34.96	14.62	27.71	54.32	32.16	21.86	39.83	36.76	262.22
Meghalaya	1.	Ri-bhoi	0.00	0.10	10.86	6.61	12.07	10.29	8.60	4.74	0.00	53.27
	2.	South Garo Hills	0.00	0.10	10.68	7.03	16.01	4.21	11.52	11.65	0.00	61.20
	3.	West Garo Hills	0.00	0.10	12.07	7.50	19.34	8.06	14.09	15.15	0.00	76.31
		Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	0.30	33.61	21.14	47.42	22.56	34.21	31.54	0.00	190.78
		Capacity Building (CB)	0.00	0.00	3.93	2.36	3.00	2.04	1.04	0.87	2.56	15.80
		GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	0.00	0.30	37.54	23.50	50.42	24.60	35.25	32.41	2.56	206.58
Mizoram	1.	Lawngtlai	0.00	10.04	0.00	10.16	12.86	11.82	8.58	12.76	11.71	77.93
	2.	Saiha	0.00	9.13	0.00	9.12	13.82	11.76	10.58	12.60	11.43	78.44
		Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	19.17	0.00	19.28	26.68	23.58	19.16	25.36	23.14	156.37
		Capacity Building (CB)	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.32	0.26	0.00	1.25	8.83
		GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	0.00	19.17	2.00	21.28	28.68	24.90	19.42	25.36	24.39	165.20
Nagaland	1.	Kiphrie*	0.00	4.85	3.82	5.39	5.39	5.60	5.04	0.00	11.16	41.25
	2.	Longleng*	0.00	4.83	6.03	6.97	6.97	7.24	6.50	0.00	10.83	49.37
	3.	Mon	0.00	9.55	8.98	10.50	10.50	10.91	12.51	0.00	11.15	74.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15.	Nabarangpur	0.00	13.15	11.77	9.74	20.34	15.04	11.26	13.00	0.00	94.30
	16.	Nuapada	0.00	19.36	11.22	7.20	18.94	13.07	9.33	8.38	0.00	87.50
	17.	Rayagada	0.00	13.93	10.48	9.83	15.37	15.37	10.74	12.41	0.00	88.13
	18.	Sambalpur	0.00	21.47	12.00	7.47	16.66	18.00	6.32	12.85	13.66	108.43
	19.	Sonepur (Subarnapur)	0.00	12.22	8.97	8.45	16.51	12.48	8.57	12.43	11.52	91.15
	20.	Sundargarh	0.00	15.63	5.16	28.83	20.69	22.85	10.00	17.32	- 20.70	141.18
		Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	264.62	227.84	200.40	385.20	320.96	223.69	283.63	167.85	2074.19
		Capacity Building (CB)	0.00	19.00	0.00	23.27	0.00	4.99	16.36	0.00	11.61	75.23
		GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	0.00	283.62	227.84	223.67	385.20	325.95	240.05	283.63	179.46	2149.42
Punjab	1.	Hoshiarpur	0.00	0.10	0.00	14.08	17.22	14.50	12.04	0.00	14.18	72.12
		Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	0.10	0.00	14.08	17.22	14.50	12.04	0.00	14.18	72.12
		Capacity Building (CB)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.89	0.00	0.69	4.58
		GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	0.00	0.10	0.00	15.08	18.22	15.50	12.93	0.00	14.87	76.70
Rajasthan	1.	Banswara	0.00	22.70	11.55	10.90	22.66	17.20	18.40	0.00	13.49	116.90
	2.	Barmer	0.00	35.33	26.12	12.98	54.20	38.36	38.36	0.00	36.72	242.07
	3.	Chittaurgarh	0.00	24.31	16.00	8.10	21.34	16.06	20.21	0.00	15.20	121.22
	4.	Dungarpur	0.00	21.13	10.59	4.45	15.04	16.06	13.77	12.41	10.40	103.85
	5.	Jaisalmer	0.00	41.00	26.28	14.99	37.11	42.59	42.59	0.00	36.55	241.11

6.	Jalore	0.00	26.00	13.81	10.12	30.78	22.56	15.62	0.00	14.84	133.73
7.	Jhalawar	0.00	15.26	12.88	4.46	16.85	18.23	18.23	10.00	8.85	104.76
8.	Karauli	0.00	22.60	11.25	7.50	16.64	17.98	10.82	0.00	13.27	100.06
9.	Pratapgarh*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.40	15.52	6.79	9.90	42.61
10.	Sawai Madhopur	0.00	21.73	12.74	8.40	15.70	16.86	16.86	10.00	8.37	110.66
11.	Sirohi	0.00	18.94	10.41	5.67	15.38	16.46	5.00	13.10	10.14	95.10
12.	Tonk	0.00	23.43	14.07	9.17	26.01	19.12	9.08	10.00	7.04	117.92
13.	Udaipur	0.00	29.67	17.80	12.60	24.52	25.57	28.95	0.00	26.68	165.79
	Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	302.10	183.50	109.34	296.23	277.45	253.41	62.30	211.45	1695.78
	Capacity Building (CB)	7.88	0.00	0.00	32.08	8.45	8.70	8.68	0.00	0.00	65.79
	GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	7.88	302.10	183.50	141.42	304.68	286.15	262.09	62.30	211.45	1761.57
Sikkim	1.	North District	0.00	0.10	11.67	10.86	13.58	9.68	8.68	11.47	81.12
	Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	0.10	11.67	10.86	15.08	13.58	9.68	8.68	11.47	81.12
	Capacity Building (CB)	0.95	0.00	1.00	0.73	0.84	0.63	1.43	0.00	0.85	6.43
	GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	0.95	0.10	12.67	11.59	15.92	14.21	11.11	8.68	12.32	87.55
Tamil Nadu	1.	Cuddalore	0.00	0.10	15.98	9.70	8.60	16.40	11.61	0.00	80.15
	2.	Dindigul	0.00	0.10	16.83	10.32	20.46	20.36	12.26	0.00	99.03
	3.	Nagapattinam	0.00	0.10	13.55	8.33	16.08	4.70	14.56	8.30	80.68
	4.	Sivaganga	0.00	0.10	13.96	8.71	15.52	8.81	15.50	15.49	94.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	5.	Tiruvannamalai	0.00	0.10	17.34	10.65	19.27	14.16	21.14	23.11	18.63	124.40
	6.	Villupuram	0.00	0.10	19.55	14.38	21.73	24.10	24.10	17.38	0.00	121.34
		Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	0.60	97.21	62.09	108.04	100.03	95.51	94.42	42.42	600.32
		Capacity Building (CB)	0.00	0.00	16.32	0.00	5.24	6.00	4.65	0.00	0.00	32.21
		GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	0.00	0.60	113.53	62.09	113.28	106.03	100.16	94.42	42.42	632.53
Telangana	1.	Adilabad**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.20	26.20
	2.	Karimnagar**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.38	23.38
	3.	Khammam**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	4.	Mahaboobnagar**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5.	Medak**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	6.	Nalgonda**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	7.	Nizamabad**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	8.	Rangareddy**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.52	21.52
	9.	Warrangal**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.32	18.32
		Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.42	89.42
		Capacity Building (CB)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.42	89.42
Tripura	1.	Dhalai	0.00	0.10	10.98	7.69	12.21	12.66	12.66	12.90	12.63	81.83
		Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	0.10	10.98	7.69	12.21	12.66	12.66	12.90	12.63	81.83
		Capacity Building (CB)	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.89	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.14	0.00	4.87
		GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	0.00	0.10	11.82	8.58	13.21	13.66	13.66	13.04	12.63	86.70

Uttar Pradesh	1.	Ambedkar Nagar	0.00	0.10	14.52	6.27	26.01	17.39	0.00	10.00	0.00	74.29
	2.	Azamgarh	0.00	0.10	19.36	21.51	21.51	11.16	11.83	18.07	18.51	122.05
	3.	Badaun	0.00	0.10	18.38	20.42	20.42	16.89	12.12	20.61	20.19	129.13
	4.	Bahraich	0.00	0.10	16.47	18.30	18.30	19.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.15
	5.	Balrampur	0.00	0.10	14.45	16.06	16.06	14.42	10.12	14.09	0.00	85.30
	6.	Banda	0.00	0.10	14.88	11.35	21.71	4.91	8.57	0.00	16.72	78.24
	7.	Barabanki	0.00	0.10	17.10	13.66	24.34	18.44	10.45	0.00	17.70	101.79
	8.	Basti	0.00	0.10	14.91	16.57	16.57	14.73	0.00	0.00	16.70	79.58
	9.	Chandauli	0.00	0.10	13.87	15.42	15.42	16.52	5.90	0.00	16.05	83.28
	10.	Chitrakoot	0.00	0.10	12.43	11.06	16.56	8.38	0.00	13.58	0.00	62.11
	11.	Etah	0.00	0.10	17.36	19.29	19.29	21.17	0.00	17.69	15.96	110.86
	12.	Farukhabad	0.00	0.10	13.52	15.02	15.02	10.05	5.98	0.00	15.97	75.66
	13.	Fatehpur	0.00	0.10	16.20	18.00	18.00	17.45	5.01	11.13	0.00	85.89
	14.	Gonda	0.00	0.10	17.04	18.94	18.94	20.74	9.39	18.04	19.02	122.21
	15.	Gorakhpur	0.00	0.10	18.67	20.75	20.75	20.63	19.28	0.00	18.55	118.73
	16.	Hamirpur	0.00	0.10	13.70	15.23	15.23	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.86
	17.	Hardoi	0.00	0.10	19.54	12.81	26.06	24.07	7.79	0.00	0.00	90.37
	18.	Jalaun	0.00	0.10	14.72	11.59	21.13	17.64	0.00	16.18	15.62	96.98
	19.	Jaunpur	0.00	0.10	19.38	21.54	21.54	18.06	0.00	0.00	22.90	103.52
	20.	Kashganj*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.49	0.00	14.36	24.85
	21.	Kaushambi	0.00	0.10	12.84	14.27	14.27	15.13	4.28	0.00	0.00	60.89
	22.	Kushinagar	0.00	0.10	16.62	18.47	18.47	20.18	0.00	23.36	0.00	97.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	23.	Lakhimpurkhiri	0.00	0.10	20.19	22.43	22.43	24.94	7.60	19.15	0.00	116.84
	24.	Lalitpur	0.00	0.10	14.04	13.88	17.32	16.74	8.97	0.00	0.00	71.05
	25.	Maharajganj	0.00	0.10	15.12	16.88	16.88	7.79	13.19	12.76	14.99	97.71
	26.	Mahoba	0.00	0.10	12.17	9.58	17.48	1.52	0.00	14.20	0.00	55.05
	27.	Mirzapur	0.00	0.10	16.03	17.81	17.81	9.48	9.91	18.79	18.11	108.04
	28.	Pratapgarh	0.00	0.10	16.79	18.66	18.66	14.56	0.00	10.00	0.00	78.77
	29.	Raibareilly	0.00	0.10	17.63	19.59	19.59	18.90	6.52	0.00	19.28	101.61
	30.	Sant Kabir Nagar	0.00	0.10	12.86	14.29	14.29	8.95	0.00	11.52	0.00	62.01
	31.	Shrawasti	0.00	0.10	12.90	14.34	14.34	15.22	7.94	5.78	10.83	81.45
	32.	Siddhartha Nagar	0.00	0.10	14.86	16.51	16.51	15.75	0.00	0.00	17.72	81.45
	33.	Sitapur	0.00	0.10	19.86	22.07	22.07	21.72	15.49	0.00	0.00	101.31
	34.	Sonbhadra	0.00	0.10	16.08	17.87	17.87	19.47	0.00	18.40	18.08	107.87
	35.	Unnao	0.00	0.10	17.25	19.17	19.17	21.02	16.82	0.00	19.60	113.13
		Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	3.40	541.74	559.61	640.02	528.60	207.65	273.35	346.86	3101.23
		Capacity Building (CB)	0.00	25.30	0.00	20.26	28.07	12.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.84
		GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	0.00	28.70	541.74	579.87	668.09	540.81	207.65	273.35	346.86	3187.07
		Uttarakhand										
	1.	Chamoli	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	14.57	9.95	17.34	10.67	0.00	52.63
	2.	Champawat	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	10.47	6.76	10.76	0.00	0.00	28.09
	3.	Tehri Garhwal	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	12.62	10.84	18.74	12.12	0.00	54.42
		Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	37.66	27.55	46.84	22.79	0.00	135.14
		Capacity Building (CB)	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	1.99	0.00	0.00	2.53	13.52
		GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	0.00	0.30	9.00	0.00	37.66	29.54	46.84	22.79	2.53	148.66

West Bengal	1.	24 South Paraganas	0.00	27.70	23.60	7.24	30.66	34.84	32.49	0.00	31.25	187.78
	2.	Bankura	0.00	19.26	16.91	8.52	21.85	17.16	31.32	16.36	18.91	150.29
	3.	Birbhum	0.00	17.97	14.83	19.86	19.86	21.85	21.85	14.92	14.86	146.00
	4.	Dinajpur Dakshin	0.00	13.50	10.30	7.55	22.21	15.87	15.87	9.01	14.86	109.17
	5.	Dinajpur Uttar	0.00	15.98	1.76	11.51	17.64	19.18	19.18	11.88	14.42	111.55
	6.	Jalpaiguri	0.00	19.80	16.40	8.43	35.33	24.28	24.28	5.00	21.90	155.42
	7.	Malda	0.00	10.10	4.37	32.06	19.85	21.84	21.84	0.00	18.87	128.93
	8.	Medinipur East	0.00	10.10	6.75	24.81	22.97	8.53	42.65	21.82	22.48	160.11
	9.	Medinipur West	0.00	25.81	21.98	11.44	28.57	3.81	25.00	0.00	28.51	145.12
	10.	Murshidabad	0.00	10.10	25.65	24.07	26.81	4.73	55.67	12.05	19.41	178.49
	11.	Purulia	0.00	18.03	0.00	15.09	19.93	21.93	6.38	0.00	21.17	102.53
		Total Development Grant (DG)	0.00	188.35	142.55	170.58	265.68	194.02	296.53	91.04	226.64	1575.39
		Capacity Building (CB)	10.50	5.02	16.98	10.52	11.00	11.00	9.84	8.08	0.00	82.94
		GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	10.50	193.37	159.53	181.10	276.68	205.02	306.37	99.12	226.64	1658.33
		OVERALL TOTAL (DG)	20.05	2521.67	2893.53	3344.32	4852.83	3810.42	3630.63	2769.44	2779.41	26622.31
		OVERALL TOTAL (CB)	86.66	121.32	135.72	190.64	197.17	106.58	89.56	30.56	57.59	1015.80
		OVERALL GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)	106.71	2642.99	3029.25	3534.96	5050.00	3917.00	3720.19	2800.00	2837.00	27638.11

*22 districts which were included under the BRGF Programme with effect from 2012-13.

**These districts are now part of Telangana State carved out from Andhra Pradesh with effect from 2014-15.

Districts covered under BRGF in West Bengal

1667. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the guidelines laid down to identify backward districts under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF);
- (b) the number of districts covered under BRGF in West Bengal;
- (c) the details of funds allocated and utilized under BRGF in the State; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to ensure full utilization of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) The backward districts under the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF) were selected on the basis of rank of backwardness on chosen parameters relating to income deprivation, health and education status, social backwardness and infrastructural inadequacy.

(b) and (c) Eleven districts of West Bengal were covered under BRGF. Till the year ending 31.3.2015, an amount of ₹ 1658.33 crore has been released to the State Government of West Bengal against which utilisation of ₹ 1396.90 crore has been reported by the State Government. The Programme has been delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government with effect from this Financial Year (2015-16).

(d) The utilization of funds under the BRGF Programme is monitored by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj through various documents *viz.* periodical physical and financial progress reports, utilization certificates, audit reports of statutory auditors, etc., submitted by the State Governments. Guidelines also provide for audit of works through a Review Committee at District Level and Social Audit and inspection at the Panchayat levels. The utilization is also reviewed at Ministry level in the meetings of State Panchayati Raj Secretaries. All the States implementing the BRGF Programme, including West Bengal, have been advised to utilise the funds under BRGF expeditiously and submit full utilisation certificates to this Ministry.

Functioning of LSGs

1668. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has instituted a study for better functioning of Local Self Governments (LSGs) now, after a lapse of over twenty years since passing of 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution;

(b) whether the citizens are now able to get better services from their locally elected Governments in terms of access and delivery;

(c) whether the goals of decentralization and empowerment of people, as envisaged in the said legislations, have been achieved; and

(d) if not, what steps Government intends to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) No, Sir. No such specific study has been sanctioned in this regard. However, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj periodically undertakes a qualitative assessment, in the form of a State of Panchayati Raj Report (SoPR), of the functioning of PRIs in States / UTs. In addition, each year, Ministry commissions an independent study to rank States along a Panchayat Devolution Index (DI) which measures the extent to which States have devolved powers and responsibilities to Panchayats.

(b) to (d) The Constitution allows discretion to the States with regard to content and pace of devolution. Accordingly, States vary in the extent to which they have devolved powers to the Panchayats. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been undertaking steps to strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the country by assisting State Governments in building Panchayat capacities, encouraging and supporting States to devolve powers to panchayats, by taking measures to promote transparency and accountability etc.

NIYATAM Programme

†1669. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an integrated development programme NIYATAM is being launched to help States in providing electricity, water, roads, education and health care facilities;

(b) if so, the names of the States where this programme would initially be implemented and the guidelines issued to States, its objectives and the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that a number of current departments and schemes of the State Governments would also be curtailed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Roles and functioning of NITI Aayog

1670. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed any specific role and functions of NITI Aayog for the civil society and development sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has decided the new role and functions for the States in planning process;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what are the measures taken by Government to ensure the federal principles in the planning process under the new NITI Aayog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The functions and responsibilities of NITI Aayog are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) The Government of India has decided to encourage the principles of cooperative federalism formalizing a process involving States in the planning process. The Chief Ministers of States and Lt. Governors of UTs (without Legislature) have been designated as the members of NITI Aayog's Governing Council, set up under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister. The Governing Council in its first meeting held on 08.02.2015 decided to set up three Sub-Groups under Chief Ministers to decide the course of action involving planning process on the following subjects (i) Rationalization of CSS (ii) Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan and (iii) Skill Development in India. The Sub-Groups in their deliberations also invited suggestions from non-Member States of the respective Sub-Groups. After prolonged discussions and interactions with the concerned Union Ministries/Departments including Finance Ministry, reports have been finalized and are on various stages of implementation.

Statement

The functions and responsibilities of NITI Aayog

No.1/21/1/2015-Cab.

Government of India (Bharat Sarkar)
Cabinet Secretariat (Mantrimandal Sachivalaya)
Rashtrapati Bhavan

New Delhi, the 23rd March, 2015

The undersigned is directed to circulate herewith for information a copy of the notification dated 21st March, 2015 by the President under clause (3) of article 77 of the Constitution regarding Amendment to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.

(Sanjukta Ray)
Director
Tele: 2379 2204

Series No. 312
Dated: 21st March, 2015

To

All Secretaries of the Government of India/CEO NITI Aayog/Chairman, Railway Board/Director, Institute of Secretariat Training and Management/Establishment Officer, Department of Personnel and Training/Accounts Officer, Pay and Accounts Office, Cabinet Secretariat.

Copy, with a copy of enclosure, forwarded to all Ministries/Departments of Government of India/Lok Sabha Secretariat (Question Branch)/Lok Sabha Secretariat (Legislative Branch)/Rajya Sabha Secretariat (Question Branch/Committee Coordination Section)/Union Public Service Commission/Budget Division, Department of Economic Affairs/Parliamentary Library (5 Copies).

(Sanjukta Ray)
Director

Copy, with a copy of enclosure, forwarded to the Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel, Official Language Wing, Indian Law Building, Bhagwan Das Marg, New Delhi, for information.

(Sanjukta Ray)
Director

100 copies.

(To be published in
Part II, Section 3,
Sub - section (ii)
of the Gazette of
India, Extraordinary,
Dated the 23rd March, 2015)

Doc. CD- 170/2015

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2015.

S.O. _____ (E).- In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (3) of article 77 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Three Hundred and Twelfth Amendment Rules, 2015.
(2) They shall come into force at once.
2. In the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961,-
 - (1) in THE FIRST SCHEDULE, for the heading "49. Planning Commission (Yojana Aayog)", the following heading shall be substituted, namely:-

"49. NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India)";
 - (2) in THE SECOND SCHEDULE,-
 - (I) under the heading "MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (KRISHI MANTRALAYA)", under the sub-heading "A. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (KRISHI AUR SAHKARITA VIBHAG)", after entry 53, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:-

"54. National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA).";
 - (II) under the heading "MINISTRY OF PLANNING (YOJANA MANTRALAYA)", for the existing entry, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:-

"Responsibility to Parliament in regard to the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India).";
 - (III) for the heading "PLANNING COMMISSION (YOJANA AAYOG)" and the

entries 1 to 13 (both inclusive), the following heading and entries shall be substituted, namely:-

"NITI AAYOG (NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR TRANSFORMING INDIA)

1. NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India):

- (i) a. To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objectives
- b. To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation
- c. To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of Government
- d. To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy
- e. To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefitting adequately from economic progress
- f. To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring and feedback will be used for making innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections
- g. To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and international like-minded Think Tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions
- h. To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners
- i. To offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda
- j. To maintain a state-of-the-art Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stakeholders

- k. To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery
 - l. To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives
 - m. To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above
- (ii) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)
- (iii) National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD)
2. The NITI Aayog is the successor in interest to the Planning Commission."

Pranab Mukherjee

President

[File No. 1/21/1/2015-Cab.]

(Sanjukta Ray)

Director

Training of youth by CIDC

1671. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youths imparted training by the Construction Industry Development Council (CIDC) along with the number of those who got placement, so far, State-wise;

(b) whether there are reports about deficiencies in the training programme of CIDC; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the funds borne by Government for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The total number of youths trained by the CIDC since inception is 3, 23,984. All the trainees were offered placement. Presently, no State-wise lists of construction workers are maintained due to migration of construction workers from one state to another.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The above training programmes are being funded through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by the both public and private sectors. The Companies Act, 2013 states that every qualifying company requires spending of at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding 3 financial years on CSR activities. The Government of India does not bear any amounts for the above said training.

Setting up of steering group for monitoring economic reforms

1672. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a steering group which would monitor the implementation of economic reforms proposed in the Plan document;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its terms of reference;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement some development schemes for hundred most backward districts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the strategy developed to supervise the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India to set up a Steering Group to monitor the implementation of economic reforms proposed in the Plan Document.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. The planning and development of an area and the allocation of funds for this purpose is the prime responsibility of the State Governments concerned. With the increase in the share of States in the net proceeds of Union Taxes from 32 per cent to 42 per cent, as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission, the States (now) have the flexibility to design and implement schemes as per their needs and aspirations including the requirements to bridge the deficit gap in backward districts.

**Report on improving credit and marketing linkages to
improve employment generation**

1673. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NITI Aayog has submitted a report on improving credit and marketing linkages to improve employment generation;

- (b) if so, the details recommendations made therein; and
- (c) what steps are proposed to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) NITI Aayog has not submitted a report on improving credit and marketing linkages for improving employment generation. However, a Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Skill Development was constituted in March, 2015 with the Chief Ministers of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Puducherry, Tripura and Tamil Nadu as Members and the Chief Minister of Punjab as the Convener. The Sub-Group submitted its final report to the Government in September, 2015. The main recommendations of the Report included Strengthening institutional skill delivery framework in the States; Improving access, outreach and quality of Skill Development Programme particularly for the marginalized sections of the society including youth and women; Improving the availability of quality trainers, assessors and certifying agencies; Identifying alternative resources of finance for scaling up skill development; Ensuring active involvement of the private sector in different facet of skill development; Involving grass root level of institutions both PRIs and ULBs in expanding the Skill Development Programme and Creating an eco-system for entrepreneurship development which can be a force multiplier to tackle youth unemployment. The detailed recommendations of the Report are available at http://niti.gov.in/content/skill_development.php. The report has been circulated to the stakeholders.

Functions and responsibilities of NITI Aayog

1674. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the functions and responsibilities of NITI Aayog;
- (b) whether it would evaluate the performance of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) and core schemes being implemented in various States and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the issues impacting the implementation of CSS schemes would be addressed to by NITI Aayog and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): The functions and responsibilities of NITI Aayog are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1670 Part (a) and (b)]

(b) and (c) A Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) has been set up by the Government of India by an order dated 18th September, 2015 as an attached office of NITI Aayog to fulfil the mandate of Evaluation and Monitoring assigned to NITI Aayog.

Implementation of global SDGs and associated targets

1675. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has to implement 17 global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its 169 associated targets during 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government does not have any adequate data to frame the relevant policies;

(d) if so, steps taken by Government to collect adequate data on SDGs to frame relevant policies;

(e) whether Government does not have financial resources also to meet these global development targets;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by Government to generate resources to fund SDGs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Government of India has been implementing several Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes including the Flagships Programs for sustainable development of the country and its people in three dimensions *viz.* economic, social and environmental.

These developmental schemes are mostly addressing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) identified by the United Nations in Sept. 2015 which are targeted to be achieved by 2030.

(b) Some of the Central Sector Schemes being implemented in the country that are co-related to the SDGs are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNAREGA), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Atal Pension Yojana (APY), Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Mid Day

Meal Scheme (MDM), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), National Food Security Act (NFSA), Skill Development Mission (SDM), Swach Bharat Mission, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Smart Cities Mission, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Digital India, Social Security for Unorganised Workers Scheme, National Rural Livelihood Mission etc.

(c) and (d) The several implementing Ministries of Government of India have been collecting relevant data on regular basis on the target and achievements of the developmental schemes and the different developmental policies are being framed by analyzing the MIS data.

As the SDGs have very recently (Sept. 2015) been intimated to the participating countries including India by the UN, specific initiatives are to be taken very shortly by the implementing Ministries to address the targets of the SDGs.

(e) to (g) Government of India has been regularly allocating adequate amount of fund to run the developmental schemes under the Annual Union Budget.

The Union Budget and allocation to different Central sector schemes are published in the Government of India Gazette and also placed in the respective website of the implementing Ministries.

Adequate funds have been sanctioned to different Central Sector Schemes that are addressing the targets of the SDGs also.

Reduction in CSSs

†1676. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of per annum provision of ₹1.69 lakh crore to States under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (GSSs), the reduction in the number of CSS may lead to reduction in the amount to be provided to States;

(b) if so, the details of CSSs proposed to be wound up by Government and whether States are consulted in this matter;

(c) whether Government proposes to allow the States to utilize the allocated funds, according to their requirements; and

(d) the revenue deficit Government is likely to face by implementing the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The Budget Provision under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) to the States for 2015-16 is ₹1.69 lakh crore against revised estimate of ₹1.97 lakh crore in 2014-15. Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended an increase of 10% in State's share of net proceeds of Union taxes and duties. This increase from 32% to 42% underpins the laudable objective of giving the States' more financial autonomy. So, the increased devolution would undoubtedly increase the quantum of untied funds available to the States which could be utilized by the States for various schemes/ programmes. The combined Central transfers to the State from devolution of taxes and CSS in 2015-16 is about 29.6% more over 2014-15 revised estimate. The detailed break-up is as follows:

(₹crore)		
Items	2014-15 Revised Estimate	2015-16 Budget Estimate
Share in Central Taxes/ devolution	3,37,808.45	5,23,958.24
Provision under CSSs	1,97,111.41	1,69,510.01
TOTAL	5,34,919.86	6,93,468.25

Fourteenth Finance Commission has consulted the States extensively on various issues of the States including their finances before giving its recommendations.

As in the Union Budget 2015-16, 8 schemes have been delinked from the support of the Centre. A copy of the Annexure B of Union Expenditure Budget Vol.1 2015-16, showing the list of delinked schemes is given in the Statement.

Statement

Expenditure Budget Vol.1.2015-16

Annexure-B of the Union Budget Vol. I 2015-16

Schemes delinked from support from the Centre

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes
1.	National e-Governance Plan
2.	Backward Regions Grant Funds
3.	Modernization of Police Force

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes
4.	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyaan (RGPSA)
5.	Scheme for Central Assistance to the States for developing export infrastructure
6.	Scheme for setting up 6000 Model Schools
7.	National Mission on Food Processing
8.	Tourist Infrastructure

Note: State may decide to continue (or not) with these schemes out of their increased resources resulting from the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

India's position in Global Hunger Index

1677. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is on the top of World's Global Hunger Index;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is on the top of under-nourished children in the world as well; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof together with an action plan formulated to address this issue seriously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the Global Hunger Index (GHI) Report 2015 brought out by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), India ranks 80th out of the 104 countries Where the country ranked No.1 has the lowest level of hunger among the countries included, while the country ranked No. 104 has the highest hunger level.

(c) No, Sir. According to the data used in the 2015 GHI, India ranks 111th among 129 countries globally on child stunting (low height for their age) and 120th among 129 countries globally on child wasting (low weight for their height). Nevertheless, it needs to be noted that there has been significant improvements in India's score over time. For instance, as per the Rapid Survey on Children (RSoC) 2013-14, commissioned by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD), there is a reduction in underweight children under 5 years of age from 42.5% in National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3 conducted in 2005-06 to 29.4% in 2013-14, stunting from 48% in NFHS-3 to 38.7% and wasting from 19.8% in NFHS-3 to 15.1% in RSoC 2013-14.

(d) In order to address the issues relating to hunger and malnutrition, Government has taken a number of steps to ensure food and nutritional security of the people particularly women, children and those below the poverty line. The initiatives taken include providing foodgrains at highly subsidized prices under the Targeted Public Distribution System/ National Food Security Act, implementing schemes such as Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), 'Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-'Sabla', Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) and so on. Besides, the Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry of WCD, through its 43 regional field units, is engaged in conducting training programmes in nutrition and generating awareness regarding importance of healthy balanced diets especially through the use of locally available foods, mass awareness campaigns and use of electronic and print media.

Special category status to Bihar

†1678. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to confer the Special Category Status to Bihar; and

(b) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Special Category Status for plan assistance has been granted in the past by the National Development Council (NDC) to some States that are characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. These feature: include; (i) hilly and difficult terrain (ii) low population density and / or sizeable share of tribal population (iii) strategic location along borders with neighbouring countries (iv) economic and infrastructural backwardness and (v) non-viable nature of state finances. Earlier the request of Bihar for Special Category Status was considered by an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) which submitted its Report on 30th March, 2012. The IMG came to a finding that based on existing NDC criteria the case for Special Category Status for Bihar is not made out. There is no proposal to modify the criteria for grant of Special Category Status to States.

Identification of special category States

1679. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether, with the setting up of NITI Aayog in place of Planning Commission, the concept of identifying Special Category States has been given up;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether as a result thereof, the share of central taxes and duties payable to some States, particularly Bihar has been dropped; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to help the States hit by socio-economic backwardness and Left Wing Extremism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Special Category Status for plan assistance has been granted in the past by the National Development Council (NDC) to some States that are characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. These features include: (i) hilly and difficult terrain; (ii) low population density and/or sizeable share of tribal population; (iii) strategic location along borders with neighbouring countries; (iv) economic and infrastructural backwardness and (v) non-viable nature of State finances.

(c) and (d) The Fourteenth Finance Commission recommendations provide for higher share of divisible pool of central taxes for the award period of 2015-20 from the earlier 32 per cent to 42 per cent from 2015-16. This would increase the quantum of untied funds available to the States which could be utilized for the various schemes/programmes. The devolution of central taxes to Bihar has increased from ₹36,963 crore in 2014-15 (actuals) to ₹ 50,748 crore in 2015-16 (BE).

The Special Plan for Bihar was approved in 2003-04 under the erstwhile Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana with an allocation of ₹ 1000 crore per annum on 100% grant basis. The same allocation was approved to be continued during the Eleventh Plan period under the Backward Regions Grant Fund. The allocation was ₹ 2000 crore for 2010-11 and ₹1470 crore for 2011-12. The Special Plan for Bihar was continued in 2012-13 for which an allocation of ₹ 1500 crore was made. It was decided to continue the Special Plan for Bihar in the remaining four years 2013-14 to 2016-17 of the Twelfth Five Year Plan with an allocation of ₹ 12,000 crore to meet the requirement of new projects (₹ 10,500 crore) as well as on-going projects (₹ 1500 crore) during the entire Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

A package of ₹ 1.25 lakh crore has been provided in 2015-16 to Bihar for development of various sectors like highways, roads, power, etc.

During 2015-16, ₹ 1000 crore has been allocated as one time assistance towards support for LWE districts.

The increased transfer of resources from Union Government to the States through devolution and Centrally Sponsored Schemes would provide the States with more resources for various sectors for development.

Special category status to Andhra Pradesh

1680. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the then Prime Minister had announced the Special Category Status, Special Economic Packages, fiscal incentives and tax concessions, etc. for Andhra Pradesh on the floor of Rajya Sabha on 20th February, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Cabinet has subsequently cleared the proposal for giving effect to the said announcements;

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in implementing the decisions;

(e) whether there is any time-frame for implementing the decisions; and

(f) if so, the action taken thereon, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (f) While intervening in the debate on Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill 2014 in Parliament on 20th February, 2014 in Rajya Sabha, the then Prime Minister had announced that Special Category Status will be extended to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh comprising 13 districts including the four districts of Rayalaseema and the three districts of north coastal Andhra for a period of five years. Further, he had mentioned that the Bill already stipulates that the Central Government shall take appropriate fiscal measures, including offer of tax incentives to the successor States in order to promote industrialization and economic growth in both the States and a special development package for the backward regions of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, in particular for the districts of Rayalaseema and north coastal Andhra Pradesh.

In the meeting held on 2nd March, 2014, the Cabinet of the UPA Government, considered the issue of implementation of Special Category Status for Successor State of Andhra Pradesh for a period of five years. No decision has been taken regarding grant of Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh.

As part of the special package to Andhra Pradesh, an amount of ₹ 350 crore (at the rate of ₹ 50 crore per district) has been released for development activities in seven backward districts of Andhra Pradesh consisting of four districts of RayalSeema and three districts of North Coastal region of Andhra Pradesh during 2014-15. During 2015-16, special assistance of ₹ 350 crore (at the rate of ₹ 50 crore per district) was released for the development of these districts.

Regarding the financial assistance to the new capital of Andhra Pradesh, Ministry of Finance, Government of India had released ₹ 500 crore to Andhra Pradesh for the construction of Raj Bhawan and Assembly etc. during 2014-15. Besides this, an amount of ₹ 1000 crore had been released to Andhra Pradesh during 2014-15 by Ministry of Urban Development for creation of essential urban infrastructure for the new capital region of Andhra Pradesh for the following projects:

- (i) Storm water drainage scheme at Vijayawada city (₹ 460 crore) and
- (ii) Comprehensive underground sewerage scheme at Guntur city (₹ 540 crore).

Besides this, Ministry of Finance, Government of India has released an amount of ₹ 350 crore for the new capital of the State during 2015-16.

Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act (APR Act), 2014 (Section 94) *inter-alia* provides that the Central Government shall take appropriate fiscal measures, including offer of tax incentives to the State of Andhra Pradesh and the State of Telangana, to promote industrialization and economic growth in both the States. Accordingly, it has been decided to provide Additional Investment Allowance of 15% of the cost of new asset acquired and installed by an asses See in any notified backward areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh and the State of Telangana for manufacture or production of any article or thing during the period from 1st April, 2015 to 31st March, 2020. In order to incentivize acquisition and installation of plant and machinery for setting up of manufacturing units in the notified backward areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh or the State of Telangana, it is proposed to allow higher additional depreciation at the rate of 35% in respect of acquisition and installation of any new machinery or plant for the purposes of the said undertaking or enterprise during the period 1st April, 2015 and ending before the 1st April, 2020.

Supreme Courts opinion on agreement of power sharing

†1681. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an agreement had been signed regarding Seeking the Supreme Court's opinion on distribution of power generated by Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project, Mukeria

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Hydel Project, Thien Dam Project, Upper Bari Doab Canal (UBDC) stage-II and Shahpur Kandi Project;

- (b) if so, whether the said matter has been referred to the Court;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) An agreement was reached between the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Government of India on 10.5.1984 wherein it was agreed that in view of the claims raised by Haryana and Rajasthan for sharing of power in Anandpur Sahib Project, Mukerian Hydel Project, Thein Dam project, UBDC Stage-II and Shahpur Kandi Hydel Scheme, the Government of India shall refer the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme Court for its opinion. The opinion of the Hon'ble Supreme Court was to be sought on whether the States of Rajasthan and Haryana are entitled to a share in the power generated from these Hydel schemes and in case they are, what would be the share of each State.

However, subsequently in the discussion held between the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 29-30 July, 1992 and 6th August, 1992, a consensus was reached not to refer the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. It was also decided that the States would come to a reasonable agreement through mutual consultations. In order to resolve the issue amicably, a number of formal and informal discussions have taken place. However, no consensus has emerged so far due to the divergent views of the stakeholder States. Presently the matter is *sub-judice* in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in original Suite No. 3 of 2009.

Subsidy for solar panels

1682. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated a New Solar Policy to give subsidy to every household to erect their own solar panels in their roof tops for indigenous power generation;
- (b) whether many large and major industries require large utilization of power and whether the Central Government has stepped into reducing such enormous power requirement to half by giving one time subsidy and encouraging power saving mechanism; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Ministry is implementing two National level Programmes. (i) Grid Connected Rooftop and Small Solar Power Plants Programme and (ii) Off-Grid and Decentralized Solar Applications to promote installation of solar rooftop systems on the roofs of residential and other buildings in the country. There is a provision for subsidy of 30% for general category States/UTs, 70% for grid connected solar rooftop and 90% for off-grid solar applications for special category States and Islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep in the country.

(b) and (c) The large and major industries do require large utilization of power, however, there is no provision of subsidy to the industries by the Government for reducing power requirement to half. Government is, however, encouraging power saving through energy efficiency and conservation measures.

Claim of surplus power generation

1683. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, while claiming that India generates more power now than it needs, as disclosed at the recent meet of the World Economic Forum held on 4th November, 2015, Government would concede that the common consumer is subjected to vagaries of power shortage, especially in rural areas and, if so, Government's explanation to this paradox;

(b) the reasons for consumption of power consistently lagging behind its availability;

(c) whether Government expects UDAY, the newly launched scheme, to make the State Governments formally responsible for the losses of State-owned discoms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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 in a State/UT including rural areas is within purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The demand of power in the State is met by generation from State's own sources, share in Central Sector Stations and power purchased under bilateral arrangement or from Power Exchanges, etc. Government of India, only

supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and allocating their power to the States. At present, the generation capacity is sufficient to meet the demand of electricity. However, the main reasons for power shortage in some of the states are as under:

- (i) Poor financial condition of State power utilities.
- (ii) High Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) losses in the States.
- (iii) Inadequate availability of gas.
- (iv) Transmission and distribution constraints.

(c) and (d) Financial liabilities of DISCOMs are basically the liabilities of the respective State Government as DISCOMs are Government owned Utilities. UDAY (Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojna) launched by Government of India on 20.11.2015 envisages that the States would take over 75% of the DISCOMs debts in a phased manner. There is also provision for taking over future losses, if any, in a graded manner.

Projects undertaken by PGCIL

1684. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the projects being undertaken by the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) including the projects of State Governments;
- (b) whether certain transmission projects have been delayed due to land acquisition and delay in power generation installations;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Inter-State transmission projects worth about ₹ 87,000 crore involving about 30,000 circuit km. of transmission lines and 93,000 MVA of transformation capacity are under various stages of implementation by PGCIL.

In addition to above, Government of India sanctioned projects for strengthening of intra-State transmission and distribution system for North-Eastern (NE) States including Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi that are under various stage of implementation by PGCIL.

(b) to (d) The details of the major transmission projects delayed due to land acquisition and due to delay in power generation projects are given in the Statement (See below).

Constraints in land acquisition are being addressed with assistance from all concerned including the State Governments. The progress of Transmission Projects are reviewed at various levels in Ministry of Power/Central Electricity Authority and implementation of the transmission projects matching with generation projects is also being co-ordinated with associated generation utilities.

Statement

Details of major projects delayed due to power generation projects and land acquisition issues

Sl. No.	Name of the Transmission System	Project Cost (₹ in crore)	Name of the State/(s)
1	2	3	4
(I) Generation Project Delayed			
1.	North East/Northern Western Interconnector-I Project (Incl. Evacuation system for Lower Subansiri HEP and Kameng HEP)	13763	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, West Bengal & U.P.
2.	Transmission System for Phase-I Generation Projects in Jharkhand and West Bengal - Part - A1.	558	Jharkhand & Bihar
3.	Transmission System for Phase-I Generation Projects in Jharkhand and West Bengal- Part - A2.	2423	Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bihar & U.P.
	Transmission System for Phase-I Generation Projects in Jharkhand and West Bengal- Part - B.	3201	Uttar Pradesh & Haryana
4.	Common System Associated with East Coast Energy Pvt. Ltd. and NCC Power Projects Ltd. LTOA Gen. Proj. in Srikakulam-Part-A	1909	Andhra Pradesh & Odisha

1	2	3	4
	Common System Associated with East Coast Energy Pvt. Ltd. and NCC Power Projects Ltd. LTOA Gen. Proj. in Srikakulam area-Part-B	2515	Odisha & Chhattisgarh
	Common System Associated with East Coast Energy Pvt. Ltd. and NCC Power Projects Ltd. LTOA Gen. Proj. in Srikakulam area-Part-C	514	Andhra Pradesh & Odisha
5.	Transmission System for connectivity of Essar Power Gujarat Limited	552	Gujarat
6.	Transmission System for Development of Pooling Station in Northern region Part of West Bengal and Transfer of Power from BHUTAN to NR/WR.	4405	Assam, U.P. & West Bengal
(II) Land Acquisition Delayed			
7.	WR-NR HVDC Interconnector for IPP Projects in Chhattisgarh	9570	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana & Punjab
	Establishment of Pooling Station at Champa and Raigarh (near Tamnar) for IPP Gen. Proj. in Chhattisgarh-B	1962	Chhattisgarh
8.	System Strengthening - XVII in Southern Regional Grid	1509	Karnataka & Maharashtra
9.	Transmission System for Transfer of Power from Generation Project in SIKKIM to NR/WR Part-A.	250	Bihar & West Bengal
10.	Eastern Region Strengthening Scheme-III	1273	Bihar, Jharkhand & Odisha
11.	Transmission System for Transfer of Power from Generation Project in SIKKIM to NR/WR Part-B.	1585	Sikkim & Bihar

Reform package for loss making electricity utilities

1685. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved a reform package for loss making electricity utilities, allowing transfer of 75 per cent of the about ₹ 4.3 lakh crore outstanding debt incurred by stressed discoms to the States' debt;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government aims to help States in wiping out the discoms' losses by 2019; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Government has launched the Scheme UDAY (Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana) on 20th November, 2015 to improve financial and operational efficiencies of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). The scheme envisages that the States shall take over 75% of DISCOM debt as on 30th September, 2015 over two years-50% of DISCOM debt shall be taken over in FY 2015-16 and the remaining 25% in FY 2016-17.

(c) and (d) UDAY aims to reduce the burden of interest, cost of power and AT&C losses. The scheme also seeks to reduce the gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realized (ARR) to zero by 2018-19.

Opposition to Electricity (Amendment) Bill

1686. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is cognizant of the fact that engineers and staff of State Power Distribution Utilities are opposing the provisions of the Electricity (Amendment) Bill; and

(b) if so, whether Government has ascertained and addressed their concerns and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is cognizant about the concerns raised by the engineers and staff of Power Distribution Utilities, in respect of the provisions of Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014. The major concern regarding the provisions of

separation of carriage and content are being addressed by giving option to the States to implement it in a gradual manner with enough flexibility.

Increase in power generation

1687. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of increase in power generation in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal between 2012 to 2014;

(b) the amount provided by the Central Government during the last and the current financial years for making these States self sufficient in power generation, head-wise; and

(c) whether these State Governments have utilized the said amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of increase in power generation in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal between 2011-12 to 2014-15 are as under:

	Generation in Million Unit		Increase in Million Unit
	2011-12	2014-15	
Maharashtra	93391.74	107309.2	13917.47
Uttar Pradesh	97007.5	111901.7	14894.24
West Bengal	46108.54	49742.02	3633.48

(b) and (c) Electricity is a concurrent subject. As per Electricity Act, 2003, electricity generation is a delicensed activity and any generating company may establish a generating station. Funds for setting up of generation project(s) are arranged by the project developers themselves.

Gap between demand and supply of power

1688. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the existing gap between the demand and supply of power in the country;

(b) the details of steps which are under consideration to meet the gap; and

(c) the details of power projects under construction which would be ready by the end of 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The energy shortage has reduced from 8.5% in 2011-12 to 2.4% in the current year *i.e.* 2015-16 (upto October, 2015), which is the lowest ever. Further, the peak shortage has reduced from 10.6% in 2011-12 to 3.2% during the current year *i.e.* 2015-16 (upto October, 2015), which is also all time lowest.

(b) The following steps have been taken to meet the gap:

- (i) Capacity addition of 1,18,537 MW (including 88,537 MW conventional and 30,000 MW renewable) during the Twelfth Plan, *i.e.* by 2016-17. As against this, about 70,480 MW from conventional sources has been achieved till 7.12.2015 and about 13,204 MW from renewable sources till 31.10.2015.
- (ii) Construction of 1,07,440 ckm transmission lines and setting up of 2,82,740 MVA transformation capacity during the Twelfth Plan, *i.e.* by 2016-17. As against this, 76,490 ckm of transmission lines and 2,19,730 MVA of transformation capacity have been achieved till November, 2015.
- (iii) Government of India has taken initiative to prepare State specific Action Plans for providing 24X7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States.
- (iv) Two new schemes are being implemented by the Government of India, namely, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna and Integrated Power Development Scheme for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders to give adequate and reliable supply and reduce line losses.
- (v) Promotion of energy conservation, energy efficiency and other demand side management measures.
- (vi) Central Government has notified a new scheme namely Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) on 20.11.2015 for Operational and Financial turnaround of Discoms.
- (vii) Expeditious resolution of issues relating to environmental and forest clearances for facilitating early completion of generation and transmission projects.
- (viii) Providing support from Power System Development Fund for stranded gas based generation.

(c) The power projects under construction which are likely to be ready by the end of 2019 are around 86,363 MW capacity comprising of 72,326 MW from Thermal, 9,737 MW from Hydro and 4,300 MW from Nuclear sources.

Accumulated losses of Maharashtra State Electricity Board

1689. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of accumulated losses of Maharashtra State Electricity Board, and other State Electricity Boards in the country, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the action Government proposes to take to improve the financial health of State Electricity Boards in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) According to the "Report on Performance of State Power Utilities" published by Power Finance Corporation (PFC), the accumulated losses as per Balance Sheet of Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) as on 31st March, 2014 are ₹ 5947 crores. The utility-wise and State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Government of India has launched a scheme UDAY (Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana) on 20-11-2015 for the operational and financial turnaround of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). It envisages to reduce interest burden, cost of power and AT and C losses. DISCOMs and participating States would enter into tripartite agreement with the Government of India to achieve operational and financial targets as per agreed trajectory.

Statement

Accumulated profit/(loss) as per Balance Sheet

			(₹ in crores)
Region	State	Utility	2013-14
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	
		NBPDCL	(714)
		SBPDCL	(1,410)
	TOTAL		(2,125)
	Jharkhand	JSEB	(13,468)
	TOTAL		(13,468)

Region	State	Utility	2013-14
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	0
	TOTAL		0
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	(126)
	TOTAL		(126)
	Odisha	NESCO	(955)
		SESCO	(815)
		WESCO	(805)
		CESU	(2,058)
	TOTAL		(4,633)
EASTERN TOTAL			(20,352)
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	(2,038)
	TOTAL		(2,038)
	Assam	APDCL	(2,408)
	TOTAL		(2,408)
	Manipur	Manipur PD	(2,269)
	TOTAL		(2,269)
	Meghalaya	MeECL	
		MePDCL	(573)
	TOTAL		(573)
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	(1,236)
	TOTAL		(1,236)
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	(1,552)
	TOTAL		(1,552)
	Tripura	TSECL	(753)
	TOTAL		(753)
NORTH EASTERN TOTAL			(10,829)

Region	State	Utility	2013-14	
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	255	
		BSES Yamuna	231	
		TPDDL	1,757	
		TOTAL		2,242
	Haryana	DHBVNL	(10,286)	
		UHBVNL	(13,894)	
		TOTAL		(24,180)
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB Ltd.	(1,813)	
		TOTAL		(1,813)
	Jammu & Kashmir	J&K PDD	(22,284)	
		TOTAL		(22,284)
	Punjab	PSPCL	(1,660)	
		TOTAL		(1,660)
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	(23,251)	
		JDVVNL	(22,590)	
		JVVNL	(23,097)	
		TOTAL		(68,938)
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	(19,183)	
		KESCO	(3,321)	
		MVVN	(11,733)	
		Pash VVN	(10,754)	
		Poorv VVN	(15,110)	
	TOTAL		(60,102)	
Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	(1,695)		
	TOTAL		(1,695)	
NORTHERN TOTAL			(178,430)	

Region	State	Utility	2013-14	
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	(8,641)	
		APEPDCL	(1,694)	
		APNPDCL	(3,545)	
		APSPDCL	(4,931)	
		TOTAL		(18,812)
	Karnataka	BESCOM	(589)	
		CHESCOM	(682)	
		GESCOM	(311)	
		HESCOM	(1,220)	
		MESCOM	72	
		TOTAL		(2,731)
	Kerala	KSEB		
		KSEBL	(33)	
		TOTAL		(33)
Puducherry	Puducherry PD	(445)		
	TOTAL		(445)	
Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	(52,466)		
	TOTAL		(52,466)	
SOUTHERN TOTAL			(74,486)	
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	(4,017)	
		TOTAL	(4,017)	
	Goa	Goa PD	368	
		TOTAL	368	
	Gujarat	DGVCL	273	
		MGVCL	159	
		PGVCL	84	
		UGVCL	63	
	TOTAL		579	

Region	State	Utility	2013-14
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	(8,673)
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	(7,734)
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	(8,824)
	TOTAL		(25,231)
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	(5,947)
	TOTAL		(5,947)
WESTERN TOTAL			(34,249)
GRAND TOTAL			(318,345)

Figures in parenthesis indicates losses

Study to reduce CO₂ emission from thermal power plants

†1690. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- whether Government has conducted any study to reduce the level of carbon dioxide emission from coal-based power plants in view of rising pollution levels;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether coal-based power plants located in India consume maximum water in the world and whether these plants are the most inefficient in the world; and
- whether thermal power plants in the country are following norms prescribed by Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change regarding consumption of fly ash, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Government of India has taken various measures such as installation of supercritical coal based units to reduce Carbon Dioxide emission from coal based power plants. As per information received from Central Electricity Authority, the CO₂ emissions per unit of electricity generation have reduced from 1.07 t CO₂/MWh to 1.03 t CO₂/MWh from 2009-10 to 2013-14.

(c) The efficiency of thermal power stations depends on ambient conditions like, ambient air and cooling water temperature and on coal quality.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Coal based thermal power stations in India require relatively higher quantity of consumptive water because of high ash content of Indian coal and high ambient temperature conditions. Plant consumptive water requirement is governed by a number of factors such as quality of raw water, type of condenser cooling system, quality of coal, ash utilization, type of ash disposal system, waste water management aspects etc.

However, specific information regarding comparison of efficiency of thermal power plants in India *vis-a-vis* other countries is not available.

Based on the information collected by Central Electricity Authority from 145 Coal/Lignite based Thermal Power Stations (TPS) of the country, the status of achievement of targets of fly ash utilization as stipulated in Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) notification dated 3rd November, 2009 for the Year 2014-15 is given in the Table below:

Sl. No.	Description	Nos. of TPS
1	TPS which have achieved the target of fly ash utilization as per MoEF&CC's Notification dated 3rd November, 2009	50
2	TPS which have not been able to achieve the target of fly ash utilization as per MoEF&CC's Notification dated 3rd November, 2009	89
3	TPS which have not generated any significant fly ash or any fly ash	6
TOTAL		145

CSR activities of power PSEs

1691. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the details of development/welfare schemes funded by various Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) under the Ministry for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) enterprise-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the type of schemes funded, names of beneficiaries, places where such activities have been carried out and the funds allocated therefor during each of the last two years and the current year, enterprise-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The details of development/welfare schemes funded by various Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) under the Ministry of Power under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) alongwith information regarding type of schemes funded, beneficiaries, places where such activities are carried out and fund allocated during each of the last two years and the current year enterprise wise in respect of National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC), National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC), Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL), Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), Power Finance Corporation (PFC), Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Ltd. (THDC), Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (SJVNL), North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) are given in Statement-I to VIII respectively.

Statement-I

The details of development/welfare schemes funded by National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC), under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during each of the last two years and the current year

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount allocated/ Sanctioned under CSR (₹ crore)	Place	Activities undertaken and beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1	2013-14	126.12	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal etc.	Activities have been taken up in the areas of Swachh Bharat-Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyaan, Education, Community Health & Family Welfare, Sanitation, Water, Roads, Other Infrastructure, Solar lighting system, Skill Development/ Vocational Training, Women Empowerment, Support to Physically Challenged Person, Rural Sports and culture, Support during Natural Calamities etc.
2	2014-15	283.48		
3	2015-16	349.65		

1	2	3	4	5
				The beneficiaries of the above activities are people living in the neighbourhood villages of NTPC's projects/ stations and also the people of the States, especially the marginalized and downtrodden sections of the society.

Statement-II

The details of development/welfare schemes funded by National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC), under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during each of the last two years and the current year

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount allocated/ Sanctioned under CSR (₹Cr.)	Place	Activities undertaken and beneficiaries
1	2013-14	49.81	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Chandigarh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Andaman & Nicobar and Punjab	Activities have been taken up in the areas of Swachh Bharat–Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyaan, Education & Skill Development Health & Sanitation, Rural Development, Women Empowerment, Senior Citizen welfare, Environment & Sustainability, Sports promotion, Art & Culture promotion, CSR Capacity Building and Other Activities.
2	2014-15	65.57		
3	2015-16	78.25		The beneficiaries of the above activities are people living in the neighbourhood villages of NHPC's projects/ stations and also the people of the States, especially the marginalized and downtrodden sections of the society.

Statement-III

The details of development/welfare schemes funded Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL), under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during each of the last two years and the current year

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount allocated/ Sanctioned under CSR (₹ crore)	Place	Activities undertaken and beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1	2013-14	44.85	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh,	Swachh vidyalaya abhiyaan, education & skill development, health & medical care facilities, provision of sports facilities, project for rural development, installation of solar lights, construction of culverts, community development works, construction of community centres, construction of roads,
2	2014-15	101.57	Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, States of North East Region, West Bengal,	sponsoring of under-privileged students for free residential coaching, installing hand pumps, water supply and sanitation, construction of bore well with water tanks, ecological and environment works, awareness generation on climate change, improving rural livelihoods through farmer-centric integrated watershed management in villages , sponsoring cultural programmes, spreading anti-
3	2015-16	115.76		

1	2	3	4	5
				<p>corruption awareness amongst youth, installation of SPV power plant of 100 KWP capacity at Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM) Bhopal, contribution to CM relief fund (disaster relief), welfare of persons with disabilities etc.</p> <p>The beneficiaries of the above activities are people living in the neighbourhood villages of PGCIL's projects/stations and also the people of the States, especially the marginalized and downtrodden sections of the society.</p>

Statement-IV

The details of development/welfare schemes funded by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during each of the last two years and the current year

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount allocated/ Sanctioned under CSR (₹ crore)	Place	Activities undertaken and beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1	2013-14	38.40	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh,	Promoting prevention health care and sanitation, safe drinking water; promoting education, employment
2	2014-15	103.25	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Delhi, Bihar, Telangana, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana,	enhancing vocation skills, livelihood enhancement projects; promoting gender equality, empowering women, setting up homes and hostels
3	2015-16	80.91		

1	2	3	4	5
			Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Goa, Kerala, Meghalaya, Puducherry, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Tripura, Gujarat	<p>for women; ensuring environmental sustainability; rural development projects; sustainable development; promotion of non-conventional energy sources; promotion of health care including for old age people and persons with disabilities and other CSR activities.</p> <p>The beneficiaries of the above activities are people living in the neighbourhood villages of REC's projects and also the people of the States, especially the marginalized and downtrodden sections of the society.</p>

Statement-V

The details of development/welfare schemes funded by Power Finance Corporation (PFC), under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during each of the last two years and the current year

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount allocated/ Sanctioned under CSR (₹ crore)	Place	Activities undertaken and beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1	2013-14	70.21	Jammu & Kashmir,	Renewable energy & energy-
2	2014-15	301.80	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh,	efficient technologies; skill development; natural calamity relief; impact assessment
3	2015-16	145.79	Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana,	study; sanitation; and other CSR activities. The beneficiaries of the above activities are people living in

1	2	3	4	5
			Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala and North Eastern States (7 States).	the neighbourhood villages of PFC's projects and also the people of the States, especially the marginalized and downtrodden sections of the society.

Statement-VI

The details of development/welfare schemes funded by Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Ltd. (THDC), under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during each of the last two years and the current year

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount allocated/ Sanctioned under CSR (₹ crore)	Place	Activities undertaken and beneficiaries
1	2013-14	17.89	Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh	Swacch vidyalya abhiyan, sanitation, education and skill development, economic & community development, health, women empowerment & child care, rural development, infrastructure development, emergency need/ relief, environment protection activities etc.
2	2014-15	19.60		
3	2015-16	16.21		The beneficiaries of the above activities are people living in the neighbourhood villages of THDC's projects and also the people of the States, especially the marginalized and downtrodden sections of the society.

Statement-VII

The details of development/welfare schemes funded by Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (SJVNL), under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during each of the last two years and the current year

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount allocated/ Sanctioned under CSR (₹ crore)	Place	Activities undertaken and beneficiaries
1.	2013-14	16.48 *	Himachal Pradesh,	Promotion of health and
2.	2014-15	25.79	Uttarakhand, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh and Maharashtra	hygeine, education and skill development, infrastructural and community development, sports and culture, sustainability programs, swachh vidhayalya abhiyan, assistance during natural disaster and other miscellaneous CSR activities.
3.	2015-16	30.50		The beneficiaries of the above activities are people living in the neighbourhood villages of SJVNL's projects and also the people of the States, especially the marginalized and dntrodden sections of the society. The CSR activities/programs were implemented through various specialized agencies such as Help Age India, Indian Association of Muscular Dystrophy (IAMD), Himachal Consultancy Organization (HIMCON), Construction Industry Development Council (CIDC), Education departments of HP/ Uttarakhand, Irrigation Deptt. etc.

*₹.2.79 crore has been utilised from the carried forward CSR fund of FY, 2012

Statement-VIII

The details of development/welfare schemes funded by North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during each of the last two years and the current year

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount allocated/ Sanctioned under CSR (₹ Cr.)	Place	Activities undertaken and beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2013-14	5.51	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya,	Education, skill development, livelihood project training know
2.	2014-15	6.71	Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura	how and technological support, health care, entrepreneurship development, social and community infrastructure, construction of old age homes, construction of approach roads, construction of ring well and water harvesting structure (for drinking water)
3.	2015-16	2.07		in villages, construction of water supply scheme for primary schools, donation of boats for ferrying passengers, flood protection works, swachh vidhayalya abhiyan, construction of community hall cum vocational training centres, relief and rehabilitation activities in the flood and other natural calamities affected area, assistance to the kamakhya temple management in

1

2

3

4

5

maintaining cleanliness of the temple premises, solar LED street lights. The beneficiaries of the above activities are people living in the neighbourhood villages of NEEPCO's projects and also the people of the States, especially the marginalized and downtrodden sections of the society.

Opposition of the Electricity (Amendment) Bill

1692. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014 has attracted the ire of some State Governments as it would have deep impact on India's power sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014, after approval of the Union Cabinet, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014. The Bill was subsequently referred to the Standing Committee on Energy. The Standing Committee on Energy, after detailed consultation with the various stakeholders, including the State Governments, presented its report in the Lok Sabha on 7.5.2015. The proposed amendments envisage competition in retail supply of electricity by separation of carriage and content, provisions regarding promotion of renewable energy, rationalization of Tariff determination process and strengthening of grid safety and security etc.

Based on the observations/recommendations of the Committee on the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014 and further deliberations, further official amendments to the Electricity (Amendment) Bill have been proposed. The major concerns raised by State Governments regarding the provisions of separation of carriage and content are being addressed by giving option to the States to implement it in a gradual manner with enough flexibility.

Coal production by NTPC

1693. DR K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC is aiming to start production from Jharkhand mine this year for its coal requirement;

(b) whether production from three more coal blocks may commence over the next two years;

(c) whether NTPC would soon appoint a mine developer and operator for its coal blocks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Mine Developer-cum-Operator (MDO) for Pakri-Barwadih coal block has been appointed on 30.09.2015. NTPC has also initiated the tendering process for appointment of MDO for four other coal blocks, *i.e.*, Dulanga, Chatti-Bariatu, Talaipalli and Kerandari.

Demand for higher tariff private power producers

1694. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private power producers have sought higher tariffs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per the information made available by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), the following Private Power Producers have approached the Commission for Seeking relief under Change in Law and Force Majeure under the provisions of the respective PPAs, on account of the escalation in International coal prices and the impact of the change in Coal pricing Regulation, by Government of Indonesia:

1. GMR-Kamalanga Energy Limited
2. Adani Power Limited
3. Tata Power Limited

4. Emco Energy Limited
5. Sasan Power Limited

In addition to above, the Central Commission in its order dated 21.02.2014 in Petition No. 155/MP/2012 and in Petition No. 159/MP/2012 had decided to grant relief in the form of compensation over and above the tariff agreed in the PPAs, on account of frustration and/or of occurrence of force majeure and/or change in law events under the PPAs to offset the adverse impact of the escalation in the imported coal price due to enactment of new coal pricing Regulation by Indonesian Government and other factors. This Order of CERC has been challenged before the APTEL.

Besides, some petitions for tariff revision under change in law have been filed before different State Electricity Regulatory Commissions as well.

Under the Electricity Act, 2003, the power for regulation of tariff of generating companies lies with the appropriate Electricity Regulatory Commissions. Government of India has no direct role in this regard.

Land acquisition award for Parwanoo-Shimla Highway

1695. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has rejected the land acquisition awards for the four laning of Parwanoo-Shimla Highway;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps for early completion of land acquisition awards process; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, the awards announced by Competent Authority Land Acquisition (CALA), in district Solan are exorbitantly higher in comparison with circle rate fixed by Deputy Commissioner, Solan. In some of the villages, the rates are 13 times above the circle rates and are even without proper justification.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Appeal has been filed with Arbitrator for modification of rates. Further, additional manpower has been provided to Divisional Commissioner, for early services to the respondents and disposal of cases.

Increase in number of private toll booths

1696. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of private toll booths has increased during the last one year; 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) Yes, Sir. The details of fee plazas added during Financial Year 2014-15 and Financial Year 2015-16 are as under:-

	[Fee Plazas BOT (Toll)]
Financial Year 2014-15	13
Financial Year 2015-16 (upto November, 2015)	22

Demand of All India Motor Transport Congress

1697. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from the All India Motor Transport Congress requesting for removal of toll system and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the measures being taken by Government to solve these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All India Motor Transport Congress (AIMTC) requested for levy of onetime fee for use of National Highways on the analogy of National Permit, where fee is charged annually. The representation of AIMTC was examined and not found tenable at present. Further Government is implementing Electronic Toll Collection system for seamless movement on National Highways.

Bids for Shivpuri-Dewas road project in Madhya Pradesh

1698. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has invited bids for Shivpuri-Dewas road project in Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) to whom this project was awarded earlier along with the status of work done and the cost of the project proposed earlier and the present estimated cost; and

(c) the details of project like widening, lanes, phases/parts, plan for work distribution to save time and avoid delays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Shivpuri-Dewas section of NH-3 was awarded to M/s GVK Transport Networks Pvt. Ltd. Hyderabad on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Toll) basis with Total Project Cost (TPC) of ₹ 2815 crore. However, the project was terminated by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) on 07.05.2014 due to non-achievement of financial closure by the Concessionaire. The project was restructured and divided into three packages, i.e. (i) Shivpuri-Guna; (ii) Guna-Biaora; and (iii) Biaora-Dewas. All the three projects in the State of Madhya Pradesh were to be developed under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-IV on BOT (Toll) mode. The bids were invited on 17.10.2014 and 27.10.2014 respectively. Shivpuri-Guna Section (Km 236.00 to Km 332.100) has been awarded to M/s IRCON International Pvt. Ltd. on 31.03.2015 with TPC of ₹ 830.36 crore and the work is likely to be completed by June 2018. Guna-Biaora Section (Km 332.100 to Km 426.100) has been awarded to M/s Dilip Buildcon Ltd. on 29.06.2015 with TPC of ₹1012.90 crore and the work is likely to be completed by September 2018. Biaora-Dewas Section (Km 426.100 to Km 566.450) has been awarded to M/s Oriental Structural Engineers Pvt. Ltd. on 29.06.2015 with TPC of ₹ 1583.79 crore and the work is likely to be completed by August 2018.

Four lane National Highways

1699. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the National Highways (NHs) have four or more lanes;
- (b) if not, the length of NHs so converted, in Kilometres;
- (c) how many of them are under construction; and
- (d) whether expenditure on rehabilitation of those affected by expansion work would, in future, be included in the NH project cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) No Sir. So far, 22836 km

National Highways are four laned. At present 8048 km of four laning of National Highways is under construction.

(d) For NH projects, Expenditure on rehabilitation is included under capital cost.

Funds for revamping of road transport system in Kerala

1700. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Kerala during the last two years or the current year for allocation of more funds to the State Government to revamp the road transport system in the State;

(b) if so, the amount likely to be allocated to the State in this regard; and

(c) the other steps being taken and schemes being implemented by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir.

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

Toll booths on NH 47

1701. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of toll booths along National Highway 47;

(b) the details of contractors authorized to collect toll at each toll booth and the criteria for their selection;

(c) what are the specifications of contract with them together with the guidelines prescribed and conditions accepted;

(d) the duration of contract and the amount collected, so far, together with the expenditure incurred every month by them;

(e) whether Government is monitoring these contractors periodically;

(f) whether there is any violation of contract conditions; and

(g) how many of them comply with the specifications laid down by the Central Government and whether they are properly audited and accountable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Measures to reduce accidents on expressways

1702. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would consider a mandatory check up of vehicles before they get onto expressways, in view of increase in fatal accidents on expressways due to high speed and poor road worthiness of vehicles;
- (b) if so, by when such proposals would be examined and implemented; and
- (c) if not, the details of other measures proposed to be taken to avoid/minimize such fatal accidents on expressways to save precious human lives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The safety and emission requirements can be achieved if the vehicles go through a fitness test at regular intervals. Therefore, the Ministry decided to put in place a suitably designed inspection and maintenance system for vehicles. A model of automated Inspection and Certification (I&C) Centre was designed and a scheme is being implemented for setting up of one such Centre in each States. Ten such Centre have already been sanctioned, one each in the States of Telengana, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, U.P and Delhi on a pilot basis during 11th Plan. The Centre in Maharashtra at Nasik is already functional. The scheme is continuing in the 12th Plan and two more centres have been sanctioned in Orissa and West Bengal.

Coverage of toll employees under Minimum Wages Act

1703. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether employees working at toll booths on highways are covered under the Minimum Wages Act;
- (b) if so, the details of minimum wages fixed by Government for various categories of such employees;
- (c) whether employees are provided identity cards, wage slips, fixed working

hours by the toll tax collection contractors and the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);

(d) what is the number of toll booths, State-wise; and

(e) the number of roads on which NHAI collects toll in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Sir. As per the user fee collection contract for public funded fee plazas of NHAI Contractor is to pay to all of its personnel deployed at fee plaza as per the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Moreover fixation of minimum wages is beyond the purview of this Ministry.

(c) As per the user fee collection contract, Contractor is bound to comply with all statutory provisions related to employees as is required under the law in force.

(d) A State-wise list of number of fee plazas is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) The details of National Highways stretches on which NHAI collects fee in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra are as under:-

State	Number of National Highways stretches
Gujarat	25
Maharashtra	24
Rajasthan	29

Statement

State-wise list of number of toll plazas

States	No. of toll plaza as on 30.11.2015						Total
	PF	BOT (Annuity)	BOT	SPV (NHAI)	SPV (PC)	OMT	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	7	2	11		2	3	25
Bihar	2	4	3			4	13
Chhattisgarh			2				2
Delhi			3				3
Gujarat	7	2	19			4	32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haryana			9				9
Jammu and Kashmir		1	1				3
Jharkhand	2	1					3
Karnataka	4	2	22	1			29
Kerala			2			1	3
Madhya Pradesh	6	1	5			9	21
Maharashtra	1	3	24		3	1	32
North-East	3						3
Odisha	4		3	1			8
Punjab	2	1	9				12
Rajasthan	7	1	22			8	38
Tamil Nadu	0	4	30	1		8	43
Telangana	0	5	6				11
Uttar Pradesh	11	4	15			13	43
West Bengal	3	3	8	1			15
GRAND TOTAL	61	34	193	4	5	51	348

Status of work on Vijaywada-Ranchi corridor

1704. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of work on Vijaywada-Ranchi corridor passing through Odisha;
- (b) whether the project is delayed and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) by when Government expects to complete the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The total length of Vijaywada-Ranchi corridor passing through the State of Odisha is 1202 km, out of which 879 km of road length has been developed and work is in progress for the balance length of 323 km.

(b) Completion of the balance length has been delayed due to non performance of contractors, resulting in termination of original contract agreements and re-awarding the balance work to the new contractors.

(c) The balance length is scheduled for completion by March, 2018.

Awarding road projects worth ₹5 lakh crore

1705. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to award road projects worth ₹ 1 lakh crore this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government aims to award road projects worth ₹5 lakh crore during the next four years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. It is targeted to award a length of 10,000 km of National Highways amounting to more than Rs.1 lakh crore during the current year.

(c) and (d) No Sir. The target are fixed annually and it is too early to indicate about targets for the next four years.

Monetisation scheme for National Highway Projects

1706. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a monetisation scheme for National Highway projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to accelerate the very slow pace of construction of National Highways?

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 is considering monetisation of completed public funded National Highway (NH) projects through Toll-Operate-Transfer (TOT) mode based on the expected collection of user fee receivables. NH Projects to be bid out under this mode will be finalised once the model is approved by the Government. However, no specific timeline could be ascertained at this stage.

(c) Various steps have been taken by the Government/NHAI to remove the hurdles affecting the construction of NH projects includes streamlining of land acquisition and regulatory clearances, close coordination with other ministries, revamped Disputes Resolution Mechanism etc. NHAI has also decided not to award projects till all major pre-construction approvals are in-place for the project in order to avoid post bid delays and litigations.

Amount deposited in CRF

†1707. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a Central Road Fund (CRF) by levying surcharge on petrol and diesel;

(b) if so, the amount deposited in the said fund during the last two years; and

(c) the details of work scheduled to be undertaken through CRF and the work done during the last two years out of this fund, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total amount deposited in Central Road Fund (CRF) as a result of cess levied on petrol and diesel during the last two years is as under:

(₹ in crore)		
Year	2013-14	2014-15 (Provisional)
Total amount deposited in CRF	17330.87	21054.433

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Expansion of National Highways in Kerala

1708. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has initiated steps to build and expand National Highways in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how much amount has been spent annually on the above during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Development of NH 17 and NH 47 to 4 lane standard in the State of Kerala is taken up by National Highways Authority of India for which appointment of consultants for preparation of Detailed Project Reports are in progress. Works amounting to ₹ 2078 cr. have also been included in Annual Plan 2015-16 and total 28 works amounting to ₹ 2328 cr. are in various stage of progress in the State of Kerala.

(c) The details of the amount spent on development and maintenance of National Highways in Kerala during last 5 years are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	NH(O) (Plan)	Maintenance & Repair (Non Plan)	BOT Projects including land acquisition	Port connectivity Projects including land acquisition
2010-2011	109.00	48.00	99.65	146.90
2011-2012	153.70	26.70	34.25	26.15
2012-2013	151.20	30.00	113.30	51.30
2013-2014	258.90	39.30	273.00	24.25
2014-2015	67.20	146.30	582.50	23.10

Closure of toll plazas

†1709. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that toll plazas throughout the country have not been closed despite the assurance for closing them;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, by when toll plazas would be closed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Sir, 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. Further in cases where collection of Fee is not viable, those fee plazas are discontinued.

Financial assistance from JBIC for highway and expressway projects

1710. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government is Seeking financial assistance from Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) for highway and expressway projects;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to use JBIC funds for any of the ongoing or new highway projects in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Facilities for drivers at highway villages

†1711. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the facilities likely to be made available for drivers at highway villages and the authority responsible for its maintenance;
- (b) whether these would be constructed on old highways also alongwith the estimated cost of its construction and the radius of the area, in kilometres within which it would be constructed; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the length of highways in kilometres constructed by Government during the last one year and new measures taken to check road accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Government has proposed to construct wayside amenities along the National Highways at every 50 km (approx). These amenities will include rest area, toilets, parking, restaurants, fuel station, drinking water, shop and garage. The work has been entrusted to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). No cost of construction has been fixed. It will vary upon the size of wayside amenities.

(c) A length of 4,340 km road was constructed by the Government during the year 2014-15. The measures taken to check road accidents are as 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 33.

Prepaid toll passes for private vehicles

1712. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government proposes to allow all private vehicles to ply across the entire National Highways network by paying monthly, half-yearly or annual charges;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the amount fixed therefor;
- (c) whether the Central Government has sought comments from various Ministries on the aforesaid proposal;
- (d) if so, response of the Ministries thereon; and
- (e) the formula proposed to be adopted for fixing such charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) and (e) Do not arise.

State Government's orders for stopping toll collection

1713. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether State Governments are issuing arbitrary orders to stop toll collection by National Highway developers;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how these developers would be compensated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

NHAI projects in Tamil Nadu

1714. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various ongoing projects of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the details of present status of each of such project and the likely time of completion of each of them;
- (c) whether it is a fact that many of them are delayed, resulting in cost-overruns;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of efforts made by Government for their early completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The details of on-going projects of the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) in the State of Tamil Nadu are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The delays are only in the projects implemented under BOT mode and as such cost-overruns not attributed to the NHAI.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to minimize the delays in completion of all its projects include setting up of Regional Offices by NHAI headed by Chief General Managers with adequate delegation of powers, setting up of special land acquisition units, setting up of High Powered Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretaries of State Governments to resolve the bottlenecks relating to shifting of utilities, land acquisition issues, etc. Further, the delayed projects are closely monitored and periodically reviewed at the Headquarter as well as in the Held units for expeditious completion.

Statement
Details of ongoing projects of NHAI in the State of Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	NH No.	Name of project	Length (in km)	Present progress(%)	Likely date of completion
1.	5	Six laning of Chennai -Tada section	43.40	55.65	One year after un-encumbered Land (balance) is handed over
2.	7	Six laning of Hosur -Krishnagiri section	59.87	98.60	31.03.2016
3.	46	Six laning of Krishnagiri - Wallajapet section	148.30	96.21	One and half year after un-encumbered Land (balance) is handed over
4.	4	Six laning of Poonamalle-Wallajapet section	93.00	11.83	31.03.2017
5.	67	4-laning of Trichy -Karur section	79.82	83.06	One and half year after un-encumbered Land (balance) is handed over
6.	47	4 laning of Chengapalli -Walayar section	54.83	93.98	March '2016
7.	205	Four laning of Tirupati -Tiruthani - Chennai	124.70	85.70	One year after un-encumbered Land (balance) is handed over
8.	45 E, & 220	Dindigul - Theni - Kumili section	133.72	61.73	31.12.2016
9.	66	Tindivanam - Krishnagiri section	182.18	59.43	31.12.2016
10.	210	Trichy - Karaikudi section	106.96	85.73	31.08.2016
11.	67	Nagapattinam -Thanjavur section	78.53	0.05	28.12.2017
12.	226	Thirumayam -Manamadurai section	77.72	46.30	16.01.2017
13.	226	Thanjavur - Pudukkottai section	55.22	39.80	13.11.2016
14.	210	Karaikudi -Ramanathapuram section	80.00	Work just started	14.06.2017
15.	49	Madurai -Ramanathapuram section	1 15.77	4.25	16.11.2017

Target to reduce road fatalities

1715. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has set an ambitious target to reduce road fatalities by 50 per cent during the next five years from the current 1.38 lakh deaths annually to nearly 70,000 by 2020;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the target set by Government is a difficult one and acting proactively with the help of State Governments can go a long way in meeting the benchmark; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) United Nations had rightly promulgated the UN Decade of Action targeting to reduce road accidents by 50% by the year 2020. All member countries of the UN including India are committed to this Mission, for which this Ministry is making efforts to enhance road safety on our highways, in collaboration with the States. A draft action plan has been formulated and circulated to all States.

Accidents by underage and unlicensed drivers

1716. SHRI M.D. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there have been cases of road accidents by underage and unlicensed drivers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of road accidents caused by such drivers, during the last three years, State-wise;
- (d) the details of steps taken by Government against underage drivers or their legal guardians for causing such road accidents; and
- (e) the measures taken by Government to curb the practice of driving by underage and unlicensed drivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Details of State/

UT-wise data for accidents caused by such drivers in the country during the calendar years 2012 to 2014 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Section 180 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for punishment of imprisonment or fine or both for the offence of a owner or persons in-charge of vehicle permitting an unlicensed person or under-aged person to drive it. Section 181 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for punishment of imprisonment or fine or both for the offence of driving by an under-aged person.

Enforcement of various provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, including driving by underage and unlicensed drivers comes within the purview of the State Governments. However, the Ministry has been carrying out awareness campaigns on this issue through print and electronic media.

Statement

Details of State/UT-wise data of accidents caused by underage and unlicensed drivers in the country during the year 2012-14

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Accidents caused by drivers without license			Accidents caused by drivers in the age-group 0-17 years		
		2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2750	6113	2246	1342	1823	1164
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	74	51	55	23	0	17
3.	Assam	0	3	11	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1843	1711	1454	1085	1003	629
5.	Chhattisgarh	701	1229	1335	1606	1282	795
6.	Goa	58	72	81	79	61	17
7.	Gujarat	658	1206	854	496	1308	678
g.	Haryana	252	695	866	932	1096	1042
9.	Himachal Pradesh	110	76	321	7	6	16
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	295	551	570	227	175	157
11.	Jharkhand	556	1168	457	508	375	565
12.	Karnataka	2588	2855	3299	1348	1809	2465

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	246	235	246	37	45	45
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4783	4469	3373	2935	2801	2684
15.	Maharashtra	890	3359	6105	301	1063	536
16.	Manipur	140	58	105	86	61	90
17.	Meghalaya	86	125	22	167	159	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	2	0	2	1
19.	Nagaland	0	0	NR	0	2	50
20.	Odisha	1065	851	959	527	471	494
21.	Punjab	412	728	701	247	210	244
22.	Rajasthan	659	613	686	339	409	711
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	7	5	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3468	3441	3854	2068	1582	0
25.	Telangana	-	-	1288	-	-	1013
26.	Tripura	23	11	9	14	15	22
27.	Uttarakhand	14	0	0	39	79	371
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3635	6893	7240	5381	5082	3694
29.	West Bengal	139	558	2886	282	402	1614
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	3	39	0	0	6
31.	Chandigarh	8	33	NR	4	25	36
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	0	4	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	2	0	2	0	1
34.	Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	67	250	17	145	30
TOTAL		25463	37176	39314	20110	21496	19187

Source: Police Department of all States/UTs

Use of technology for checking traffic offences

1717. SHRI SACHIN RAMESH TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken under the new proposed Motor Vehicles Act to create deterrents for traffic offences that are not addressed by human intervention, like police and RTO action, by using technology such as using CCTV footage and e-challans against vehicle registration numbers;

(b) how many challans have been issued using the latest technology during the last three years in various States; and

(c) whether, in view of growing traffic violations, the work of installation of technological devices would be taken on war footing level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is working on a proposal to replace the "Motor Vehicles Act, 1988" with a new Act namely "The Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2015" which *inter alia* proposes to introduce electronic information system to identify repeat offenders. In the proposed Bill, the National Authority shall develop and implement an electronic system for road crash and traffic offences to enable the collection of data related to road crashes and traffic offences. It has also been proposed that the State Government shall ensure electronic monitoring and enforcement of road safety in any urban city within a State which has a population upto such limit as may be prescribed. The Bill is presently in consultation stage.

Lump sum financial assistance for pending highway projects

†1718. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has cleared the proposal for giving lump sum financial assistance for incomplete and pending highway projects;

(b) if so, the number of such projects along with their names and locations;

(c) the funds allocated for such projects; and

(d) whether any time-frame has also been fixed to complete these projects and if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Government has permitted one time fund infusion to revive and physically complete languishing national highway projects under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode that has achieved at least 50% physical completion and established that the infusion of moderate funding can quickly bring this project to completion. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has been authorised to examine proposals on case-to-case basis. This assistance will be provided by NHAI from its overall budget corpus on loan basis with the interest payable at Bank Rate +2%. After completion of construction of such projects on Built-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Toll) mode, the first charge on the toll receivables is to be with NHAI. In case of projects on BOT (Annuity) mode, such loan will be recovered along with interest from the Annuities payable to the concessionaire.

Use of plastic waste to build roads

†1719. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to use plastic waste to build roads in villages;
- (b) if so, the States where plastic waste has been used for building roads and the length of roads so built, in kilometres;
- (c) the length of roads targeted to be built by Government annually by using plastic waste and quantum of plastic waste to be used therefor; and
- (d) the quantity of plastic waste generated annually in the country and the quantum of waste left after recycling?

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 entrusted with the development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. Building of roads in villages is under jurisdiction of Ministry of Rural Development.

Road under/over bridges in Kerala

1720. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the road under/over bridges sanctioned or under construction with Central assistance in Kerala, at present; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the status of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) One ROB at km 9.810 of NH-66 (Old NH-47) in Kerala has been sanctioned with central assistance and awarded to contractor.

**Construction of tunnel or alternate route on
National Highway 73**

†1721. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal for constructing a new tunnel or alternate route near Daat Kali Mandir, the main gate of National Highway No. 73, which connects Dehradun; and

(b) if so, by when the tunnel or alternate route would be constructed there so that people would find it convenient to visit Dehradun, Mussoorie Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The work of construction of 2-lane road tunnel near Daat Kali Mandir at km 33/ km 34 on NH-72A (new NH 307) in the State of Uttarakhand was sanctioned by the M/o Road Transport and Highways for ₹ 7192.52 lakhs during Financial Year 2014-15. The State PWD of Uttarakhand has already invited the tender for award and construction of the tunnel.

NHAI's proposal for revival of road projects

1722. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN:

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the one time fund infusion proposal by Government to revive languishing National Highway projects may not be acceptable to the developers and lenders due to claim of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) on toll receivables;

(b) whether the lenders may reject NHAI funds to revive ₹ 45,000 crore road projects;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the lenders, already having high exposure to these languishing projects, may be unwilling to commit more resources without the help from external resources; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Government has permitted one time fund infusion to revive and physically complete languishing national highway projects under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode that has achieved at least 50% physical completion and ascertained that the infusion of moderate funding can quickly bring such project to completion. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has been authorised to examine such proposals on a case-to-case basis. In case of languishing highway projects, lenders had expressed their reservation in providing additional funds, which would now be addressed by implementation of the one time fund infusion policy by NHAI.

Construction of NHs in border areas in Rajasthan

†1723. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to build National Highways (NHs) in border areas of western Rajasthan and if so, the details of districts which are proposed to be covered thereunder;

(b) whether any proposal is also under Government's consideration to build Delhi-Jaipur expressway; and

(c) if so, since when and if not, whether Government proposes to build the above expressway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Ministry has taken up detailed review of National Highways (NHs) Network, including those in the State of Rajasthan, with a view to improve connectivity in border areas including coastal boundary/connectivity covering development of about 7,000 km of new NHs under Bharatmala Pariyojna in consultation with State Governments. However, project is yet to be formally launched.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Construction of Delhi-Jaipur Expressway is included under approved programme of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) - Phase-VI.

State Governments to compensate developers for toll loss

1724. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the State Governments to compensate developers for the toll loss;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the State Governments have declined to compensate developers for the toll loss suffered by them; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Dismantling centres for unfit vehicles

1725. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to ban plying of all commercial and public diesel vehicles older than 15 years in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the steps taken by Government for setting up of dismantling centres where unfit vehicles can be scrapped in a controlled manner and the locations where such centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The National Green Tribunal, Delhi *vide* its order dated 26.11.2015 and 07.04.2015 passed in the matter of Vardhman Kaushik versus Union of India and Others has banned plying of all vehicles which are 15 years old and diesel vehicles which are 10 years old in Delhi and NCR. Presently, there is no proposal under consideration of Government of India to ban plying of all commercial and public diesel vehicles older than 15 years in the country.

(b) Government of India, through Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises has initiated the process to finalize the policy on incentives and loyalty bonus for scrapping old vehicles and to decide the exemption of excise duty that can

be given on purchase of new vehicle. Dismantling and shredding plants are to be set up and one such dismantling and shredding plant has been set up near Chennai.

MGNREGA Sameeksha II report by UNDP

1726. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Sameeksha II studies brought out by UNDP in collaboration with the Ministry, gender discrimination within MGNREGA framework remains, with women excluded from the planning process and deprived of basic work-site facilities;

(b) if so, whether Government has examined the report; and

(c) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) Sameeksha II, a review of all independent research undertaken on Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) implementation, observed the following important points:

- Research points out that MGNREGA implementation are pro-woman; Women's participation is higher than the statutory 33% in most States. MGNREGA implementation is also credited for institutionalising wage parity for men and women labour.
- Research has also pointed out that within the groups of women, disadvantaged women like widows, women who head households, elderly women face a disadvantage. It has also pointed out that there is a need for a more inclusive planning process for the shelf of works to be undertaken under MGNREGA. Ministry of Rural Development has undertaken an Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE)/ Mission Antyodaya in the year 2014 (Financial Year 2015-16) and in 2015 (Financial Year 2016-17) to include women in the planning and the labour budget process.
- Independent Research shows that women worker may face problems because of inadequate worksite facilities like creche, shade and water at the worksite. The Government is addressing this issue by strengthening the implementation of MGNREGA and emphasising on the provision of worksite facilities.

Loopholes under MGNREGA

1727. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's rural employment programme, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is still marred with loopholes and is yet to achieve its desired results;

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

(c) whether Government has received complaints particularly with regard to payments to beneficiaries under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last two years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to improve the payment system?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has (i) reduced distress migration among rural poor, (ii) smoothened rural consumption in the lean season (iii) set high standards in transparency, (iv) addressed under-employment problem (v) created assets that improved livelihoods (vi) gave boost to the financial inclusion (vii) strengthened Gram Panchayats (viii) improved the wage levels in rural areas and thereby increasing the income levels of the poorest of poor (xi) set standards for decent working conditions and (x) helped in bringing fallow lands into cultivation.

The programme has also faced challenges of (i) delays in payment of wages (ii) corrupt practices in implementation (iii) denial of entitlements (iv) poor technical capacity to implement large number of works and (v) quality of asset.

(c) to (e) There have been complaints of irregularities in implementation of MGNREGA including delay in payment of wages to workers from States. As per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. Detailed instructions by way of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for dealing with complaints have also been issued to all States/UTs.

To reduce the delay in payment of wages under MGNREGA, a system of payment of compensation for such delays was brought in Para 29 of Schedule II of the Act. The States/UTs have been advised to ensure compliance with this provision. The following steps are taken to check the delays in wage payment:

- (i) State Government has been advised to notify the "Rules" and implement the system of compensation for delay in wage payment.
- (ii) State Government has been advised to review and discuss with the Programme Officers periodically the issues of delayed payments.

Implementation of rural development projects

1728. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of central projects executed for betterment and development of rural infrastructure and rural economy during the last five years, year-wise and project-wise;
- (b) the current status of the fully and partially funded Centrally sponsored rural development projects/ schemes implemented in Tamil Nadu during the above period;
- (c) the funds allocated and disbursed for the fully and partially funded Central assistant development Programmes in that State during the above period;
- (d) whether Government is providing any financial support for various poor people oriented welfare projects undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Government; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) The Department of Rural Development is implementing, through State Governments, the major programmes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for wage employment, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) for self employment, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for rural housing, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for rural connectivity and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for social assistance to rural poor. These programmes are being implemented in all the States including Tamil Nadu and are aimed at betterment of rural livelihoods and overall development of rural areas through creation of employment opportunities, infrastructure and providing social security to the rural people. The funds allocated and released for these fully and partially funded Central assistance development Programmes and in the State of Tamil Nadu during last five years including current year's status *i.e.* 2015-16 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) to (e) The Government of Tamil Nadu is also implementing various schemes for the welfare of the poor people under the State Sector for which separate central funds are not allocated. Further as per the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission, Tamil Nadu is also the beneficiary of the enhanced share of devolution of central taxes.

Statement

The funds allocated and released for the fully and partially funded Centrally Sponsored Rural Development Programmes in the State of Tamil Nadu during last five years including current year

Programme	2011 -2012		2012 - 2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016	
	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release
MGNREGA	-	2815.52	-	3546.05	-	4690.21	-	3781.80	-	5470.37*
IAY	339.37	351.73	376.01	369.57	483.64	562.06	291.73	382.13	196.75	114.36#
NRLM	-	-	102.77	98.31	116.79	58.39	73.29	8.26	26.02	13.85\$
PMGSY	-	160.00	691.00	77.72	668.00	343.48	227.00	239.65	159.00	154.43**
NSAP	319.09	319.09	573.50	573.50	585.19	609.37	438.90	438.90	630.57	461.58##

*Upto 23.11.2015; # Upto 31.10.2015; \$ Upto 30.09.2015; **Upto 09.12.2015; ## Upto 09.12.2015

Provisions of other works along roads built under PMGSY

†1729. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision for construction of bridges, culverts and cement-concrete roads and drains in villages along with the roads, which connect villages, proposed to be built under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) whether there is a provision for construction of overbridges and underbridges in villages where the roads cross railway tracks; and

(c) if not, the manner in which Government would connect those villages with main roads?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) The objective of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide a single all-weather Road with necessary culverts and cross drainage structures, which is operable throughout the year to the eligible unconnected habitations as per PMGSY guidelines in the rural areas. Under PMGSY, the unit of programme is a habitation and not a revenue village.

As per programme guidelines, Rural Roads constructed under PMGSY must have proper embankment and drainage. Adequate number and type of Cross Drainage (CD) works, including causeways, where appropriate, must be provided based on site requirement ascertained through necessary investigation. Minor bridges (of single lane specification only) are provided where necessary. In case the length of an individual bridges exceeds 15m, a separate DPR is required to be prepared after site inspection jointly by the Superintending Engineer and the State Technical Agency. The *pro-rata* costs beyond 50 m (*75 metres in respect of the selected Tribal and Backward Districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the erstwhile Planning Commission and in respect of Special category States) and agency charges, if any, are borne by the State Governments. The bridges are designed to serve, where feasible, as Bridge-cum-Bandhara for storage of rain water.

Construction of over bridges and under bridges in villages where the roads cross railway tracks does not come under the purview of PMGSY.

Since 'Rural Roads' is a State subject, the States may identify alternative alignments to ensure that unconnected habitations are connected with all-weather roads.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Obstruction in Mangal Turbine

1730. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an irrigation project of Mangal Turbine installed by its inventor and the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) in village Bailoni Lodh, District Lalitpur, UP was destroyed to take back foreign funds, given by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), by creating obstruction without any feasibility study and legal permission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) 6 projects sanctioned by CAPART to install Mangal Turbine to Shri Mangal Singh are given in Statement (*See* below). However, CAPART has informed that they do not have any Information about the destruction of the Mangal Turbine in order to take back foreign funds, given by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Statement

Projects sanctioned by CAPART to Shri Mangal Singh

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	File No.	Title of the Project	Amount sanctioned with date	Amount released	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	TOP/87-69	Fuelless turbine pump-1	48,500 13-05-1990	48,500	Closed on 21/08/89
2.	ARTS/149/ 89	Marketing Fuelless turbine pump	32,000 16/04/1990	6,400	Project terminated but not closed
3.	ARTS/314/ 90	Provision of 500 mtrs. PVC for irrigation	85,000 27/12/1990	85,000	Project terminated but not closed
4.	622-4/92- JRY*	Construction of check-dam at Sajnam river village	1,50,000 03-11-1993	1,50,000	Project terminated but not closed

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	529-21/95-96*	PC scheme	4,55,276 16-03-1996	2,55,000	Project terminated but not closed
6.	ARTS/UPR/17/10/1999	Project proposal for fabrication and popularization and low cost and efficient fuel-less water wheel	15,00,000 18-05-2001	12,00,000	Project terminated but not closed
			22,70,776	17,44,900	

*Mangal Research and Dehati Development Society, Lalitpur, U.P.

Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

1731. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of revised guidelines for Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at State and district levels to monitor rural development programmes, which were issued by Government in 2010;

(b) the names of States and districts where these Committees are still not functional; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure strengthening of implementation of rural development programmes through these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The guidelines of the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees were revised in 2014 in view of the recommendations/observations made by the Parliament Standing Committee after examining the working of Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMCs). The guidelines were sent to all State Governments and District authorities for implementation of revised guidelines. A copy of the guidelines was also sent to the Hon'ble MPs of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and also uploaded in Ministry's website.

(b) The Ministry has advised to all State/UTs for reconstitution of VMCs at district level in all the rural districts nominating Hon'ble elected Members of Parliament as Chairpersons/Co-Chairpersons, after the formation of XVI Lok Sabha, on 8.8.2014 and circulated to all the States/Districts and also uploaded in Ministry's website. The

nomination of Members of Parliament as member of State level VMCs were issued on 19th September 2014.

(c) The Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMC) are constituted at district and State levels to function as an important instrument for effective monitoring of implementation of the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development with a crucial role for the Members of Parliament and elected representatives of people in State Legislatures in reviewing the implementation of the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The primary responsibility of District level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee is to effectively monitor the implementation of the Schemes/ programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development as also cause to ensure that the funds are used for the purpose for which they are meant. The Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at State level should supervise, exercise vigilance and monitor the implementation of programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The Committee should monitor the flow of funds through various channels, including allocations, releases, utilization and unspent balances. As per the guidelines the district level VMC meeting should be held in every quarter on (i) Last Saturday of May; (ii) First Saturday of August; (iii) First Saturday of November; and (iv) First Saturday of February. The State level VMC meeting should be held in every quarter.

Use of jute and coir geo-textiles in PMGSY roads

1732. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed the use of jute and coir geo-textiles in construction of rural roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details of initial evaluation report in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for promoting usages of geo-textiles in construction of roads and river or lake embankment in rural areas across the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the Government of India to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network.

In order to promote cost-effective, environment friendly and fast construction

technologies and non-conventional materials in the construction of rural roads, the Ministry has issued "new technology initiatives guidelines" *vide* Ministry's circular dated 8.5.2013, wherein the States are permitted to use Indian Road Congress (IRC) accredited technologies and non-conventional materials, including jute and coir geotextiles, in the construction of PMGSY roads. States have been advised to promote the use of geo-textiles such as Coir and Jute, in road pavements in areas where drainage is an issue, as well as in areas where the soil properties can be improved with geotextiles/geo-synthetics. As per the aforesaid guidelines at least 15% length of annual proposal of a State, must include new and non conventional materials.

Under PMGSY, the performance of roads constructed using jute and coir geotextiles have been evaluated by competent technical agencies and found to be satisfactory.

Targets of Ajeevika scheme under NRLM

1733. SHRI K.K. RAGESH:

DR. SANJAY SINH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed by Government in Ajeevika scheme under the National Rural Livelihood Mission, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) what is the progress of the achievement of these targets and the status of setting up of State missions, State-wise; and

(c) whether this scheme has failed in achieving its objectives?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) Since 1999, the Government was implementing Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) which has been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). NRLM was launched on 3rd June, 2011. NRLM is to be implemented in a mission mode in all the States and union territories (except Delhi and Chandigarh). Upto 31.03.2013, both NRLM and Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) were being implemented simultaneously. From 1st April, 2013, SGSY has ceased to exist and NRLM is now completely under operation. To transit from SGSY to NRLM, the programme States and Union Territories were required to fulfill the following conditions:

- set up a society or designate an existing society as State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM) and place a fulltime CEO to head the Mission; and

- recruit suitable professional teams from the market for the Mission management units at the state, district and block levels, albeit in a phased manner, after obtaining necessary approvals from the competent authority.

Initially, in some of the States the implementation of the programme was slow as the Mission mode implementation required each state to establish an autonomous society and create dedicated implementation structures at the State, district and block levels. Further, the state Missions were also required to recruit professional staff for all the three levels from the market following the prescribed selection process followed by induction, village immersion and intensive training. These initial processes were inherently time consuming. Now all States and the Union Territory of Puducherry have transited to NRLM. Since the Missions have now been established and implementation structures created, staff appointed and trained, it is expected that the pace of implementation and utilisation of Mission funds would increase significantly. The States give their Annual Action Plan which is approved by an Empowered Committee in the Ministry of Rural Development. Keeping in view the availability of funds, States fix their own targets. A Statement indicating the targets fixed to promote Self Help Groups (SHGs) and progress made during the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). A Statement indicating the State-wise funds allocated, sanctioned and expenditure incurred during the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). The Ministry of Rural Development fixes the targets for mobilization of bank credits. A Statement indicating the State-wise targets fixed for mobilization of bank credits and actual achievements for the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I
*Statement indicating the target fixed to promote selfhelp groups and progress made during
the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16*

Sl. No.	State	2013-14				2014-15				2015-16									
		Social mobilisation of SHGs	Total Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF)	Total Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF)	Social mobilisation of SHGs	Total Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF)	Total Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF)	Social mobilisation of SHGs	Total Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF)	Total Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF)									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7000	9000	0	0	0	0	3000	15354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2.	Assam	44004	19969	0	7564	0	626	8450	10271	7895	16096	1760	3805	11305	0	15600	0	9150	0
3.	Bihar	48617	21514	0	12005	0	5658	46200	41245	22400	16689	22400	15914	22551	5238	0	8113	42872	4784
4.	Chhattisgarh	3200	3670	0	1719	204	598	4160	5797	2640	4887	2080	3252	12960	54023	6300	18596	5352	18064
5.	Gujarat	17721	9547	1200	1726	180	215	19283	4651	4751	2635	3168	1165	9443	3749	4000	3309	3050	1855
6.	Jharkhand	7496	6475	6000	3810	3300	2178	10846	9017	8863	7309	4468	5276	14107	13210	12099	5458	11912	241
7.	Karnataka	3200	3340	0	1920	0	0	9000	12698	4500	1680	900	957	9000	3989	3333	4514	0	4942
8.	Kerala	4500	3908	0	0	0	0	5300	2140	3700	3029	444	950	0	7100	0	46	0	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	19000	13562	10800	6802	7000	5909	20000	16527	12000	11010	13000	9857	37500	699	30000	0	19000	0
10.	Maharashtra	13249	7688	7000	2665	5450	509	18000	16971	5734	8856	2200	2878	48655	16341	24587	8711	4920	3517
11.	Odisha	15897	8184	3500	2441	0	562	32910	11205	4740	4842	6636	400	85900	5610	7120	2576	57210	507

12. Rajasthan	3616	1805	1700	472	700	25	4080	932	3100	869	1800	221	5496	3098	0	2808	2200	1883
13. Tamil Nadu	40000	31515	0	8989	5814	0	41770	10745	10000	7107	4814	0	5350	10632	7500	1789	7650	852
14. Telengana	5000	6655	0	0	0	0	2000	12600	0	0	0	0	0	7166	1840	2911	0	0
15. Uttar Pradesh	12920	1748	5280	232	0	0	6980	3741	4187	2003	3512	106	12522	0	150	0	0	0
16. West Bengal	58067	40169	0	18143	0	0	30500	3928	26500	4761	1000	0	0	2804	21057	2086	3431	1286
17. Haryana	720	837	450	0	0	0	2500	2342	1260	1407	1000	659	1270	4921	730	2541	0	212
18. Himachal Pradesh	220	221	0	364	0	0	434	785	300	256	150	0	300	552	300	505	150	229
19. Jammu and Kashmir	2400	2741	0	100	0	360	8640	3803	7200	3158	4500	3114	20250	204	20250	163	20250	79
20. Punjab	1500	46	800	163	500	28	600	572	520	402	250	366	800	1993	890	2129	806	2050
21. Uttarakhnad	200	42	0	1566	0	0	650	548	200	158	50	0	500	369	340	196	200	31
22. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	315	0	0	336	0	202	0	0	0	150	333	0	88	0	0
23. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	0	360	0	180	0	300	0	0	0	0	0
24. Meghalaya	0	0	0	244	0	0	550	134	490	0	490	0	650	0	450	0	165	0
25. Mizoram	500	442	0	0	0	0	725	288	135	404	174	0	1117	57	400	11	0	0
26. Nagaland	1600	1084	1600	0	600	0	1645	630	429	664	218	0	1700	13	0	0	0	0
27. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	0	54	0	54	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
28. Tripura	2800	0	0	0	0	0	680	152	1130	87	566	0	1040	0	602	0	0	0
29. Puducherry													220	292	326	49	500	0
TOTAL	313427	194162	38330	71240	23748	16668	279707	187076	133290	98309	75814	48920	303086	142412	157874	66599	188818	40532

Statement-II*Statement indicating the targets fixed to promote Selfhelp Groups and progress made during the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14				2014-15				2015-16				Expenditure* (As on 30.09.15)
		Central Allocation		Expenditure*		Central Allocation		Expenditure*		Central Allocation		Expenditure*		
		NRLM	NRLP	NRLM	NRLP	NRLM	NRLP	NRLM	NRLP	NRLM	NRLP	NRLM	NRLP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23466.00	22063.98	1691.93	31738.25	20301.00	8157.36	0.00	4069.20	2680.53	1340.27	876.70	338.29	
2.	Bihar	19616.00	3060.50	63.07	16804.78	10142.00	0.00	10909.50	58730.92	5690.71	0.00	5320.00	19640.74	
3.	Chhattisgarh	4405.00	2202.50	1234.2	16804.78	2208.00	0.00	3255.00	5441.06	1265.58	0.00	1490.00	2748.13	
4.	Goa									153.75				
5.	Gujarat	3201.00	490.50		2273.01	1652.00	0.00	2046.00	3075.85	916.37	0.00	501.32	1084.94	
6.	Haryana	2028.00	731.20		550.00	1009.00	0.00	0.00	1732.78	546.41	231.22	0.00	259.40	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	966.00	394.03			466.00	0.00	0.00	455.60	231.68	0.00	0.00	143.29	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3552.94	2837.79		1373.00	4871.00	3750.00	0.00	4560.81	2031.38	1000.00	0.00	2448.20	
9.	Jharkhand	7423.00	1136.50	3401.13	4854.99	3692.00	0.00	5778.87	11620.64	2143.55	0.00	3742.50	9264.81	
10.	Karnataka	9489.00	4744.50	1167.94	1913.55	5606.00	601.35	829.50	3775.01	2191.83	1091.42	740.00	3098.87	
11.	Kerala	4537.00	3272.00	301.35	3737.69	2396.00	677.17	1296.72	3447.86	977.90	353.77	1001.73	1024.87	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9305.00	4497.00	4643.74	11120.76	4719.00	0.00	10560.00	17216.17	2709.81	0.00	3382.50	4890.64	
13.	Maharashtra	12866.00	6433.00	3998.30	12968.53	6732.00	0.00	1516.00	15776.32	3651.46	1558.55	2257.50	5273.59	

14.	Odisha	10655.00	3692.50	1250.00	5239.82	5730.00	0.00	0.00	7738.92	2854.41	0.00	0.00	5573.26
15.	Punjab	1020.00	494.31		1371.00	484.00	0.00	0.00	677.21	262.72	0.00	0.00	275.35
16.	Rajasthan	5276.00	974.00		1749.02	2754.00	0.00	0.00	1205.13	1417.07	0.00	0.00	1011.55
17.	Tamil Nadu	11679.00	5839.50	1414.50	7139.44	7329.00	826.00	2534.59	20508.87	2602.08	1384.81	550.00	8002.44
18.	Telangana						6585.44	0.00	229.61	1915.71	957.86	0.00	199.09
19.	Uttar Pradesh	28747.00	5731.50	2618.43	574.25	14223.00	0.00	0.00	5658.06	8261.14	3575.83	995.00	8953.40
20.	Uttarakhand	1634.00	699.13		59.00	772.00	0.00	0.00	450.32	434.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	West Bengal	11558.00	5236.20	4172.64	5430.55	7028.00	2016.68	3617.25	8847.28	3221.30	1327.15	1000.00	3074.68
22.	Puducherry		0.00			350.00	135.34	0.00	0.00	475.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		171423.94	74530.64	25957.23	125702.42	102464.00	22749.34	42343.43	175217.62	46635.00	12820.88	21857.25	77305.54
North Eastern States													
23.	Assam	18897.00	5329.93	3445.01	6278.73	7103.00	0.00	0.00	7997.20	4588.89	0.00	500.00	3969.90
24.	Manipur	1328.00	178.19			467.00	0.00	0.00	206.74	285.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Meghalaya	1462.00	640.42		47.92	467.00	0.00	0.00	22.11	319.00	0.00	0.00	90.44
26.	Mizoram	472.00	279.31		298.00	207.00	64.00	0.00	239.76	74.75	32.52	354.50	65.67
27.	Nagaland	1046.00	1441.04		733.00	318.00	185.00	0.00	968.35	221.66	0.00	789.50	88.45
28.	Sikkim	459.00	145.01			146.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Tripura	2643.00	1317.74			866.00	0.00	0.00	414.70	535.74	0.00	0.00	76.44
TOTAL		26307.00	9689.85	3445.01	7357.65	9800.00	249.00	0.00	9848.86	6270.00	32.52	1644.00	4290.90
GRAND TOTAL		197730.94	84220.49	29402.24	133060.07	112264.00	22998.34	42343.43	185066.48	52905.00	12853.40	23501.25	81596.44

Statement-III*A. National Rural Livelihoods Mission:: SHG Bank Linkage
2013-14 Achievement Report - State-wise*

(Amt. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States and UTs	Target Amount	Achievement Amount	% of Achievement
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1200000.00	1158285.83	97%
2.	Karnataka	412500.00	265119.43	64%
3.	Tamil Nadu	600000.00	203581.16	34%
4.	Kerala	100000.00	71325.75	71%
5.	West Bengal	92600.00	50344.12	54%
6.	Maharashtra	101100.00	41360.69	41%
7.	Odisha	90900.00	37157.45	41%
8.	Bihar	67000.00	13733.66	20%
9.	Madhya Pradesh	39500.00	13379.47	34%
10.	Uttar Pradesh	74800.00	11923.01	16%
11.	Rajasthan	30700.00	11570.88	38%
12.	Chhattisgarh	22400.00	9777.03	44%
13.	Gujarat	22000.00	7384.94	34%
14.	Assam	31500.00	7312.49	23%
15.	Haryana	10400.00	2795.61	27%
16.	Himachal Pradesh	8900.00	2558.10	29%
17.	Jharkhand	21400.00	2075.15	10%
18.	Uttarakhand	12800.00	1513.50	12%
19.	Punjab	4000.00	777.53	19%
21.	Goa	3300.00	651.82	20%
22.	Nagaland	1040.00	326.19	31%
23.	Tripura	38880.00	196.99	1%
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	1400.00	171.05	12%
26.	Manipur	1440.00	109.69	8%
27.	Sikkim	710.00	107.54	15%
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	270.00	91.06	34%
29.	Meghalaya	820.00	63.16	8%
30.	Mizoram	1160.00	19.27	2%
	TOTAL	2991520.00	1913693.30	64%

*B. National Rural Livelihoods Mission:: SHG Bank Linkage
2014-15 Achievement Report - State-wise*

Sl. No.	States and UTs	Target		Achievement		Achievement Percentage (%)	
		Total SHGs	Total Loan Amount	Total SHGs	Total Loan Amount	Total SHGs	Total Loan Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	281,438	921400.00	175,362	558472.64	62%	61%
2.	Tamil Nadu	300,000	600000.00	147,614	379914.18	49%	63%
3.	Karnataka	225,000	292500.00	208,742	368406.35	93%	126%
4.	Telangana	184,887	537300.00	120,089	348555.05	65%	65%
5.	West Bengal	143,435	101880.00	126,226	108903.16	88%	107%
6.	Kerala	80,000	100000.00	50,534	106982.34	63%	107%
7.	Maharashtra	40,900	30000.00	41,604	53128.91	102%	177%
8.	Odisha	50,000	50000.00	43,272	51289.58	87%	103%
9.	Bihar	165,865	94100.00	30,827	21560.51	19%	23%
10.	Gujarat	17,800	13200.00	14,452	13691.74	81%	104%
11.	Rajasthan	14,500	7750.00	13,217	13167.03	91%	170%
12.	Madhya Pradesh	35,000	50000.00	12,595	11794.64	36%	24%
13.	Assam	59,000	35000.00	10,775	9075.85	18%	26%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Chhattisgarh	15,000	8000.00	7,353	8905.18	49%	111%
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2,000	1000.00	5,143	8371.17	257%	837%
16.	Puducherry	0	0.00	1,298	3323.54		
17.	Jharkhand	35,000	20000.00	3,026	3051.17	9%	15%
18.	Himachal Pradesh	8,000	4800.00	1,326	2373.21	17%	49%
19.	Haryana	7,500	4500.00	872	1013.45	12%	23%
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,000	2000.00	1,600	933.96	40%	47%
21.	Nagaland	2,500	1250.00	556	904.64	22%	72%
22.	Punjab	4,000	2000.00	295	460.30	7%	23%
23.	Tripura	1,500	750.00	816	422.16	54%	56%
24.	Uttarakhand	9,000	4500.00	342	316.38	4%	7%
25.	Manipur	1,000	500.00	71	64.92	7%	13%
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	500	250.00	13	27.95	3%	11%
27.	Sikkim	1,000	500.00	58	26.80	6%	5%
28.	Mizoram	1,500	750.00	4	9.25	0%	1%
29.	Meghalaya	2,500	1250.00	3	5.05	0%	0%
	TOTAL	1692825	2885180.00	1018085	2075151.11	60%	72%

*C. National Rural Livelihoods Mission:: SHG Bank Linkage
2015-16 Achievement Report-State wise (upto October, 2015)*

Sl. No.	States and UTs	Target			Achievement			Achievement Percentage (%)		
		Total SHGs	Total Loan Amount		Total SHGs	Total Loan Amount		Total SHGs	Total Loan Amount	
		3	4	5	6	7	8			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	280000	977000.00	109189	356575.50	39%	36%			
2.	Tamil Nadu	150000	442000.00	69,025	183064.52	46%	41%			
3.	Karnataka	156250	250000.00	69,540	181377.11	45%	73%			
4.	Telangana	188000	615000.00	47,975	155205.32	26%	25%			
5.	Kerala	42,500	133000.00	23,988	63907.36	56%	48%			
6.	West Bengal	95,200	123000.00	56,365	44188.99	59%	36%			
7.	Maharashtra	38,800	71,000.00	28,045	28231.01	72%	40%			
8.	Odisha	50,000	58,000.00	22,214	27263.82	44%	47%			
9.	Bihar	35,500	23,000.00	17,355	9495.07	49%	41%			
10.	Rajasthan	15,400	16,000.00	6,171	7345.11	40%	46%			
11.	Chhattisgarh	10,300	14,000.00	8,471	7282.30	82%	52%			
12.	Gujarat	17,100	14,000.00	7,038	7207.20	41%	51%			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	35,000	30,000.00	4,556	5573.57	13%	19%
14.	Assam	10,200	10,000.00	6,856	4683.81	67%	47%
15.	Jharkhand	3,600	4,000.00	2,618	3549.45	73%	89%
16.	Uttar Pradesh	8,000	14,000.00	2,614	2681.27	33%	19%
17.	Puducherry	1,900	3,000.00	735	1943.14	39%	65%
18.	Haryana	1,100	2,000.00	621	729.64	56%	36%
19.	Himachal Pradesh	1,800	3,000.00	289	475.68	16%	16%
20.	Goa	320	100.00	150	397.28	47%	397%
21.	Punjab	500	600.00	184	298.21	37%	50%
22.	Uttarakhand	1,500	1,000.00	163	137.48	11%	14%
23.	Nagaland	600	800.00	42	93.76	7%	12%
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,800	900.00	107	93.40	6%	10%
25.	Manipur	100	50.00	52	38.85	52%	78%
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	50.00	7	34.74	7%	69%
27.	Sikkim	100	50.00	43	20.03	43%	40%
28.	Tripura	600	350.00	31	14.25	5%	4%
29.	Meghalaya	300	150.00	3	2.75	1%	2%
30.	Mizoram	300	150.00	0	0.00	0%	0%
TOTAL		1146870	2806200.00	484447	1091910.62	42%	39%

Status of Mangal Turbine project

1734. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that implementation of a Mangal Turbine project at Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh was sanctioned by the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA);

(b) if so, the present status thereof including the amount sanctioned, so far, and the total cost of the project;

(c) whether the project has been completed and, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the bank account of its inventor was seized, and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether its inventor has been victimized by auctioning his ancestral land for ₹ 1 by the State Government and disallowed him a passport illegally and jeopardized his life for such eco-friendly innovation?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (e) The matter relates to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. Government of India is not directly involved in this matter.

Land acquired during 2015

1735. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total land acquired under the three ordinances implemented during 2015 to amend the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR), 2013;

(b) the number and details of private, Government and public-private partnership projects for which land was acquired;

(c) the number of people affected by such acquisitions;

(d) the details of compensation and rehabilitation provided to those affected by these land acquisitions; and

(e) the total number of private, Government and public-private partnership projects which have been delayed due to problems in land acquisition, State-wise since 2000?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (e) Under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, acquisition of land for various projects including private, Government and public-private partnership projects is done by the "appropriate Government" which in most cases is the concerned State Governments. In addition, individual departments/agencies of Central Government may also be notified as the "appropriate Government" in selected cases. Consolidated information about the quantum of land acquired by Centre and States and/or the compensation payable to affected persons after the amendments made to the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and details of projects, if any, that may have been delayed due to problems in land acquisition is not readily available with this Department.

Demand for pucca houses in Uttar Pradesh

‡1736. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that demand for pucca houses is constantly rising in Uttar Pradesh from such people who do not have such houses;
- (b) the number of persons who have already been allocated houses and the number of houses yet to be allocated during the current year in the State;
- (c) whether Government is considering to formulate any special scheme to meet this demand; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State of Uttar Pradesh has been allocated a target of 3.58 lakh houses for the year 2015-16. As on 09.12.2015, State has reported sanction of 1.41 lakh houses under the Indira Awaas Yojana on scheme MIS - Awaas Soft.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. No special scheme is being formulated to meet such demand from the State of Uttar Pradesh. However, in compliance with the Government's objective of 'Housing for All' by 2022, Ministry of Rural Development is in the process of restructuring the Indira Awaas Yojana scheme wherein it is proposed to cover all the houseless and households living in dilapidated houses in rural areas.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Participatory planning exercise in poorer blocks

1737. DR. CHANDAN MITRA:

SHRI AHMED PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to launch the Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise in certain poorer blocks of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its salient features, State-wise and UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for addressing various facets of poverty in rural families by incorporating all rural development programmes in a single participatory planning exercise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The Government has launched the Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise and this year it is being carried out in 2569 blocks across the country in 28 States. The exercise was initiated in 2014 for 2500 blocks.

(b) IPPE - II/Mission Antyodaya is an ongoing process and will be completed by 31st January, 2016 - except for five States where the process was held up due to elections.

The Ministry has set up teams to visit all States to evaluate the planning process online monitoring system has also been established. The key findings are:

- Training of Block Planning Team Members has been completed in all States (except Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala and UP where it was held up on account of Assembly/Local Elections).
- The process was launched across the country through Gram Sabha held on 2nd October 2015. Reports have been received for 47,983 Gram Panchayats (about 80% of Gram Panchayats belonging to States other than those under Elections). Average participation of women in such Gram Sabhas was 40%.
- Planning Process in the villages is currently under way in all States except Bihar, Jharkhand, Haryana, Kerala, and Uttar Pradesh where the process was held up on account of elections.

(c) Steps have been taken to converge the following five different Rural Development Programmes *viz.* Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, National Rural Livelihood

Mission, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, Indira Awaas Yojana and National Social Assistance Programme. This is being undertaken through common planning process including participatory processes as well as surveys for each of the programmes. Apart from incorporating these programmes, the IPPE also plans for convergence between Mahatma Gandhi NREGA and other asset creation programmes being undertaken in rural area by other Ministries.

Fall in average man days per household under MGNREGA

1738. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether on an average only 46 days of work was offered under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2012-13, 46 days during 2013-14 and 40 days during 2014-15 as against mandatory 100 days;

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

(c) what are the reasons for shrinking of rural job plan during the last three years;

(d) to what extent increase in wages under MGNREGA has impacted the reduction in providing man days; and

(e) the efforts being made to improve the man days and how many districts suffering from drought have been provided with 150 days of work under MGNREGA, so far?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The State/UT-wise details of average days of employment provided per household under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during each of the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*). There has been a decline in the number of person days created in Financial Year 2014-15. MGNREGA is a demand driven programme and the demand for work itself is influenced by various factors such as rainfall pattern, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGA and prevailing unskilled wage rates etc. Government remains actively engaged with State Governments in establishing the system that ensures provision of work as per demand.

The works under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee \ Scheme (MGNREGS) are opened on demand for providing unskilled manual work. The person days created under MGNREGS are estimated to cover less than 5% of the total person days available in rural areas.

(d) Since the MGNREGA is a demand driven programme there is no impact of increase in wages under MGNREGA in providing mandays.

(e) To generate awareness about the provisions of the Scheme and to provide adequate employment opportunities to rural households under MGNREGA, the States/UTs have been requested for the following:

- (i) Initiate appropriate IEC campaigns including wall paintings for wide dissemination of the provisions of the Act.
- (ii) Expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under MGNREGA does not go unregistered.
- (iii) Organize 'Rozgar Diwas' periodically to capture latent demand under the programme.
- (iv) Formulation of a specific plan to include special categories of vulnerable people viz. persons with disabilities, primitive tribal groups, nomadic tribal groups, de-notified tribes etc.

Proposals along with the list of notified drought affected areas received from the States of Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, to provide an additional 50 days of wage employment for all such households who have completed 100 days' work in financial, has been approved in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture. Accordingly, necessary provisions have been made in NREGASoft for inclusion of notified drought affected tehsils/Taluks for the States of Karnataka (136 taluks), Chhattisgarh (93 tehsils) and Madhya Pradesh (141 tehsils) respectively.

Statement

MGNREGA: Average person days per household

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	50	47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34	26	14
3.	Assam	25	24	22
4.	Bihar	45	42	34
5.	Chhattisgarh	45	52	32
6.	Gujarat	41	40	35
7.	Haryana	44	36	28
8.	Himachal Pradesh	51	52	42
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	57	51	36
10.	Jharkhand	40	38	41

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
11.	Karnataka	46	50	40
12.	Kerala	55	57	43
13.	Madhya Pradesh	40	42	42
14.	Maharashtra	54	45	53
15.	Manipur	62	25	22
16.	Meghalaya	52	59	48
17.	Mizoram	88	75	22
18.	Nagaland	63	45	22
19.	Odisha	34	42	36
20.	Punjab	27	33	22
21.	Rajasthan	52	51	46
22.	Sikkim	64	70	43
23.	Tamil Nadu	58	59	47
24.	Telangana			43
25.	Tripura	87	88	88
26.	Uttar Pradesh	29	35	34
27.	Uttarakhand	44	42	32
28.	West Bengal	35	37	33
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	52	48	38
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	14	23	24
33.	Lakshadweep	26	24	26
34.	Puducherry	21	21	13
	TOTAL	46	46	40

NR = Not Reported.

Separate Budget for SAGY

†1739. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to allocate separate budget for the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);

(b) if so, by when and how much; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) SAGY is primarily about unleashing the power of people who are expected to inculcate pride in village, encourage societal change/behavioural change, take collective responsibility and initiate People projects. The development of Gram Panchayats identified under SAGY is intended to take place through the convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes without allocating additional funds. In pursuance of above, the relevant Ministries/Departments of the Central Government have been requested by the Ministry of Rural Development to make suitable changes, wherever appropriate, in the guidelines of their respective Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes to enable priority to be given to the Gram Panchayats selected under SAGY. While different Ministries/Departments have made changes in 21 of their Programme/Scheme guidelines, the Ministry is in touch with other relevant Ministries/Departments in this regard. A number of State schemes are required to be converged with this scheme for maximising benefit. This would require the guidelines of State Schemes/Programmes to be suitably amended to give automatic and mandatory priority to the GPs selected under SAGY. The States/UTs have been requested to do the needful in this regard.

However, as a onetime assistance, the States have been given funds at the rate of ₹ 50,000/-for each SAGY Gram Panchayat to be used by the Collectors/DMs for meeting administrative expenses. States/UTs are also being given varied amounts as a one-time financial assistance for hiring resource persons and meeting administrative expenses at the State/UT level under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Reduction in MGNREGA funds for Tamil Nadu

1740. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has reduced funds under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for the year 2014-15 for Tamil Nadu, in comparison to the year 2013-14;

(b) whether the cut in central funds was due to poor implementation of the scheme at the State level; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The amount released under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to the Tamil Nadu was ₹ 469021.12 lakh in the Financial Year 2013-14 and ₹ 378180.33 lakh in the Financial Year 2014-15. Since the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme, funds for programme implementation are released to the States including Tamil Nadu after verifying the performance, utilisation of funds released, and as per the agreed to Labour Budget.

Villages adopted under SAGY

†1741. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages adopted under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) till date, Lok Sabha constituency-wise;

(b) the amount allocated by the Central Government thereunder, village-wise; and

(c) the details of amount used in villages included thereunder till date?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Each Member of Parliament will spearhead development of one Gram Panchayat as a model one by 2016. The State/UT-wise number of villages/ Gram Panchayats selected by the Hon'ble Members of Lok Sabha till 10th December, 2015 is given in the Statemnt (*See* below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) No amount has been allocated by the Central Government for the implementation of projects/works in villages under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana. SAGY is primarily about unleashing the power of people who are expected to inculcate pride in village, encourage societal change/behavioural change, take collective responsibility and initiate People projects. The development of Gram Panchayats identified under SAGY is intended to take place through the convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes without allocating additional funds. In pursuance of above, the relevant Ministries/Departments of the Central Government have been requested by the Ministry of Rural Development to make suitable changes, wherever appropriate, in the guidelines of their respective Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes to enable priority to be given to the Gram Panchayats selected under SAGY.

While different Ministries/Departments have made changes in 21 of their Programme/Scheme guidelines, the Ministry is in touch with other relevant Ministries/Departments in this regard. A number of State schemes are required to be converged with this scheme for maximising benefit. This would require the guidelines of State Schemes/Programmes to be suitably amended to give automatic and mandatory priority to the GPs selected under SAGY. The States/UTs have been requested to do the needful in this regard.

Statement

*State/UT-wise number of villages/ gram panchayats selected by
Hon'ble Members of Lok Sabha till 10th Dec., 2015*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of Gram Panchayats identified by Members of Lok Sabha
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4.	Assam	14
5.	Bihar	40
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	11
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1

1	2	3
9.	Daman and Diu	1
10.	Delhi	6
11.	Goa	2
12.	Gujarat	26
13.	Haryana	10
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6
16.	Jharkhand	14
17.	Karnataka	28
18.	Kerala	20
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	29
21.	Maharashtra	48
22.	Manipur	2
23.	Meghalaya	2
24.	Mizoram	1
25.	Nagaland	1
26.	Odisha	19
27.	Puducherry	1
28.	Punjab	13
29.	Rajasthan	25
30.	Sikkim	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	39
32.	Telangana	16
33.	Tripura	2
34.	Uttar Pradesh	79
35.	Uttarakhand	5
36.	West Bengal	4
TOTAL		499

Area under bio-fuel plant cultivation

1742. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how much land in the country is cultivated under plants like Jatropha, etc. to provide for bio-fuels under the National Mission on bio-fuels;
- (b) the share of bio-fuels so produced in total oil production in the country;
- (c) whether the progress is satisfactory in the area of bio-fuel production; and
- (d) if not, the reasons identified and the steps taken by Government to increase production of bio-fuels and have satisfactory progress?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) At present Government of India is not implementing the National Mission on bio-fuel, because this Mission was not included in the approved list of Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the 12'1' Five Year Plan by the then Planning Commission. However, some of the States have promoted the Jatropha/Pongamia plantations. The State-wise details of area under Jatropha/Pongamia plantation is given in the Statement (*See* below). (Source: A report of the TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute, Lodhi Road, New Delhi) on "Assessment of Jatropha/Pongamia Plantation undertaken for bio-diesel Production in India" submitted in 2012 to the Department of Land Resources). The total commercial production and marketing of Jatropha-based bio-diesel in India varies from 140 million to 300 million litres per year (A TERI Policy Brief, February, 2015 by Dr. Kaushik Rajan Bandyopadhyaya). A large part of this is consumed for purposes such as soap making, home and temple lighting and chemical industries etc. with negligible blending in the petro diesel.

(c) and (d) The performance of Jatropha and Pongamia plantations in actual field conditions has been found to be less than encouraging for production of bio-diesel because of the uncertainty of yield, non-availability of quality germ-plasm, poor performance of crops without agricultural inputs, unsatisfactory performance of crop in poor quality of land (wasteland), low net energy conversion ratio in non- irrigated, poor soil conditions and limited market for the Seeds.

In the area of bio-fuels development, including bio-ethanol and bio-diesel, various Research and Development (R&D) work is being conducted by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and Department of Biotechnology; Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, in the country for developing bio-fuel technologies. A National Policy on bio-fuels has also been announced in the year 2009 for development, production and use of bio-fuels, which primarily include bio-diesel and bio-ethanol. The Indian approach to bio-diesel is based on non-food feedstocks to be raised on degraded or wastelands and major thrust is given to research, development and demonstration with focus on plantations, processing and production of bio-diesel.

Statement
State-wise area covered under Pongamia/Jatropha

Sl. No.	State	Jatropha/Pongamia Total area covered	Plantation Species	Year of Plantation	Per cent Mortality	Existing Plantation area (Estimated)
1.	Odisha	4,345 ha.	Jatropha	2008-11	30%	3,042 ha.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	54,927 ha.	Pongamia, Jatropha	2006-11	75%	13,732 ha.
3.	Tamil Nadu	16,499 ha.	Jatropha	2007-11	75%	4,125 ha.
4.	Karnataka	21,435 ha.	Pongamia, Jatropha	2008-10	60%	8,574 ha.
5.	Uttarakhand	20,596 ha.	Jatropha	2004-08	80%	4,119 ha.
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1,249 ha.	Jatropha	2009-10	65%	437 ha.
7.	Gujarat	10,049 ha.	Jatropha	2009-10	80%	2,010 ha.
8.	Rajasthan	256.5 lakh Seedlings** (10,260ha.)	Jatropha	2006-11	65%	3,591 ha.
9.	Chhattisgarh	1,15,812 ha. + 49,635 ha. ***	Jatropha	2005-09	60%	46,325 ha.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4,35,211 ha.	Jatropha	2005-10	60%	1,74,084 ha.
11.	Assam	215 ha.	Jatropha	2007-11	65%	75 ha.

* Plantation data before 2008 is not available with the State nodal agency.

** Plantation data is not documented/informed in terms of land coverage by the state nodal agency. The area covered under plantation from Jatropha is estimated to be 10,260 ha.; if the planted Seedling area converted into acreage @2mx2m plant spacing.

***Some Seedlings have been distributed to beneficiary farmers by nodal agency but these Seedlings have been planted in the fields or not are unknown to nodal agency. Therefore, the acreage accounted for distributed Seedlings is not incorporated. The distributed Seedlings have been converted into acreage @2mx2m plant spacing by nodal agency.

Source-The Energy and Resource Institute (TERI), Lodhi Road, New Delhi report 2012 on 'Assessment of Jatropha/Pongamia plantation under taken for bio-diesel production in India prepared for Department of Land Resources).

Modernization of ports

1743. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to modernize the existing ports in different parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is going to develop any new ports in any part of our country during the next couple of years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has undertaken the following measures to modernize the ports:

- (i) Construction of new berths and terminals;
- (ii) Various expansion/upgradation projects for berths.
- (iii) Installation of new and modern cargo handling equipments.
- (iv) Deepening draught in ports to handle larger vessels.
- (v) Installation of Vessel Traffic Management System (VTMS) for smooth movement of vessels.
- (vi) Implementation of Web-based Port Community system
- (vii) Conducting benchmarking study for upgrading the existing ports to the International standards.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government had decided in May, 2013 to set up two new major ports; one each at Sagar in West Bengal and Dugarajapatnam in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh.

Status of Gujarat Maritime Board

1744. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 253 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 14th March, 2013 and state:

- (a) the updated status of action taken by the Central Government on the representations received for extension of IV limits;

(b) whether a final decision has been taken on the demands received in the representations and the same have been acceded to and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) by when the final decision is expected in this regard; and

(d) the updated status of the request of Gujarat Maritime Board sent to the Directorate General of Shipping *vide* their letter dated the 6th February, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Directorate General of Shipping had issued order No. 19 of 2013 dated 16.09.2013 and subsequent corrigendum dated 18.10.2013 and addendum dated 28.10.2014 on declaration of Inland Vessel (IV) Limits and facilitation of coastal trade operations. DG Shipping has also issued circular No. 1 of 2015 dated 05.11.2015 on in-shore operational limits in connection with vessels registered under the I.V. Act to facilitate seam-less movement of maritime/merchant shipping traffic in the Indian coastal waters for coastal trade.

(d) As regards the representations of the Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB), DG Shipping has requested GMB to take necessary action as per DG Shipping's order No. 19 of 2013 in entirety assuming full responsibility of safety and environment protection.

Fund for integrated national waterways transportation grid

1745. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated for the integrated national waterways transportation grid;

(b) the estimated date by which the scheme would be implemented;

(c) whether any environmental and social impact assessment has been done for the 101 waterways proposed under the Waterways Bill, 2015 and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there are many problems associated with conversion of rivers into waterways including contamination of water, loss of fish species etc. and if so, whether Government has taken into account these problems before introducing the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No funds have been allocated for setting up of Integrated National Waterways Transportation Grid. Present approach of the Government is to develop individual National Waterways based on the outcome of techno-economic feasibility studies and availability of funds.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Before undertaking infrastructure development works on any proposed new National Waterways besides techno-economic feasibility study, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study and Environment Management Plan preparation will be undertaken as per the extant rules and regulations. Based on the outcome of these studies, suitable measures in developing the waterways will be taken, at appropriate time.

Conversion of non-irrigated land into irrigated land

†1746. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to convert non-irrigated land into irrigated land;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) The planning, execution and operation and maintenance of irrigation projects are carried out by the State Government from their own resources and as per their own requirement and priority of works. The Central Government provides technical and financial support to facilitate the endeavours of the State Governments.

Recently, the Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) with an outlay of ₹ 50,000 crore for a period of 5 years (2015-16 to 2019-20) to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level. PMKSY is aimed at ensuring access to water to every farm ("Har Khet Ko Pani") and improving water use efficiency ("Per Drop More Crop").

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is now part of PMKSY under which, targeted irrigation potential is 7.5 lakh ha.

The Government has also earmarked additional funds to the tune of ₹ 2500 Cr. for completing 23 priority projects under AIBP, by March, 2017.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Release of meagre amount under AIBP

1747. 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 Government has released very meager amount under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) during the last three years; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that inadequate allocation under the programme is adversely affecting the irrigation infrastructure in the country leading to droughts in many parts of the country and if so, what steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Funds released to States under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) during the last 3 years are as follows:

Year	Amount released (₹ in crores)
2012-13	6524.00
2013-14	4033.06
2014-15	2610.33

(b) The Government has earmarked additional funds to the tune of ₹ 2500 crore for completing 23 priority projects under AIBP, by March, 2017.

Water management technology

1748. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures to address the gaps in water management technology transfer and performance to farmers;

(b) if so, the details therefor;

(c) if not, reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is aware that out of 502 technologies released till now, only 110 technologies have been transferred successfully to farmers and the returns on water management technologies average 21 per cent at the research station level as compared to average 10.8 per cent at the farm level;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. To demonstrate increase in yield and income per drop of water through appropriate use of water, crop variety and agronomic practices, this Ministry has implemented Farmers' Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP) involving 5000 demonstrations in Phase-I at a cost of ₹ 24.47 crore. This was carried out in collaboration with 60 Institutes *viz.* Agricultural Universities, Institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Water and Land Management Institutes (WALMIs) and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). During the 2nd Phase of FPARP, the work was awarded to 31 Institutes for carrying out 2921 demonstrations, at a cost of ₹ 14.43 crore.

The selected institutions under FPARP were entrusted with the responsibility of organizing these demonstrations jointly with farm families to demonstrate the proven/approved technologies that are available off the shelf to increase the agriculture production. The details of water savings and increase in crops yields with the use of different water technologies under FPARP is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

In general, the demonstrations under FPARP show a saving of water ranging between 5% to 54% (wheat from 5% to 33%, vegetables from 23% to 40% and paddy from 25% to 54%) and crop yield improvement ranging between 10% to 62% (wheat ranging from 16% to 43%, vegetables from 10 to 23%, paddy from 10 to 62%).

The details of water savings, increase in yields and income for the different crops in various States under FPARP, is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Impact of demonstrations, technology-wise - in terms of water savings and increase in yields of the crops under FPARP

Sl. No.	Technologies	Water Saving (%)	Increase in Yield (%)
1.	Micro Irrigation:		
	(a) Drip Irrigation	10-75	4-100
	(b) Sprinkler Irrigation	18-80	5.03-166
2.	Rainwater harvesting structure (water storage tanks)		(Meghalaya) 20-25 (Solani H.P.) 30-45 (J & K)} 34-54

Sl. No.	Technologies	Water Saving (%)	Increase in Yield (%)
3.	Soil moisture conservation (mulching, dead furrow, opening of furrow, tied ridging etc.)	0.7-69	2.9-150
4.	System of rice intensification (SRI)	14.24-54	11-66
5.	Broad bed and Furrow irrigation	4.9-64.9	8.4-50
6.	Deficit Irrigation	5.65-44	7.3-15.2
7.	Irrigation management/ improve irrigation method	4-44	0.78-154.5
8.	Best management including water management	4-62.5	5.9-75
9.	Refinement of existing ITK recycling Tank silt to modern technical knowledge	-	4.2-229
10.	Micro nutrient management	0.7-46	1.98.100
11.	Low cost polyhouse /net house	50	38-83.3
12.	Land leveling/configuration	0.4-42.2	4.2
13.	Precision farming irrigated crops	36-64	12.39-55
14.	Precision farming dry crops	48.8-80	9-57.7
15.	Zero tillage/Zero till drill	35	7-41.8
16.	Deep tillage	0.6	21.9
17.	Conservation tillage	18.8-46.7	5.0-54.3
18.	Improved varieties	10.76-46	10.81-288
19.	Dry farming technology in soil and water conservation	-	40-140
20.	Pit method/paired row planting of sugarcane	5.41-46.7	34-82.6
21.	Sub surface method of sugarcane cultivation	40	42
22.	Showing of paddy Seeds with drum Seeder	22.4	13.43
23.	Multiple use of water	25-41.7	35-125
24.	Conjunctive use of poor quality water	-	4.3-12

Statement-II

Impact of demonstrations, crop-wise - in terms of water saving, increase in yields and income under FPARP

Sl. No.	State	Crops	Water saving (in %)	Increase in Yield (in %)	Increase in Income (in %)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Paddy	54.1	13.2	19.3
		Cotton	17.3	33.3	08.3
		Chickpea	7	19.5	2.24-4.92
		Groundnut	15-18	16-19	1.4-7.73
		Maize	47-58	45-58	4.8-6
		Pigeon pea	60	51	6-11
2.	Assam	Paddy	30	25	25.63
3.	Chhattisgarh	Chickpea	10-21	8-43	50
		Rice	8.1-65	8-43	50
4.	Gujarat	Wheat	33	18	12.59
		Vegetables	40	10-23	15.80
		Groundnut	26	18	20
		Gram	22	15	16
5.	Haryana	Wheat	66.67	8.15	4.91

Sl. No.	State	Crops	Water saving (in %)	Increase in Yield (in %)	Increase in Income (in %)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Vegetables	25-35	20-55	1.25-1.5:1 (B. C. Ratio)
		Fruits	30-75	30-60	-do-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Wheat	5	16.38	7.55
		Paddy	31	10	12
		Vegetables	30-50	32-40	3.5:1 (B. C. Ratio)
8.	Karnataka	Fruits	32-52	30-45	-do-
		Vegetables	23.3	22.4	11
		Sorghum	-	2.46	12.5
		Bengal/Gram/Chickpea	-	22	21
		Paddy	-	32	20
9.	Kerala	Paddy	40	13.74	11.19
		Coconut	50	24	10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Gram	33	30	18
		Chickpea	13-33	28-52	₹ 10000/ha.
		Soya bean	25	33	₹ 5000/ha
11.	Meghalaya	Vegetables	-	30	-

12.	Maharashtra	Wheat	20	42.85	30
		Cotton	20.94	25.71	25
		Maize	12	48	34.22
		Potato	20.94	42.2	35
		Onion	20.94	30.8	35
13.	Odisha	Paddy	31	18	6
14.	Punjab	Wheat	-	4.3	6.2
		Paddy	21.4	12	4.8
		Cotton	26	10.5	10.3
		Vegetables	25.	5-15	16.3
15.	Rajasthan	Wheat	15.54	7.3	7.41
		Mustard	59	58	2.3:1
		Chickpea	48	48	(B.C. Ratio)
		Maize	10	10	7.8:1
		Pearl Millet	10	7	(B.C. Ratio)
		Sorghum	8-18	8-14	-
		Groundnut	16	16	-

Sl. No.	State	Crops	Water saving (in %)	Increase in Yield (in %)	Increase in Income (in %)
16.	Tamil Nadu	Paddy	55	23	44
		Sugarcane	38.6	34	10
		Coconut	43.66	-	40-50
		Turmeric	35	57	40-50
		Banana	28	42	40-50
		Maize	28	6	40-50
		Vegetables	32	8-9	40-50
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Paddy	35	30	32
18.	Uttarakhand	Wheat	31	43	22.23
		Millet	-	8-30	-
		Vegetables	-	27-41	-
19.	West Bengal	Paddy	25	62	40
		Colocacia	40	36.66	4-5.1:1 (B.C. Ratio)
		Maize	40	35.5	-do-
		Sunflower	25	125	-do=
		Sesame	41.7	50	-do-

Irrigation in Bhagidari in Maharashtra

1749. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to manage irrigation in Bhagidari in Maharashtra and other parts of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

Government of Maharashtra has informed that they have enacted the 'Maharashtra Management of Irrigation System by Farmers Act, 2005' to increase and empower participation (Bhagidari) of farmers in irrigation management in Maharashtra.

Central Government has been encouraging participation of farmers in irrigation management. The National Water Policy, 2012 *inter-alia* emphasises that community based water management should be institutionalised and strengthened. Stakeholder participation in land-soil-water management with scientific inputs from local research and academic institutions for evolving different agricultural strategies, reducing soil erosion and improving soil fertility should be promoted.

Central Government in 1988 brought out a Model Act on Participatory Irrigation Management and circulated to the States for enacting new irrigation acts/amending the existing irrigation acts for facilitating involvement of farmers in Irrigation Management. So far, 17 State Governments have enacted legislation to this effect. A total of 84,779 Water Users Associations (WUAs) have been formed in the States covering an area of 178.43 lakh hectares.

Agreement with private players for cleaning of Ganga

1750. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has entered into agreements with private players for cleaning of Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of private players which have been allowed under PPP mode to cleanse the river;

- (d) the details of work undertaken, so far, in this regard; and
- (e) the achievements made in the above work, work-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) No, Sir. The Government of India has not entered into any agreement with private players for cleaning of river Ganga. The projects for cleaning of river Ganga under Namami Gange are tendered by the concerned Executing Agencies under the respective State Governments.

Also, opportunities for involving the Corporate in the river clean-up activities through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme are being explored.

- (b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Financial assistance to Gujarat under AIBP

1751. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Gujarat has represented to the Central Government for considering DDP areas at par with DPAP areas for financial assistance under AIBP which was also recommended by the erstwhile Planning Commission;
- (b) if so, what steps the Central Government proposes to take to fulfil the said request;
- (c) whether the State Government has requested for considering DDP areas at par with DPAP areas regardless of whether it is new project or ongoing project and the Central Government should revise its guidelines accordingly; and
- (d) if so, what is Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. As per the modified Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) guideline, a new project benefitting Desert Development Programme (DDP), Area will be treated at par with those benefitting DPAP areas and eligible for 60% grant for general category States. However, for on-going project in DDP areas the eligible amount of grant is 25% only.

Fresh water availability in A.P. and Telangana

1752. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government agrees that dwindling of fresh water supplies, inequitable access to water and corporate control of water are undermining the interests of low income groups in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken/ contemplated to address the issue in the near and long term?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have informed that interests of low income groups are not being undermined due to dwindling of fresh water supplies, inequitable access to water and corporate control of water.

State Governments undertake several measures to augment the water resources which, *inter-alia*, include conservation of water resources in reservoirs and traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water. Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments in this regard through various schemes and programmes.

State Governments also take necessary action for creation of infrastructure for providing safe drinking water to the people of the State including low income groups. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation supplements the efforts of the States by providing them 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. Ministry of Urban Development is supplementing the efforts of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies in providing water supply in urban areas/Metropolitan cities under the different schemes/programmes.

Central Government has launched the National Water Mission with the objective of conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management.

Central Government has formulated the National Water Policy, 2012 which has

made several recommendations for conservation, development and improved management of water resources in the country. The Policy has recognized safe water for drinking and sanitation as pre-emptive needs. The policy has also recommended that water needs to be managed as a common pool community resources held, by the State, under public trust doctrine to achieve food security, support livelihood, and ensure equitable and sustainable development for all.

Cleaning of Ganga and Yamuna

1753. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the poor state of rivers in the country;
- (b) whether Government plans to announce any initiative or scheme to clean all the major rivers in the country, in addition to Ganga and Yamuna;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with targets and budget allocated river-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) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the pollution in river water in the country. Cleaning of river Ganga and its tributaries is being undertaken by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MOWR, RD & GR) under Namami Gange programme while Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP).

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.

(c) and (d) Conservation of rivers is a continuous and ongoing process. The Central Government approved the Namami Gange program on 13th May, 2015 as a comprehensive approach to rejuvenate the river Ganga and all tributaries under one

umbrella by consolidating the existing ongoing efforts and planning for a concrete action plan for the future. The primary focus of the program is on pollution abatement through construction of Sewage Treatment Plants, Common Effluent Treatment Plants, Ghat Development, Solid Waste Management and other activities to stop pollutants from reaching river Ganga. Besides this, the other activities like Bio-diversity conservation, large scale tree plantation, making villages along river Ganga Open Defecation Free (ODF), research studies and public outreach programmes have also been envisaged. The budget allocated for Namami Gange is ₹ 20,000 crore for 5 years. Schemes for rivers other than Ganga and its tributaries are being taken up separately under NRCP.

Construction of Polavaram Dam

1754. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what was the original estimated expenditure for Polavaram dam when it started in 2005;
- (b) whether it is a fact that, as per the recent estimates, the project cost has gone up to ₹ 30,000 crore;
- (c) if so, the reasons for cost overrun;
- (d) whether any time-frame has been fixed to complete the dam;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) by when Government would complete the construction of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) The Project was accorded investment clearance by the Planning Commission for ₹ 10151.04 cr. (at 2005-06 price level) in 2009. Upon receipt of revised estimates from the State, the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources on 04.01.2011 recommended a revised project cost of ₹ 16010.45 cr. (at 2010-11 price level). The project has not received investment clearance for the revised cost of ₹ 16010.45 crore.

- (c) The revision of cost was due to price escalation and change in the design of the Spillway and Earth and Rockfill Dam.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. As per information made available by the State Government, the project is to be completed by March, 2018. However, the completion of project depends on various factors such as availability of funds, land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected population, etc.

Ground water level in Tamil Nadu

1755. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the average ground water level in Tamil Nadu has declined considerably during the last five years; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out ground water monitoring, four times a year, on regional scale through a network of observation wells in the Country including Tamil Nadu. Ground water level data for pre-monsoon 2015, compared with last five years mean of pre-monsoon (2010-2014) in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu indicates that out of total wells analysed, around 63% wells show rise in ground water level and 37% wells show decline in water level. Around 22.24% of wells are showing decline in the range of 0-2 metre, 9.83% of wells are showing decline in the range of 2-4 metre and 5.17% of the wells are showing decline in the range of more than 4 metre. Decline in ground water levels of more than 4 metre has been observed mainly in parts of Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Namakkal, Permbalur, Pudukkottai, Salem, Shivganga, Trichy, Vellore and Virudhnagar districts.

(b) Government has taken several steps emphasizing rain water harvesting measures in the country including the State of Tamil Nadu:

(i) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during 2013, which envisages construction of 193574 artificial recharge structures in Tamil Nadu at an estimated cost of ₹ 9284.63 crore to harness 712MCM (Million Cubic Metre) of water to augment ground water resources. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

- (ii) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has notified 18 areas in Tamil Nadu for regulation and control of ground water development and management.
- (iii) CGWB has been organizing mass awareness programmes in the Country including Tamil Nadu to promote rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water.
- (iv) As per Schedule-I of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water constitute a special focus area for MGNREGA works and about 2/3rd of the expenditure is directly related to construction of water harvesting structures.
- (v) Ministry of Urban Development in its Draft Model Building Bye-laws(2015) has incorporated a Chapter on Provision of Rain Water Harvesting (RWH).
- (vi) Tamil Nadu has amended Laws relating to Municipal Corporations and Municipalities, making it mandatory for all the existing and new buildings to provide rain water harvesting facilities. The State has launched implementation of RWH Schemes on a massive scale in Government buildings, private houses/institutions and commercial buildings in urban and rural areas. It has also been made mandatory to include roof top rain water harvesting structures in the plan of the building itself for accordance of approval by the concerned competent authority.

**Restructuring of Central Water Commission and
Central Ground Water Board**

1756. 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 has constituted a seven member committee to restructure the Central Water Commission and the Central Ground Water Board to encourage optimum development of water resources in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that with most of the Indian rivers found to be polluted, as per a Central Pollution Control Board assessment, the move hold the potential to help and revive the rivers in a big way; and

(d) whether the new committee would work on water resource planning, augmenting and budgeting in an integrated manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah, Ex-Member, Planning Commission was constituted by the Ministry in September, 2015 to undertake a detailed study and make suitable recommendations on restructuring of Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) for optimal development of water resources and to enable them to effectively fulfill the mandate of this Ministry. The 'Terms of Reference' of the Committee are as below:-

- (i) To recommend suitable re-orientation and re-structuring of CWC and CGWB at the basin and sub-basin level.
- (ii) To assess the capacity requirement of CWC and CGWB to discharge all functions as envisaged for integrated water resource management.
- (iii) To prepare specific task, duties and responsibilities, to each of the two organizations so as to enable them to achieve the objectives to integrated water management, development, planning, water use efficiency and water budgeting.
- (iv) To assess the need for specific capacity building requirement among the staff of CWC and CGWB.
- (v) To recommend an ideal structure at basin/ sub-basin level of CWC and CGWB to discharge their duties to accomplish the above objectives.
- (vi) To assess the financial implications to achieve the objectives.

The ToRs can be further modified if the Committee so feels and proposes.

Implementation of water harvesting scheme

1757. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing water harvesting scheme to make adequate water available to the farmers for irrigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the expenditure incurred and the total water harvested during the last three years, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether Government has provided Central assistance for repair and maintenance of dams and embankments meant for water harvesting to various States including Jharkhand and Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated/released/utilized for this purpose, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) All water resources projects such as Major and Medium Irrigation Projects (MMI), Surface Minor Irrigation Projects (SMI) and Repair, Restoration and Renovation (RRR) of water bodies are meant for storage of water resources for providing water to farmers for irrigation. Details of Central Assistance released to States under MMI and SMI and RRR given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

Department of Land Resources is implementing a Centrally sponsored scheme "Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)", the activities under which, *inter-alia*, include soil moisture conservation and rain water harvesting. From the year 2015-16, IWMP has been included as the watershed development component in the 'Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchaai Yojana (PMKSY)'. Details of funds released under IWMP for the last 3 years is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

As per Schedule-I of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water constitute a special focus area for MGNREGA works and about 2/3rd of the expenditure is directly related to construction of water harvesting structures.

Information on quantum of water harvested is not maintained centrally. However, assessment of ground water level monitoring data by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), for pre-monsoon 2015, compared with last five years mean of pre-monsoon (2010-2014), indicates that out of total 14346 wells analysed, around 54% of the wells are showing rise in ground water levels in various parts of the country.

(c) and (d) Details of State-wise funds released under Extension, Renovation and Modernization of Irrigation Projects is given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I*Central assistance released under the AIBFMP**(Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Management Programme)**(during 2012-13 to 2014-15)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance Released)		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.6650	60.0000	14.7225
2.	Assam	414.0410	639.0314	465.9990
3.	Bihar	9.7200	28.3500	70.8642
4.	Chhattisgarh	157.2650	205.1305	-
5.	Goa	8.0000	0.0000	-
6.	Gujarat	1285.9340	607.5720	1033.9380
7.	Himachal Pradesh	48.5190	5.4000	27.0000
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	167.9470	122.1246	14.2114
9.	Jharkhand	568.9860	0.0000	34.9832
10.	Karnataka	368.9570	303.5288	150.8200
11.	Madhya Pradesh	963.2170	914.4081	133.5100
12.	Maharashtra	1638.8850	279.5225	32.0000
13.	Manipur	375.0000	39.5900	82.6800
14.	Meghalaya	59.8640	78.6370	-
15.	Nagaland	76.9910	55.5198	50.6108
16.	Odisha	14.8180	-	19.9800
17.	Rajasthan	-	-	9.4900
18.	Sikkim	0.0000	4.5000	-
19.	Telangana	-	-	65.3280
20.	Tripura	17.7500	0.0000	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	144.6380	595.7250	307.9905
22.	Uttarakhand	148.8010	94.0185	96.2033
TOTAL		6523.9980	4033.0582	2610.3309

Statement-II

*Central assistance released to the States for Water Bodies
under RRR (Repair, Restoration and Renovation)*

(During Last Three Years) (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance Released		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Bihar	27.540	-	-
2.	Uttar Pradesh (Bundelkhand)	10.379	-	-
3.	Haryana	2.520	-	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	37.97	-
5.	Odisha	-	-	27.0000
6.	Odisha	-	-	52.9000
7.	Meghalaya	-	-	2.5200
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	37.7000
9.	Manipur	-	-	10.3671
TOTAL		40.439	37.97	130.4871

Statement-III

*Funds released under Integrated Watershed Management
Programme (IWMP)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Funds Released		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	76.48	107.67	163.28
2.	Bihar	12.18	15.42	21.47
3.	Chhattisgarh	--	26	10.00
4.	Goa#	--	--	--
5.	Gujarat	329.24	60	72.34
6.	Haryana	5.23	14.20	26.97
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8.02	46.08	--
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	38.27	--	51.43

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jharkhand	48.17	29.40	--
10.	Karnataka	334.55	586.11	125.43
11.	Kerala	4.81	--	15.16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	128.30	135.57	303.98
13.	Maharashtra	501.60	180.35	197.91
14.	Odisha	89.70	136.91	248.79
15.	Punjab	14.89	15.44	--
16.	Rajasthan	424.53	--	403.08
17.	Tamil Nadu	227.77	168.55	124.02
18.	Telangana	48.66	75.58	124.58
19.	Uttar Pradesh	128.43	88.09	75.39
20.	Uttarakhand	4.22	--	49.77
21.	West Bengal	40.31	--	25.85
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.97	110.83	--
23.	Assam	42.97	116.60	6.99
24.	Manipur	33.75	30.28	11.10
25.	Meghalaya	37.43	28.06	37.15
26.	Mizoram	16.44	69.18	75.81
27.	Nagaland	76.42	74.67	95.09
28.	Sikkim	8.18	--	--
29.	Tripura	24.02	47.81	19.04
GRAND TOTAL		2720.54	2162.80	2284.63

No proposal received from the State.

Statement-IV

Details of State-wise funds released under Extension, Renovation and Modernization under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

Sl .No.	State	Funds Released (₹ in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Assam	36.36
2.	Bihar	235.11
3.	Chhattisgarh	54.05
4.	Haryana	76.04

1	2	3
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	274.84
6.	Karnataka	647.23
7.	Kerala	10.92
8.	Odisha	174.58
9.	Punjab	327.21
10.	Rajasthan	222.19
11.	Tamil Nadu	20.00
12.	Telangana	521.87
13.	Uttar Pradesh	175.69
14.	West Bengal	1.00

Underground water in Rajasthan

†1758. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of underground water in the State of Rajasthan;
- (b) the number of total districts in the State which have been declared as dark zone; and
- (c) whether the Central Government has prepared any special action plan especially for drinking water and irrigation in districts falling under dark zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) As per the latest Ground Water Resources Estimation (as on March, 2011), jointly carried out by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and Government of Rajasthan, the total annual replenishable ground water recharge and net annual ground water availability in the State are estimated as 11.94 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) and 10.83 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) respectively. Gross ground water draft for all uses is 14.84 BCM. Stage of ground water development in Rajasthan is 137%. There are 172 blocks in 29 districts of the State, which have been categorized as 'Over-Exploited'.

(c) Measures taken by Central Government to address drinking water and irrigation issues are as follows:

- Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, 10% of the funds can be allocated for Sources Sustainability on 100% Central share basis, to be used exclusively for achieving drinking water security by providing specific sustainability components for sources and systems with major emphasis, *inter-alia*, on over exploited, critical and semi-critical areas as specified by CGWB.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Ministry of Water Resources, RD and GR provides financial assistance to various States under Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) Projects and Repair, Restoration and Renovation (RRR) of water bodies. Higher priority is accorded to the projects falling in the over exploited areas. Irrigation through treated waste water has also been included under 'Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchaai Yojana (PMKSY)' for providing irrigation to every farm.
- Under Jal Kranti Abhiyan, 62 Jalgrams have been selected for implementation of various water conservation activities in Rajasthan including preparation of Integrated Water Security Plan for the village with the active involvement of stakeholders.
- As per Schedule-I of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water constitute a special focus area for MGNREGA works and about 2/3rd of the expenditure is directly related to construction of water harvesting structures.
- CGWB has prepared a conceptual document on 'Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water - 2013', which envisages construction of 509603 recharge structures in Rajasthan at an estimated cost of ₹ 3206 crore.
- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has notified 35 blocks/areas in the State for regulation of ground water development and management.
- CGWB has been organizing mass awareness and training programmes in the Country to promote rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water.

Use of tortoises for cleaning Ganga river

†1759. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: 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 use tortoises for cleaning of river Ganga;
- (b) if so, the details of types of tortoises Government is considering to use and the status of their availability; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Government is not considering to use tortoises for cleaning of river Ganga. Infrastructure development schemes for Cleaning Ganga through pollution abatement are taken up under Namami Gange programme.

The schemes for conservation of Dolphins, Turtles and Ghariyals have, however, been proposed under Short Term Action Plan (Conservation of Aquatic Life) in the Namami Gange Programme launched by the Government of India. Specific projects "Revival activities for Ghariyal and Turtle breeding programmes and for strengthening the protection mechanism of the biodiversity of Ganga" at an estimated cost of ₹ 3.26 crores have been taken up in Uttar Pradesh under "Namami Gange" Programme.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Draft National Water Framework Bill

1760. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to bring a draft National Water Framework Bill which obliges States to use water efficiently through enforcement measures;
- (b) if so, the salient features of the draft Bill;
- (c) whether availability of water to each citizen of the country would be provided in the draft Bill;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) This Ministry had constituted an expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Y. K. Alagh, to draft National Water Framework Law. The Committee has prepared the draft National Framework Water Law to establish a framework with governing principles for protection, conservation and regulation of waters and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto. The Committee has recommended that the demand management of water needs to be given priority, especially through:

- (i) evolving an agricultural system which economizes on water use and maximizes value from water, and
- (ii) bringing in maximum efficiency in use of water and avoiding wastages.

The salient feature of the draft National Water Framework Law prepared by the Committee are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The draft National Water Framework Law has *inter alia* recommended that every individual has a right to a minimum quantity of potable water for essential health and hygiene and with in easy reach (c) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (c) and (d) above.

Statement*salient features of draft National water Framework Bill*

- (1) The draft National water Framework Bill proposes to establish an umbrella statement of general principles governing the exercise of legislative and/or executive (or devolved) powers by the Centre, the States and the local governing bodies, which should lead the way for essential legislation on water Governance in every State of the Union and devolution of necessary authority to the lower tiers of Government to deal with the local water situation.
- (2) It proposes eighteen Basic Principles for water Management to bring different State legal interventions within a framework of governing principles and alignment of existing legislations both at the Central as well as State level to Conform to the principles and provisions of this Bill.
- (3) It proposes that every individual should have a right to a minimum quantity

of potable water (not less than 25 litres per capita par day) for essential health and hygiene and hygiene and within easy reach of the household, which may be provided free of cost to eligible households, being part of pre-emptive need.

- (4) It proposes establishment of an independent statutory water Regulatory Authority by every State for ensuring equitable access to water for all and its pricing on volumetric basis, for drinking and other uses such as sanitation, agricultural and industrial.
- (5) It proposes that all water resources projects conform to the River Basin Master Plan to be prepared, applicable efficiency benchmarks and take into account all social and environmental aspects in addition to techno-economic considerations.
- (6) It proposes that the groundwater be protected, conserved and regulated through appropriate laws and by adequate and efficient measures using precautionary approach, with active participation of Community Based Institutions.
- (7) It proposes conformance to the Service Level Benchmarks for water supply, sanitation, solid waste management and storm water drainage, as may be prescribed.
- (8) It proposes that Industries either withdraw only the make up water or have an obligation to return treated effluent to a specified standard back to the hydrologic system and to file annual 'Water returns'.
- (9) It proposes that the appropriate Government take all possible measures to synergies and integrate different development schemes including schemes for water conservation, sanitation and improvement of water quality at Panchayat or Municipality level, as the case may be, and further at sub basin and basin level.
- (10) It proposes that a High Powered Committee be set up at the Centre and in each State for coordination and policy support mechanism between different agencies dealing with water etc.

The House then adjourned at thirty-three minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

RE. DEMAND FOR CONTRIBUTION AND SEEKING SOME OTHER RELIEF MEASURES TO TAMIL NADU

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, what is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: One minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to Mr. Navaneethakrishnan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: One minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to Mr. Navaneethakrishnan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Mr. Navaneethkrishnan, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, the Central Government has issued a circular to enable the Members of Parliament to contribute for Tamil Nadu Flood Relief Fund.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is already there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. You must have read in the bulletin. Already, intimation has been given to all the MPs that they can contribute for Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, it is there. You can contribute up to one crore. I am also going to contribute. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would request all hon. Members of Parliament to contribute. The decision has already been taken. I am also going to contribute rupees one crore.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Thank you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I want to take another one minute. The Union Public Service Commission examination may be postponed by two months, as requested by hon. Chief Minister, Amma.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the Government to consider it.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: It must be done, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, it is a genuine demand. The Government should examine it and consider it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, we have already requested the concerned Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are doing it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, what is your point, Mr. Rangarajan?

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, thank you very much that you have offered rupees one crore. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to Mr. Rangarajan also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to Mr. Rangarajan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: I thank the hon. Chair. I request all the hon. Members to contribute liberally up to rupees one crore to the Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Mr. Rangarajan is also requesting the same thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Contribute to Tamil Nadu Flood Relief Fund. ...*(Interruptions)*... MPs are requested to contribute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to say ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say, Mr. Raja?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the situation in Tamil Nadu is very grim. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of us should contribute for Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are also saying the same thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are all one with Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*... In this hour of crisis, we are all with Tamil Nadu. Even the shouting Members are with you. They will all contribute. I have no doubt about it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to Mr. Anand Sharma also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RE. PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO KERALA

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I have to raise ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया पहले श्री आनन्द शर्मा को सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have to raise the issue of Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no flood in Kerala. Why do you worry about Kerala? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is the Council of States. The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, is to go to Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has already gone, I believe. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he has gone there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me hear what he is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): No, Sir; you can't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have given a chance ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Prime Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... When his visit was planned ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, we have also given the notice for the same thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, SNDP, the trust ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Did you also give the same notice? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Yes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But what is the subject, I should know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am explaining. Sir, the trust, SNDP, which had invited the Prime Minister for a function ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, इस तरह से इनसे नहीं बुलवाएँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस विषय पर आराम से बहस कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, पहले इन्हें बैठाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, पहले हमारी ओर से मंत्री जी बोल दें। उसके बाद ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; let me see. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, if I am right, the Prime Minister has gone there ...*(Interruptions)*..., for the unveiling of the statue of the former Chief Minister of Kerala, Shri R. Sankar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So what? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, पहले इन्हें बैठाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The SNDP had invited the Chief Minister of Kerala, Shri Omen Chandi for the function ...*(Interruptions)*... which he accepted.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, पहले इन्हें बैठाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Trust, which is organizing the function ...*(Interruptions)*... also invited the Chief Minister to preside over the function, if the Chief Minister accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*... The cards were printed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Prime Minister was to unveil the statue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anand Sharma ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Chief Minister was to preside. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, after that, the organisers conveyed to the Chief Minister that they are under pressure. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is the organisers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am going beyond that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow me, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is the organisers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please, Sir. Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... What happened then that the organisers conveyed to the Chief Minister - after the Chief Minister had accepted, invitation cards were printed, programme was issued, Chief Minister to preside - to withdraw because they were under pressure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Then, there was a call made by OSD to the Prime Minister directly to the Chief Minister saying 'that it has now been conveyed to us that you have agreed to withdraw from the function, is that correct?' To which the Chief Minister confirms ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; when you make a statement, you should be sure. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... When you ...*(Interruptions)*... When you make such statements, you should be absolutely sure about that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): How is this a function of the House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; Anand Sharmaji ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It has happened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, ...*(Interruptions)*... a private organisation, the SNDP invites the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a case registered against the Secretary General of that organisation by the State Government. They get angry. They withdraw the invitation to the Chief Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... How is the Government of India responsible? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is not true. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How do you say no? ...*(Interruptions)*... How do you say no? ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes; now, the point is. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; see. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Balagopal. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, on this issue, ...*(Interruptions)*... On this issue, there is a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Anand Sharmaji, on this issue there is a notice of Shri Balagopal also. But the question is very simple that SNDP is a private organisation. They may invite or they may not invite. How can you raise it here? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a political issue; sort it out there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sort it out there. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a political issue; sort it out there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a private organisation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, आज पंजाब का मुद्दा उठा है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... दलित स मुदाय से संबंधित एक मुद्दा उठा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज बिल्कुल उचित समय है कि the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2015 पर डिस्कशन हो जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Fortunately, आज एस.सी./एस.टी. बिल listed भी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारा आपसे अनुरोध है कि Minister is available. Minister is here और एस.सी./एस.टी. बिल पर अभी तत्काल डिस्कशन हो जाए, क्योंकि आज सुबह से यही मुद्दा चल रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर हमारे साथी honest हैं, अगर हमारे साथी समझते हैं कि एस.सी./एस.टी. पर अन्याय और अत्याचार नहीं होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; we will take up the SC/ST Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: उनके साथ न्याय होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am requesting that please start discussion on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Bill, 2015. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the shouting Members, it is SC/ST Bill. I am going to take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the SC/ST Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2015. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot. ...*(Interruptions)*...

GOVERNMENT BILL

**The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities)
Amendment Bill, 2015**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

"कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।"
...(व्यवधान)... सर ...(व्यवधान)... सर ...(व्यवधान)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, the Minister has already moved the Bill. ...(Interruptions)... अगर दलितों के हितों की चिंता है, तो आप इस पर चर्चा करिए।
...(व्यवधान)... Sir, the Minister has already moved the Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The SC/ST Bill. ...(Interruptions)... You proceed.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, he has already moved. ...(Interruptions)...
He has already moved. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, motion is moved. ...(Interruptions)... Are you speaking? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, मैं बोल रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, देश में अनुसूचित जाति व जनजाति के लोगों के ऊपर अन्याय और अत्याचार की घटनाएं होती हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... उनको पर्याप्त न्याय मिलना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)... परंतु वर्तमान न्याय व्यवस्था में उनको ठीक से वकालत कराने की सुविधा नहीं मिलती है, उनको पैरवी करने के साथ-साथ कोर्ट में आने-जाने व केस लड़ने की सुविधा आसानी से नहीं मिलती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is SC/ST Bill. ...(Interruptions)... Why don't you allow it to be passed? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: उसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि उन पर अन्याय के केसेज की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... अपराधियों को दंडित करना जरूरी है ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति संशोधन विधेयक, 2015 के माध्यम से संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इसे बिना चर्चा के पास कराने का कष्ट करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

The question was proposed

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: LOP please. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you have to say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): सर, एक तरफ दलित को जिंदा जला दिया जाता है और उनके पांव काट दिए जाते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... दूसरी तरफ ये बिल की बात करते हैं। दलित के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जाता है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): (سر، ایک طرف دلت کو زندہ جلا دیا جاتا ہے اور ان کے پاؤں کاٹ دئے جاتے ہیں۔) مداخلت۔ (دوسری طرف یہ بل کی بات کرتے ہیں۔ دلت کے ساتھ اس طرح کا برتاؤ کیا جاتا ہے۔) مداخلت۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, दलितों के प्रति इनकी ईमानदारी देखिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनके लिए एक बिल इस सदन में आता है, ये उस पर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*... उस पर बात करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... और केवल राजनीति करना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जहां तक राज्य सरकार का सवाल है, राज्य सरकार ने ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you allow this Bill to be passed? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the SC/ST Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned up to 3.00 p.m.

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

The House reassembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, हमारा आप से अनुरोध है ...*(व्यवधान)*... और मेम्बर्स से भी अनुरोध है ...*(व्यवधान)*... कि आप दलितों को न्याय देने की बात कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप दलितों के इश्यू पर उत्तेजित हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... और आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपसे अनुरोध है कि यह दलितों के न्याय से संबंधित ...*(व्यवधान)*... SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) बिल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपा आप इस पर ही बहस की लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप डिस्कशन करिए और आप वे सारे इश्यूज कहिए, जिन पर आपको चर्चा करनी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्योंकि जो पंजाब का इश्यू है, उस पर बहुत कुछ ...*(व्यवधान)*... सब लोगों ने कह दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम उसकी ...*(व्यवधान)*... निन्दा करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वहां की सरकार को कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वहां की सरकार कार्रवाई कर रही है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... गिरफ्तारियां हो रही हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमें लगता है कि और भी गिरफ्तारियां होनी चाहिए, ...*(व्यवधान)*... चाहे कितना भी बड़ा व्यक्ति हो, उसकी गिरफ्तारी होगी ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन यह सदन कानून बनाने के लिए है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम यहां कानून बनाने के लिए बैठे हुए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमें और कड़े कानून बनाने

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी]

की जरूरत है, इसलिए इस बिल को लाया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस बिल को पास करने में मदद करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो इस तरह के लोग हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो दलितों पर, जो कमजोर तबकों पर अन्याय कर रहे हैं, इससे उन पर और अंकुश लगेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह अंकुश कानून से लग सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम उनको यहां सदन में खड़ा करके फांसी नहीं दे सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए हमारा अनुरोध है कि अगर वे नहीं मानते ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो आप बिल में प्रावधान करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह दलितों के विकास ...**(व्यवधान)**... से जुड़ा हुआ है ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए इस बिल को पास करिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, that is my request also. This is a Bill for prevention of atrocities against the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. So, it is the same issue for which you are agitating. Therefore, I am requesting you to go back to your seats and cooperate in passing this Bill. Mr. Leader of the Opposition, did you hear my request? ...*(Interruptions)*... Did you hear my request?

LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, we are all for the Bill. This is our Bill. This is the Bill which the Congress Party brought. We are very keen that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill is passed. But this Bill can't be passed in the din. ...*(Interruptions)*... I promise to the Government that this Bill would be passed in this Session when the House is in order, but not like this. I can say that we will definitely pass this Bill in this very Session, but not in this din. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with the hon. LOP also that this Bill should be passed. I do not want to pass this Bill in this din. So, I request the Members to go back to their seats so that I can pass it in order, not in the din. ...*(Interruptions)*... I appeal to the Members to go back to their seats. We will get the Bill passed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, अगर din है, तो din को खत्म करने का उन्हीं को अधिकार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें लगता है कि वे din खत्म करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... If they are interested. ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मोशन मूव करना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: और मोशन मूव करके इधर आओ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मोशन मूव करना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पास होना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: अगर वे पास करना चाहते हैं, तो why not today? ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't want to pass it ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Tamil Nadu): We are discussing the Whistle Blowers

Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015. Without getting the consensus of the House we are taking up the next Bill, that is, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2015. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government should have informed the House about this change. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should have raised it earlier. Why are you saying now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: This is the Bill that we were already discussing. It has not yet been completed. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, how can we move a new Bill, Sir? That is my point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Oh, are you talking about the previous Bill?

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Yes, Sir, the previous Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should have raised a point of order then. Why do you say it now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I was not getting the time. I did not get the opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Tiruchi Siva. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): There is no second opinion on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... As per the practice, discussion on a Bill that was incomplete should have been taken up first. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only then the other Bill should have been taken up and discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the procedure, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That point is well taken. But the point is, you should have raised it as a point of order when we had taken up this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, we have already taken it up. So, what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you want the SC/ST Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*... Then I will adjourn. The LoP says we cannot pass it in the din, and you are here; what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the House should be in order. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Whistle Blowers Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want the Bill to be passed when the House is in order. We don't want the Bill to be passed when. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): सर, ...(व्यवधान)... परिभाषाओं में सख्ती लाने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... और अपराधियों को कड़ा दंड देने के लिए कार्रवाई करने वाला यह बिल दलितों के हित में है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं गुलाम नबी आजाद साहब से अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 15th December, 2015.

The House then adjourned at eight minutes past three of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 15th December, 2015.