

Vol. 239

No. 6



सत्यमेव जयते

Monday

2 May, 2016

12 Vaisakha, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-3)

Reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Agriculture – *Laid on the Table* (pages 3-4)

Reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and
Steel – *Laid on the Table* (page 4)

Reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy – *Laid
on the Table* (page 4)

Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External
Affairs – *Laid on the Table* (page 5)

Reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural
Development – *Laid on the Table* (page 5)

Statements of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural
Development – *Laid on the Table* (pages 5-7)

Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban
Development – *Laid on the Table* (page 7)

[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources – *Laid on the Table* (page 8)

Motion for election to the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) – *Adopted* (page 8)

Statement by Minister —

Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Forty-Ninth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel – *Laid on the Table* (page 9)

Re. Point of Order by Hon. Members (pages 9-13)

Re. Augusta Deal (pages 13-14)

Oral Answer to Question (pages 14-87)

Re. Withdrawal of a Member against invoking of Rule 255 (pages 87-90)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 91-112)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 112-388)

Re. CAG Report on Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation (pages 389-396)

Recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee (pages 396-397)

Government Bills —

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016 – *Passed* (pages 397-398 and 402-421)

The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2016 – *Returned* (pages 421-458)

Re. Statement by the Minister (pages 398-402)

Special Mention —

Need to allow His Holiness Gyalwa Karmapa to visit Sikkim (pages 459-460)

Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
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PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS
IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA) AND PRINTED BY PRINTOGRAPH,
KAROL BAGH, NEW DELHI-110005

RAJYA SABHA

Monday, 2nd May, 2016/12th Vaisakha, 1938(Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I have given a notice.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIDEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, he has given a notice for Agusta Westland.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me dispose this of. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: It is not for tomorrow but for today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to you after disposing this of.
...*(Interruptions)*... Let me dispose this of. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come to you
...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

Outcome Budget (2016-17) of NITI

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH):
Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year
2016-17, in respect of the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4578/16/16]

Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST
AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table,
under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, a copy each (in English and
Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate
Change:—

- (1) G.S.R. 905 (E), dated the 27th November, 2015, publishing the Chemical
Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Amendment
Rules, 2015.

- (2) G.S.R. 3305 (E), dated the 8th December, 2015, publishing the Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (3) G.S.R. 4 (E), dated the 1st January, 2016, publishing the Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (4) G.S.R. 35 (E), dated the 15th January, 2016, publishing the Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (5) G.S.R. 281 (E), dated the 7th March, 2016, publishing the Environment (Protection) Third Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (6) G.S.R. 682 (E), dated the 7th March, 2016, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 3305 (E), dated the 7th December, 2015.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) *See* No. L.T. 4837/16/16]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Coal

II. Notification of the Ministry of Power

III. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of BEE, New Delhi and related papers

IV. Outcome Budget (2016-17) of Ministry of Coal

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 (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Coal Notification No. S.O. 1253 (E), dated the 11th May, 2015, regarding delegation of the powers of Central Government exercisable under section 5(1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Coal, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, along with delay Statement.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4559/16/16]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power Notification No. G.S.R. 980 (E), dated the 17th December, 2015, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Energy Conservation Fund (Form and Time for Preparation of Budget) Rules, 2015, under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4724/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), 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 Bureau.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4560/16/16]

IV. Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Ministry of Coal.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4602/16/16]

Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping

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, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Radhakrishnan P., I lay on the Table:—

- (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Shipping Notification No. G.S.R. 321 (E), dated the 18th March, 2016, publishing the Visakhapatnam Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4563/16/16]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Shipping Notification No. G.S.R. 415 (E), dated the 11th April, 2016, publishing the Merchant Shipping (Seafarer's Bio-metric Identity Document) Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4727/16/16]

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (2015-16):—

- (i) Twenty-third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries;
- (ii) Twenty-fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries);
- (iii) Twenty-fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare); and
- (iv) Twenty-sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (2015-16):—

- (i) Eighteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Coal; and
- (ii) Nineteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Mines.

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy (2015-16):—

- (i) Fifteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Power; and
 - (ii) Sixteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.
-

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs (2015-16) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of External Affairs.

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2015-16) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Twenty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development);
- (ii) Twenty-second Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development);
- (iii) Twenty-third Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation; and
- (iv) Twenty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

**STATEMENTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2015-16) के निम्नलिखित विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Forty-fourth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Thirty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART)' in respect of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);

- (ii) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Forty-seventh Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Forty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);
- (iii) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter - I and final replies included in Chapter -V of the Forty-eighth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Thirty-eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources);
- (iv) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter - I and final replies included in Chapter -V of the Forty-ninth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Thirty-ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj;
- (v) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter -V of the Fiftieth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Fortieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation;
- (vi) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter - I and final replies included in Chapter -V of the Fifty-first Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Forty-sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Working of vigilance and monitoring committees in States/UTs' in respect of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);
- (vii) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter -V of the Tenth Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the First Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);
- (viii) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Eleventh Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee

contained in the Second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources);

- (ix) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter - I and final replies included in Chapter - V of the Twelfth Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj;
- (x) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Fifteenth Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Forty-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Capacity Building of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)' in respect of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj;
- (xi) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Seventeenth Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation;
- (xii) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Nineteenth Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources);
- (xiii) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Twentieth Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development (2015-16) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Urban Development.

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES**

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER (Punjab): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources (2015-16):—

- (i) Eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Committee on the subject 'Issues Concerning Flood Management, Compensation and Status of Ownership of Submerged and Eroded Land in the country, including compensation to farmers for loss of their crops destroyed by floods and right to disposal of the sand left in the fields of farmers' relating to the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation; and
- (ii) Ninth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE MARINE PRODUCTS EXPORT
DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (MPEDA)**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Motion for election to the Marine Products Development Authority (MPEDA). Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. ...(*Interruptions*)... Not intimated. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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 am moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allow, but prior intimation may be given. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Yes, Sir. I am sorry. We will make sure about it. On behalf of my colleague, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, I move the following Motion:—

'That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972 (13 of 1972), read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 4 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Rules, 1972, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the Marine Products Export Development Authority.'

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-ninth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel

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 make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Coal pricing and issues relating to coal royalty' pertaining to the Ministry of Coal.

RE. POINT OF ORDER BY HON. MEMBERS

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY(Gujarat): Sir, I have a point of order.
...(Interruptions)...

मैंने नोटिस दिया है। जीएसपीसी, गुजरात के बारे में रूल 176 के अंडर ...(व्यवधान)... 15 बेंकों का बीस हजार करोड़ रुपया, प्राइम मिनिस्टर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: जब वहां के सीएम थे ...(व्यवधान)... बीस हजार करोड़ रुपया ...(व्यवधान)... किया गया। ...(व्यवधान)... उसकी सजा ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I have given notice under
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Mistry, please ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, this is very serious matter, ...(Interruptions)... Our Members have given notice. ...(Interruptions)... The Government has been running away from a discussion. We want this issue to be settled that the particular scam ...(Interruptions)... And more than rupees nineteen thousand crores ...(Interruptions)... The CAG Report says ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Anand Sharma, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If we get an assurance ...*(Interruptions)*... This matter must be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये का घोटाला ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, if notice is already given...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have given.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Chairman will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But no decision has been taken, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Chairman will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give time to the hon. Chairman to examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very serious matter. It must be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Chairman will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to give him time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, because this matter pertains to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All notices will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: In the State of Gujarat ...*(Interruptions)*... 22 trillion feet of gas ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

गुजरात में 20,000 करोड़ रुपए ...*(व्यवधान)*... गुजरात के चीफ मिनिस्टर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mistry, ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mistry, I heard your point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let

me say. ...*(Interruptions)*... I heard your point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... You allow me to speak. Now, if you have given notice, we have the procedure. All notices will be duly examined by the hon. Chairman. This notice, if given, will also be examined by the hon. Chairman and the decision will be conveyed to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: How long, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I cannot say now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me make one point.

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: आप उन्हें बिठाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने किसी को डिस्टर्ब नहीं किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, I am allowing you, but remember ...*(Interruptions)*... I am allowing you, but remember, for Zero Hour, there is no rule to be suspended. ...*(Interruptions)*... Since you have given notice, you say what you want to say. Confine to two-three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, every day Members are allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Confine to two-three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Every day, Members are allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. ...*(Interruptions)*... बोलिए, बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: यह * का राज बन गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह "अगस्टा घूस कांड" जो हुआ है, इसमें किसने घूस ली है, इसकी आइडेंटिटी के संबंध में रक्षा मंत्री को स्टेटमेंट देनी पड़ेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... रक्षा मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, उन्हें स्टेटमेंट देनी पड़ेगी ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार अभी तक खामोश क्यों है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह घूस किसने ली है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह गांधी कौन है, एपी कौन है, शशिकांत कौन है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... गांधी कौन है, एपी कौन है? ये सारी आइडेंटिटी सरकार को डिसक्लोज़ करनी पड़ेगी, रक्षा मंत्री को बयान देना पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... रक्षा मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं। रक्षा मंत्री को बयान देना पड़ेगा कि गांधी कौन है, जिसने घूस ली है, यह एपी कौन है, जिसने घूस ली है, यह शशिकांत कौन है, जिसने घूस ली है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार को जवाब देना पड़ेगा, डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को बयान देना पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let the Defence Minister make a statement who is the Gandhi, taken the bribe. ...*(Interruptions)*... डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को स्टेट में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, all right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: यह एपी कौन है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह गांधी कौन है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's all; that's all. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing more ...**(Interruptions)**... That's all. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: यह गांधी कौन है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no rule to suspend the Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, I am disallowing it. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is all. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. K.C. Tyagi, what do you want to say? ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Zero Hour submission, Shri A.U. Singh Deo. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): How can I speak in the din?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You try. ...**(Interruptions)**... What do you want? ...**(Interruptions)**... I told you the notice is under the consideration of the hon. Chairman. Then, why do you shout? ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. Minister will speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, गुजरात असेम्बली में ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, सीएजी की रिपोर्ट को पीएसी एकजामिन कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके बारे में हम यहां डिस्कशन नहीं करते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह अभी तक की परम्परा भी है और यह नियम भी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दिक्कत यह है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगस्टा पर से ध्यान हटाओ और नॉन इश्यूज पर हंगामा करो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये जानते हैं कि असेम्बलीज की पीएसी इस इश्यू को डिस्कस कर रही है, एकजामिन कर रही है, उन इश्यूज को हम यहां पर न रजिस्टर करते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... न चर्चा करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस तरह से अगस्टा के इश्यूज को दबाने के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस पर पर्दा डालने के लिए, यह सारी की सारी कोशिश की जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... I won't allow. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen to me. आप ज़रा सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ज़रा सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ज़रा सुनिए। आप ज़रा सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Why don't you listen to me? आप ज़रा सुनिए। आप ज़रा सुनिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please listen to me. आप ज़रा सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... See, I have already given the ruling. Now, the notice is under the examination of the hon. Chairman. After that, coming into the Well and shouting is not justifiable, not acceptable. I have already said that if notice is given,

*Not recorded.

hon. Chairman is considering it. Then, what is the point in shouting? What are you going to achieve? I don't agree with this. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, twelve hon. Members have to raise Zero Hour submissions. You are encroaching upon their rights. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you, your notice will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*... I do not justify this. You are standing in the way of their rights. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do that. The House is adjourned up to 11.30 a.m.

The House then adjourned at 11.15 a.m.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

RE. AUGUSTA DEAL

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, रक्षा मंत्री बयान दें ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह गाँधी कौन है ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह शशिकांत कौन है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... रक्षा मंत्री बयान दें ...*(व्यवधान)*... कल नहीं, आज ही जवाब देना पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour with Shri A.U. Singh Deo. ...*(Interruptions)*... You had your piece. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri A.U. Singh Deo. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, What is the point in raising it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Shri A.U. Singh Deo says will be on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Sir, the Armed Forces One Rank. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, those who shout, I am requesting you, ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back ...*(Interruptions)*... Your notices are being examined by the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, सुखेन्दु जी ने अगस्ता डील के बारे में जो कहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... सुखेन्दु जी अगस्ता डील के बारे में जो कह रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम उनकी बात से सहमत हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस घोटाले और इस घूस के बारे में सदन में बुधवार को चर्चा होने वाली है ...*(व्यवधान)*... और दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कांग्रेस के मित्रों से हमारा यही कहना है ...*(व्यवधान)*... कि वे उसका होमवर्क कर लें और होमवर्क करके अगस्ता में जो घोटाला ...*(व्यवधान)*... इससे काम नहीं चलेगा कि आप दूसरा ...*(व्यवधान)*... पैकेज लेकर आएँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारा आपसे अनुरोध है कि इनको बता दीजिए कि बुधवार को अगस्ता घोटाले

...(व्यवधान)... अगस्ता घूस के बारे में चर्चा होगी। ...(व्यवधान)... वे उसका होमवर्क ठीक से करें।
...(व्यवधान)... यह नहीं हो सकता कि वे बाहर बताएँ कि हमने ब्लैकलिस्ट नहीं किया था।
...(व्यवधान)... यहाँ हाउस में वे बोल चुके हैं कि ब्लैकलिस्ट किया था ...(व्यवधान)... और हाउस में
पहले बोल चुके हैं कि ब्लैकलिस्ट नहीं किया था। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए आप बता दीजिए कि
अगस्ता पर बुधवार को चर्चा होगी, वे उसकी तैयारी करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

The House then adjourned at thirty-five minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Work under SAGY in Telangana

*76. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the villages covered under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) in Telangana, district-wise;
- (b) the details of works undertaken in each such village and the progress of each work;
- (c) whether any work is pending or languishing due to lack of financial or other constraints; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The basic unit of identification of an Adarsh Gram under SAGY Guidelines is a Gram Panchayat. The district-wise details of the Gram Panchayats/villages covered under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) in Telangana is at Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of works undertaken in each such Gram Panchayat/village and the progress of each work, as furnished by the Government of Telangana, are at Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per the information furnished by the State Government of Telangana, no work is pending or languishing due to lack of financial or other constraints.

Statement-I

The List of Gram Panchayats/Villages identified by Members of Parliament under SAGY in Telangana

Sl. No.	District	Name of the MP	Block/Sub-District	Gram Panchayat/Village
1.	Adilabad	Sh. Nagesh Godam	Boath	Patnapur
2.	Adilabad	Shri Balka Suman	Dandepalle	Gudem
3.	Karimnagar	Shri Vinod Kumar Boianapalli	Yellareddipet	Veernapally
4.	Khammam	Shri Ponguleti Srinivasa Reddy	Sathunallp	Gangaram
5.	Khammam	Smt. Renuka Chowdhury	Kusumanchi	Jeelacheruvu
6.	Mahbubnagar	Shri A.P. Jithender Reddy	Damaragidda	Mogala Madaka
7.	Mahbubnagar	Shri Nandi Yellaiah	Maldakal	Amaravai
8.	Medak	Sh. Kotha Prabhakar Reddy	Patancheru	Lakdaram
9.	Nalgonda	Shri Boora Narsaiah Goud	Valigonda	Redla Repaka
10.	Nalgonda	Shri Sukender Reddy Gutha	Devarakonda	Chinthakunta
11.	Nalgonda	Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy	Marriguda	Marriguda
12.	Nizamabad	Smt. Kavitha Kalvakuntla	Ranjal	Kandakurthi
13.	Nizamabad	Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil	Jukkal	Kowlas
14.	Rangareddi	Sh. Konda Vishweshwar Reddy	Dharur	Nagasamunder
15.	Rangareddi	Shri Ch Malla Reddy	Qutubullapur	Dundigal

Sl. No.	District	Name of the MP	Block/Sub-District	Gram Panchayat/Village
16.	Rangareddi	Sh. Devender Goudt.	Maheswaram	Harshaguda
17.	Warangal	Shri Bandaru Dattatreya	Parvathagiri	Annaram
18.	Warangal	Shri Srihari Kadiyam	Wardhannapet	Inole
19.	Warangal	Prof. Seetaram Ajmeera Naik	Nellikudur	Narayanapu Ram
20.	Warangal	Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu	Kodakandla	Edunuthula
21.	Warangal	Shri Garikapati Mohan Rao	Govindaraopet	Govindaraopeta
22.	Warangal	Shri Gundu Sudharani	Atmakur	Neerukulla
23.	Warangal	Shri Bandaru Dattatreya	Raiparthi	Sannur

Statement-II

(1) Status of works undertaken in Dundigal GP/Village ofranga Reddy District

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
1.	Laying of Cc Road from Chelkala Laxman (H) to Line Ganesh (H) in Dundigal (V)	Started
2.	B/W. Laying of Underground Drainage in Dundigal Tanda. I H/O. Dundigal (V)	Started
3.	Repairs to Dundigal Anganwadi Building-1	Started
4.	Constrn. of Compound Wall to Anganwadi Building at Dundigal Tanda.2	Started
5.	Laying of Underground Drainage/Cc Road from Kummari Satyanarayana (H) to Akula Pandu (H) at Dundigal (V)	Started
6.	Laying of Underground Drainage/Cc Road from Yerukali Mysaiah (H) to Dasari Krishna (H) in St Locality at Dundigal (V)	Started

7.	B/W. Construction of School Building in Dundigal Village	Started
8.	B/W. Laying of Cc Road II in Dundigal Tanda.2 H/O.Dundigal (V)	Started
9.	B/W. Laying of Cc Road in Dundigal Tanda.2 H/O.Dundigal (V)	Started
10.	Laying of Cc Road in Sc Dasaribasthi at Dundigal Village Bit.III	Started
11.	Laying of Cc Road in Sc Dasaribasthi at Dundigal Village Bit.II	Started
12.	Laying of Cc Road in Sc Dasaribasthi at Dundigal Village Bit.I	Started
13.	Laying of Cc Road from Neerudi Sathaiah (H) to Pitla Veeraswamy (H) in Sc Kindibasthi at Dundigal Village Bit.II	Started
14.	Laying of Cc Road from Neerudi Sathaiah (H) to Pitla Veeraswamy (H) in Sc Kindibasthi at Dundigal Village Bit.I	Started
15.	Laying of Underground Drainage in Dundigal Tanda.I H/O.Dundigal (V) Bit.II	Started
16.	Laying of Underground Drainage in Dundigal Tanda.I H/O.Dundigal (V) Bit.I	Started
17.	Repairs to Primary School Building at Dundigal	Started
18.	Laying of HDPE Pipeline from Bommala Ashok (H) to Kunti Yadaiah (H) in Dundigal Village	Started
19.	B/W. Constrn. of Dwera Building in Dundigal Tanda.2 H/O. Dundigal (V)	Started
20.	Special Repairs to Anganwadi Building at Dundigal Village	Not Started
21.	Supply & Fixing of 3 Phase Submersible Pumpset to Borewell in Sc Girls Hostel Building in Dundigal Village	Started
22.	Laying of Flooring in School Premises	Started

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
23.	Repairs to Anganwadi Building	Started
24.	Laying of Cc Road in Kindi Basthi	Started
25.	Laying of Cc Road in Dasari Basthi	Started
26.	Construction of Shed to Primary Health Centre in Dundigal (V) Bit.I	Not Started
27.	Construction of Ugd at Dundigal Thanda 2	Started
28.	Construction of Ugd at Dundigal Thanda 1	Started
29.	Construction of Ugd at Dundigal (V)	Started
30.	Construction of Ugd at Naglur (V)	Started
31.	Internal Road in Dundigal Thanda 2	Started
32.	Internal Road in Dundigal Thanda 1	Started
33.	Internal Road in Naglur (V)	Started
34.	Compound Wall to Graveyards in Dundigal (V)	Not Started
35.	Dundigal (V) Social Security Schemes for All Eligible Families - Rajiv Gandhi Social Security Scheme, Prime Minister Jeevan tothi Bima Yojana & Prime Minister Sureksha Bima Yojana	Started
36.	Training on Modern Technologies to Farmers from Dundigal Thanda 2	Started
37.	Training on Modern Technologies to Farmers from Dundigal Thanda 1	Started
38.	Training on Modern Technologies to Farmers from Dundigal (V)	Started
39.	Strengthening of Self Help Groups at Dundigal (V)	Started

40.	Employment Under MGNREGA for Dundigal Thanda 2	Not Started
41.	Employment Under MGNREGA for Dundigal Thanda 1	Not Started
42.	Employment Under MGNREGA for Dundigal (V)	Not Started
43.	Soil Cards to Farmers of Dundigal (V)	Not Started
44.	New Ration Shop at Nagulur (V)	Not Started
45.	New Ration Shop at Dundigal Thanda 2	Not Started
46.	Skill Development Programme to Women of Dundigal (V)	Started
47.	Skill Development Programme to Unemployed Youth in Computers of Dundigal (V)	Started
48.	Skill Development Programme to Unemployed Youth in Computers of Dundigal (V)	Started
49.	Kitchen Shed at Naguluru Primary School	Started
50.	Kitchen Shed at Dundigal High School	Started
51.	Kitchen Shed and Additional Class Rooms in No. 2 at Dundigal Thanda 2	Started
52.	Functioning of Schools Without Vacancies in Teaching Cadre at Dundigal (V)	Completed
53.	Functioning of Schools Without Vacancies in Teaching Cadre Dundigal (V)	Completed
54.	Procuring Books to New Library at Dundigal (V)	Started
55.	Allotment of Land for Dumping Yard at Dundigal Thanda - II	Started
56.	Sewarage Treatment Plant at Dundigal (V)	Started
57.	Solar Street Lights at Dundigal (V)	Not Started
58.	Construction of Individual House Hold Laterines at Nagulur	Started

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
59.	Special Repairs to Primary School at Naguluru	Started
60.	Road - Formation of Road and Laying of Cc Road from Dundigal (V) to Naglur (V) (Connecting Road)	Not Started
61.	Installation of CCTV Cams at Dundigal (V)	Not Started
62.	Renovation of Anganwadi Center in Dundigal in Naguluru	Started
63.	Construction of New Anganwadi for Thanda II	Started
64.	Laying of Under Ground Drainage System at Dundiga Thanda	Started
65.	Sewerage Treatment Plant Naglur (V)	Started
66.	Allotment of Land to Play Ground	Not Started
67.	Allotment of Land for Dumping Yard at Dundigal (V)	Not Started
68.	Construction of Library Building at Dundigal (V)	Started
69.	Functioning of Schools Without Vacancies in Teaching Cadre	Started
70.	Kitchen Shed and Additional Class Rooms in No. 2 at Dundigal Thanda I	Started
71.	Skill Development Programme to Unemployed Youth in Computers of Naglur (V)	Completed
72.	Skill Development Programme to Women of Naglur (V)	Completed
73.	New Ration Shop at Dundigal Thanda I	Not Started
74.	Involvement of NSS Members from Nearby Engineering Colleges in the Development of Village	Completed
75.	Solar Power Plant of Capacity 5 MW at Dundigal (V)	Not Started

76.	Total Literacy Through Formal and Informal Education	Completed
77.	Universal Access to Health Card and Medical Examination	Not Started
78.	E-Governance Facilities to Dundigal	Not Started
79.	Multi-Purpose Community Hall at Dundigal (V)	Not Started
80.	Hundred Per cent Institutional Deliveries	Started
81.	Cent per cent Immunisation for Pregnant and Infant	Started
82.	Soil Cards to Farmers of Nagalur (V)	Not Started
83.	Effective Implementation of Mid Day Meal Program in Schools	Completed
84.	Employment Under MGNREGA for Nagalur (V)	Started
85.	Strengthening of Self Help Groups at Nagalur (V)	Completed
86.	Training on Modern Technologies to Farmers from Nagalur (V)	Started
87.	Social Security Schemes for All Eligible Families - Rajiv Gandhi Social Security Scheme, Prime Minister Jeevan Jothi Bima Yojana & Prime Minister Sureksha Bima Yojana	Started
88.	Cent per cent Registration of Births and Deaths	Started
89.	Free from Alcoholism, Smoking	Started
90.	Free Driving School for Skill Upgradation and for Self Employment to the Youth	Completed
91.	Improving Quality of Education in School	Completed
92.	Compound Wall to Graveyards in Nagalur (V)	Not Started
93.	Bharath Nirmaan Volunteers	Completed
94.	Internal Road in Dundigal (V)	Not Started

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
95.	Construction of Community Toilets at Bus stop	Not Started
96.	Construction of Individual House hold Laterines for All in Dundigal	Started
97.	Renovation of Primary School in Thanda 1	Started
98.	Development of Pedda Cheruvu Lake	Started
99.	Development of Dundigal Lake	Started
100.	Renovation of Anganwadi Center in Thanda 1	Not Started
101.	Providing Additional Material for Dundigal High School Children Tech Mahindra	Completed
<i>(2) Status of works undertaken in Harshaguda GP/Village of Rangareddy District</i>		
1.	Dairy Farming for All the Women Farmers in the Village By Giving Buffaloes to Every One.	Not yet Started
2.	Enrollement of All the Women in the Village in DWCRG Group & Establishment of Mahila Bank in the Village	Not yet Started
3.	Providing Facilities to Grave Yard	Not yet Started
4.	Green House/Poly House Cultivation	Not yet Started
5.	Provision of Solar Street Light	Not yet Started
6.	Allocation of 10 Acres Land for Basic Amenities Like Aganwadis, School, Bank and Cooperative	Not yet Started
7.	Construction of Under ground Drainage	Not yet Started
<i>(3) Status of works under taken in Nagasamudram GP/Village not yet started e of Rangareddy District</i>		
1.	VDP is not completed hence no works are in progress	

(4) Status of work under taken in Amarvai GP/Village of Mahabubnagar District		
1.	Providing of Internal CC Roads	Proposals Submitted
2.	Providing of Internal CC Drains.	Proposals Submitted
3.	Requirement of Integrated Hostel for High School	Proposals Submitted
4.	Replacement of Drinking Water pipeline from the existing water tank and Sanction of New Water Tank 80,000 Lts., capacity	Proposals Submitted
5.	Providing of separate transformers for drinking water purpose	Proposals Submitted
6.	Conducting of Survey and Demarcation of land provided for Graveyard and arranging of fencing	Proposals Submitted
7.	Land for Muslims Khabarastan	Proposals Submitted
8.	Filling of damaged/un-used sep wells and wells	Proposals Submitted
9.	Additional Class Rooms to Primary School building	Proposals Submitted
10.	compound wall to Primary School building	Proposals Submitted
11.	(50) Electric Poles to Amarvai SC Colony, Replacement of Iron poles with Cement Poles in the village	Proposals Submitted
12.	(2) Anganwadi Buildings to 3rd Anganwadi Centre	Proposals Submitted
13.	Construction of New G.P. Building	Proposals Submitted
14.	Establishment of New PHC Sub Centre (Sanction)	Proposals Submitted
15.	Establishment of Veterinary Sub-Centre	Proposals Submitted
16.	Metal Road from Amarvai to Mangampet	Proposals Submitted
17.	Metal Road from Amarvai to Uligeppally	Proposals Submitted
18.	BT Road from Amarvai to Kakulavaram	Proposals Submitted

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
19.	BT Road from Amarvai to Palvai	Proposals Submitted
20.	Metal Road from Amarvai to Neelipally	Proposals Submitted
21.	Metal Road from Amarvai to Yeddulagudem	Proposals Submitted
22.	Dumping Yard	Proposals Submitted
23.	SC Community Hall	Proposals Submitted
24.	BC Community Hall	Proposals Submitted
25.	Library Facility	Proposals Submitted
26.	Agricultural Godowns 6000 Bags Capacity	Proposals Submitted
27.	Drying Platforms	Proposals Submitted
28.	Repairs to Check Dams at Burdipad village	Proposals Submitted
29.	Repairs to Mala Nallanna Cheruvu	Proposals Submitted
30.	Construction of Community Hall	Proposals Submitted
31.	Providing of (100) solar lamps for (3) villages	Proposals Submitted
32.	Construction of Masjid	Proposals Submitted
33.	Const. of Bus Shelter at Amaravai	Proposals Submitted
34.	Const. of Bus Shelter at Burdipad	Proposals Submitted
35.	Magic soak pits	Work in Progress
36.	Community Soak pits	Work in Progress

37.	Construction of IHHIs	Work in Progress
38.	Construction of Cattle tubs	To be Sanctioned
39.	Const. of Bus Shelter at Mangampet	to be Sanctioned
40.	Construction of School building	Proposals Submitted
41.	Construction of building for Anganwadi Centre	Proposals Submitted
42.	Land acquisition for Grave yard	Proposals Submitted
43.	Electric Poles in New Colony	Proposals Submitted
44.	Drains in New Colony	Proposals Submitted
45.	Formation of CC Roads in New Colony	Proposals Submitted
46.	De-silting of Tank	Proposals Submitted
47.	Conversion of Metal Roads into CC Roads	Proposals Submitted
48.	Requirement of New Fair Price Shop	Proposals Submitted
49.	BC Community Hall	Proposals Submitted
50.	SC Community Hall	Proposals Submitted
51.	Providing of Gate to Compound Wall of P.S., Mangampet	Proposals Submitted
52.	New Fair Price Shop	Proposals Submitted
53.	Laying of CC Roads in the village	Proposals Submitted
54.	Requirement of Transformer and (15) Electric Poles	Proposals Submitted
55.	Drinking Water facility for Livestock	Proposals Submitted
56.	Conducting of Survey to the Road passing to Graveyard	Proposals Submitted

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
57.	Repairs and replacement of drinking water pipeline	Proposals Submitted
58.	Construction of BC Community Hall	Proposals Submitted
<i>(5) Status of works undertaken in Mogalmadka GP/Village of Mahabubnagar District</i>		
1.	Construction of R.O Plant at Mogalmadka	Completed
2.	Street lights in Mogalmadka, Suddabanda Tanda and Nadya Naik Tanda	Completed
3.	Extension of Drinking Water Pipeline at Suddabanda Tanda & Mogalmadka	Completed
4.	Construction of Additional Class Rooms in Primary School & ZPHS at Mogalmadka & Suddabanda Tanda	Completed
5.	Construction of Toilets at Suddabanda Tanda	Completed
6.	New Electricity Polls & lines at Suddabanda Tanda & Mogalmadka	Completed
7.	Renovation of Mogulla Cheruvu under Mission Kakathiya	In progress
8.	Construction of (500) Recharge Pits at Households in Suddabanda Tanda & Mogalmadka	Completed
9.	Construction of Cattle Truf	In Progress
10.	B.T Road from PWD road to Annasagar and Lokurthy Roads	Completed
11.	100% Smokeless Village through supply of LPG syinders under Deepam Schemes at Nandyanaiaak Tanda & Suddabanda Tanda	Completed
12.	100% Smokeless Village through supply of LPG syinders under Deepam Schemes in Mogalmadka	(50% Completed) In progress
13.	Setup of Sewing & Embroidery Training Center	Completed

14.	Sanction of Losins under Sthree Nidhi	Completed
15.	Repairs to Health Sub-Center	Completed
16.	Set-up of e-Panchayat	Completed
<i>(6) Status of works undertaken in Gudem GP/Village of Adilabad District</i>		
1.	C/o Side Drains at Vodera Colony and Rangampally in Gudem Village	Progress
2.	C/o Water Tank and Pipeline in Gudem Grama Panchayath	Progress
<i>(7) Status of works at Patnapur,Boath mandal Adilabad district under SAGY</i>		
1.	Approach road to agri. fields	Completed
2.	IHHLs	Completed
3.	Ultra banking counter	Completed
4.	Health camp	Completed
5.	Animal health camp	Completed
6.	Job mela	Completed
7.	Poultry birds distribution	Completed
8.	Bus shelter	Completed
9.	Farmers cooperative	Completed
10.	Exposure to best practices	completed
11.	Best hygienic practices	completed

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
12.	Clean drinking water	Completed
13.	GP building	completed
14.	CC roads	Completed
15.	BT roads	completed
16.	Community hall	
17.	Village dev. committees	completed
<i>(8) Status of works undertaken in Kandakurthy GP/Village of Renjal Mandal of Nizamabad District</i>		
1.	Construction of (24) Magic Soak Pit	24 constructed
2.	Construction of (3) Common Soak Pit	3 completed
3.	Leveling of (8) Burial Grounds	6 completed, 2 In progress
4.	Construction of 323 IHHs	323 completed
5.	Afforestation (Beautification)	Will be carried out on the onset of monsoon
6.	5 Km Avenue Plantation	3 Km Estimation generated
7.	2000 Homestead - Aromatic, Tulasi plants, Rose plants, Jasmin plants to each and every household	completed

8.	Nursery with 1 lakh Seedlings	Grounded
9.	Joy full learning with cartoon pictures	completed
10.	Upgradation and Strengthening of AWC	completed
11.	6 Biogas Projects	1 completed, 5 are not intrested
12.	Implementation of Improved Chulhas (NPIC).	To be implemented in Financial year 2016-17
13.	25 Solar Street Lighting Systems (SSLS)	Amount not received (proposed to corporate companies for providing of CSR funds towards implementing of SSLS and yet to receive further guidelines)
14.	First Aid and Primary Care	completed
15.	Strengthening of Library	Not started
16.	Floor tiles	completed
17.	Electrification	completed
18.	White wash	completed
19.	Tables, chairs and almiarahs	completed
20.	Books	Purchased
21.	Book issue register	started

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
22.	Index	started
23.	Flexi for ready	completed
24.	Kichen shed repairs	completed
25.	Strengthening of Labs in Schools	completed (Purchased)
26.	Digital teaching	started
27.	Digital lab	started
28.	Science lab	completed
29.	Sports facilities	completed
30.	Boundary wall existing but need 50 mts in broken area and 2 gates are required	Not started
31.	Strengthening of Sports Material	Completed
32.	100 % Electricity to 750 Houses	Completed (2 Nos single phase 15 KVA DTRs charged) a. (.5 KM 2 wire to 3 wire line conversion completed) b. (Shifting 11 KV line over houses completed) c. (1 KM 6.3 KV line work under progress) d. (3 Nos single phase DTRs to be erected) Total Units grounded.
33.	3 Mini Sheep/Goat Units (5+1)	

34.	10 Sunandini - Calf feed Programme	Calf Feed supplied to (10) Calves
35.	26 acres Perennial Fodder Development under MGNREGS	15 Acres estimations & sanctioned
36.	8 Construction of Cattle Sheds under MGNREGS, Goat sheds	Estimations not generated
37.	3 Construction of Cattle water troughs under MGNREGS	Sanctioned from DWMA, Construction work pending
38.	10 Supply of milch animals under SC Sub plan under CM's Package	completed
39.	(4971) Palle Samagra Seva Kendralu (One Stop Shop (OSS) Service delivery	No operator
40.	(40) 2 Bed Room Houses	Opening dates 22.1.2016
41.	563 Aksharasyata Programme	Running
42.	159 Micro Irrigation (sprinklers)	130 supplied
43.	180 Plastic Crates	Under processing
44.	50 vegetables Mini Kits	completed
45.	1 Farm Pond	Not started (Non receipt of farmer share)
46.	1000 Sq.mt Shade Net	Not started (Non receipt of farmer share)
47.	4 Taiwan Sprayer	Not started (Non receipt of farmer share)
48.	Training to unemplo youth	Completed

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
49.	20 Child Labour Free	completed
50.	Supply of Sports Material	Distributed 1. Volleyball poles 2. Volleyball net 3. Volleyball balls 4. Kho-Kho poles 5. Skipping ropes 6. Tennkoit rings to Head Master MPUPS, Kandakurthi
51.	25 Economic Support Scheme	will be completed in two days
52.	50 Milk Testing Equipment	Not started
53.	Agriculture Godown	Basement level completed
54.	V.O. building	Basement level completed

(9) Status of works undertaken in Kowlas village Nizamabad district

1.	Construction of Godown, GP Building, New rooms for Library, (2) Anganwadi Centers, V.O.Meeting hall and Sub Center	₹ 13.00 lakhs sanctioned for G.P. Building and works Started. ₹ 10.00 Lakhs sanctioned for 2. Anganwadi Centres and started.
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2.	Providing distributary pipe lines before laying of B.T.Road at Kowlas	Sanctioned an amount of ₹ 6.00 lakhs and Work Completed
3.	Main Road	Sanctioned an amount of ₹ 60.00 lakhs
4.	Godown	Sanctioned an amount of ₹ 35.00 lakhs
5.	13 Community Soak Pits	13 Community Soak Pits; constructed in Kowlas village Pocharam habitations each.
6.	100% Magic pits to every house	430 Magic pits constructed, remaining started, but no payment has made as on today
7.	Dumping yard at Kowlas Dumping yard at Pocharam Tanda	Completed
8.	Sanitation Rikshaw	2 Rikshaws has been procured by G.P.
9.	2nd Dustbin to each house hold from village health sanitation committee funds	One Dustbin procured by G.P., 1 One Dustbin has not provided by the sanitation committee from untied funds

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
10.	Disabled assessment camps	Conducted
11.	Cattle sheds, Goat sheds, Water trough and Fodder development	5 Cattle Sheds and 10 Sheep Sheds has been sanctioned.
12.	2 New Anganwadi buildings construction	Work Started
13.	Painting to existing Anganwadi buildings	one building completed, another 2 buildings yet to start
14.	Bio gas plants minimum (400)	30 Completed, but payment not made by the EGS
15.	33 Cataract surgeries and (172) Specticals to be conducted	179 Specticals distributed by Lions Club, Bodhan and 9 Cataract Operations completed.
16.	ZPHS, Kowlas Digital teaching Digital Lab Electricity	Projector procured by the HM, ZPHS, Kowlas
17.	Fresh Survey to be done for remaining area to provide poles	1. Survey Conducted and identified 40 New Poles required. 2. 35 new

	borewells drilled the farmers remitted DDs for new connection which yet to be sanctioned.	
18.	3 Domestic Transformers	3 received
19.	Road side poles and Electrification from main road to Kowlas village	Pending
20.	100% coverage under SUNANDINI	30 Sanctioned and fodder has been given to 14 beneficiaries
21.	Mini Sheep units as per demand (Minimum 25)	25 Proposals Sanctioned
22.	1 Stop shop	System Installed
23.	Thamalli Kunta Checkdam, Bridge cum barrate and checkdam - Include in DIP	Status may be updated by the SE IB
24.	100 Units of Drip and Sprinklers	30 units of Sprinklers sanctioned
25.	Detailed action plan about Micro Irrigation	Status may be updated by the PD IKP

(10) Status of works undertaken in Veernapally GP/Village of Karimnagar District

1.	Diary units (25)	Sanctioned but Grounding
2.	Sheep units (20+1)	Not Sanctioned
3.	Mini Sheep & Goat units (5 + 1)	Completed

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
4.	Dairy awareness camps	Completed
5.	Sheep awareness camps	Completed
6.	Restoration of Vankatrayini Cheruvu, Veernapally (V), Yellareddypet (M)	Sanctioned/ Progress
7.	To Eliminate Illicit Liquor	Completed
8.	C/o Gram panchayat Building	Sanctioned / Not Started
9.	To Achieve 100% literacy in Veernapally village	Completed
10.	5MVA PTR to Sub Station	Completed
11.	Electrification of BPL Households	Completed
12.	Pendls	Sanctioned/ Progress
13.	Registration of primary Tailor Co-operative Society (Women)	Completed
14.	SHG Groups Formation	Completed
15.	Default SHGs Strengthening	Completed
16.	100% Insurance Coverage to all Eligible	Progress
17.	100% Sanitation and Construction of IHHLs	Completed
18.	Bank linkage	Completed
19.	Compound wall to all Schools in Veernapally	Sanction and Assurances given by NTPC

20.	Dual Desks to all the schools in Veernapalli PS Veernapally	Progress
21.	Formation road to PS Rashigutta Thanda	Completed
22.	Electricity connection to PS Rashigutta Thanda (Sanction of Electric polls & Line)	Completed
23.	Dumping Yard - I (Gone Nayak Thanda)	Progress
24.	Quality seed production (Paddy)	Completed
25.	1) Repairs & Existing Dhobighat & New Construction of Dhobighat	Not Sanctioned
26.	Training Cell	Completed
27.	Issue of pattadar passbooks in sy.no.292 and sy.no.318	Completed
28.	Allotment of Additional Fair Shop	Completed
29.	Allotment of land for burial ground dumping yard	Completed
30.	Sanctions of Houses to 177 BPL Families	Sanctioned/ Progress
31.	Construction of Anganwadi Building Veernapalli and all Thand	Sanctioned/ Progress
32.	Construction of New PHC Building	Not Sanctioned
33.	Village Health Camp	Completed
34.	Immunization	Completed
35.	Family Planning	Completed
36.	Institutional Deliveries	Completed
37.	Adolescent Girls Health	Completed

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
38.	Cataract Operation	Completed
39.	Communicable Diseases	Completed
40.	Construction of CC Roads in Veernapally Village and Thands(2775 mts)	Completed
41.	Construction of Village Community Hall	Progress
42.	Sanitations of Book Deposit center	Completed
43.	Establishment of New Bank in Veernapalli	Completed and Bank is working
44.	3G Broadband Connection	Completed
45.	Renovation of Puli devuni Charavu	Not Sanctioned
46.	Renovation of Puli Charuvu	Not Sanctioned

(11) Status of works under taken in Edunuthala GP/Village of Warangal District

1.	C/o Check Dam at Gajjela Somaiah Agri Land-1	to be completed
2.	C/o Check Dam at Amandla Somireddy Kunta-1	to be completed
3.	C/o Check Dam at Adva Somaiah Kunta-1	to be completed
4.	C/o Dam Ln Jammikunta Thanda- 3	to be completed
5.	C/o Check Dam at Vavilala Vagu- 3	to be completed
6.	C/o Check Dam at Pedda Vagu-2	to be completed
7.	Strengthening of Bund of Pedda Cheruvu	to be completed

8.	C/o Sub-Health Center Building	to be completed
9.	C/o of Side Drains in BC Colony, Edunuthula	to be completed
10.	C/o of Side Drains in Sc Colony	to be completed
11.	L/O Internal Cc Roads in Jammikunta Thanda St Colony	to be completed
12.	L/O Internal Cc Roads in Sc Colony	to be completed
13.	Milk Chilling Centre Plant	to be completed
14.	Community Hall for All	to be completed
15.	C/o Library New Building	to be completed
16.	Bus Stand Shelter	to be completed
17.	Solar Lighting System for the total village	to be completed
18.	C/o Building for Mini Anganwadi Centre in Jammikunta Thanda	to be completed
19.	C/o Building for Anganwadi Centre- III	to be completed
20.	C/o Building for Anganwadi Centre- II	to be completed
21.	C/o Building for Anganwadi Centre-I	to be completed
22.	Primary School Additional Class Room	to be completed
23.	Electrification From Kothagattu Bayyanna House to Regoti Isthari House	to be completed
24.	Electrification From Thomala Krishnamurthy House to Somarapu Kondaiah House	to be completed
25.	Electrification From Yellamma Temple to Manchinilla Bavi	to be completed
26.	Electrification From Venkatram House to Dhurgamma Temple in St Thanda	to be completed

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
27.	Electricification from Bolloju Ramachokkam House to Prathap Reddy House	to be completed
28.	Electricification from Vaddera Yadaiah Bavi to Open Well	to be completed
29.	L/O Bt Road from Kodakandla Palakurthy Road to Jammikunta Thanda	to be completed
30.	C/o Grampanchayath Building	Started
31.	Individual Sanitary Latrines(Isl) (316)	Started
32.	L/O Pipe Line from Edunuthula Village Bustand to Naganna Temple House	Have to be completed
33.	L/O Pipe Line from Jilukara Ramaswamy House to Hilukara Biksham House	Started
34.	L/O Pipe Line from Peddacheruvu Open Well to Dhudekula Fakeer House	Have to be completed
35.	Deepening and Steening of Open Well at Pedda Cheruvu for Drinking Water Supply	Have to be completed
36.	Insurance Coverage for All the Families in the Village, except NREGs workers	Under Progress
37.	formation of SHG Groups	Under Progress
38.	Awareness Campaign & Amp; Exposer Visit Under Atma	Under Progress
39.	Demo Under Atma I.E. Aerobicrice With Drip	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
40.	Supply of Drip/Spinkler to SC,ST Communities	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
41.	Developing the Kitchen Garden to House Holds	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
42.	Cultivation of Flower Plants to Farmers	Proposals submitted, Not yet started

43.	Supply of Primary Tailor Co-Operative Society (Women)	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
44.	Electrification of BPL House Holds (70)	Under Progress
45.	Conducting Poultry Awareness Camps	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
46.	Distribution of Vegetable Seeds	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
47.	Conducting Dairy Awareness Camps	Under Progress
48.	Providing Backyard Poultry to BPL Families	Under Progress
49.	Providing Mini Sheep & Amp; Goat (9+1) Units to BPL Families	Under Progress
50.	Construction of Gram Panchayat Building	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
51.	Providing Livelihood to BPL Families (25 No's Sheep Units)	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
52.	Providing Livelihood to BPL Families (25 Nos Dairy Units)	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
53.	Provision of Domestic Solar Power Pack 1 KW (100)	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
54.	Provision of Biogas Plants (30)	Under Progress
55.	Construction of 142 IHHL	Under Progress
56.	Construction of 80 Feet Road from Dargha to Ambedkar Statue along with aunder drainage and centre lighting Aystem	Proposals submitted, Not yet started

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
57.	Construction of two OHSR Water Tanks 1.50 Lakhs litres capacity along with pipeline of 7 Kms	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
58.	Constructon Godowns for storage of Agricultural Produce	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
59.	Setting up of Veterinary Sub Centre	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
60.	Construction of RTC Bus Stand	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
61.	Construction of Compound Wall to the Hindu & Muslim Grave Yards	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
62.	Setting of library	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
63.	Setting of Yoga Centre	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
64.	Construction Guest Houses & Accomodation for Pilgrims near Dargha	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
65.	Construction of Community Halls for Gouds, Padmashali, Vaddera, Budaga Jangalu and Mudiraj	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
66.	Taking over of Sri Ramalingeshwara Temple & Hanuman Temple by Endowment Department and Development of Temples	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
67.	100 % Pensions scheme	Not Completed

68.	100 % Food Security Cards	Not Completed
69.	100 % Job Cards	Completed
70.	Construction of Internal CC roads in SC Colony	Not Completed
71.	Construction of Internal CC roads in BC Colony	Not Completed
72.	Construction of Internal CC roads in ST Colony	Not Completed
73.	Construction of Internal side drains in SC Colony	Not Completed
74.	Construction of Internal side drains in BC Colony	Not Completed
75.	Construction of Internal side drains in ST Colony	Not Completed
<i>(12) Status of works under taken in Govindaraopet GP/Village of Warangal District</i>		
1.	Construction of CC Road at Gopu Anemi Reddy House to Papolu Bharathamma (120 Meters in ₹ 4.99 lakhs)	Completed
2.	Construction of CC Road at Malyala Esobe House to Gopidasu Saraiah House (120 Meters in ₹ 4.99 lakhs)	Completed
3.	Construction of CC Road at Payavula Swami House to MD Thajudhin House (120 Meters in ₹ 4.99 lakhs)	Completed
4.	Providing of Mineral Water Plant at ZPHS (G) Govindaraopet (₹ 2.30+0.26)	Completed
5.	Construction of OHSR Tank 1.50 lakh ltrs in NTR colony in Govindaraopet GP	Not Completed
6.	Construction of side drains (36 Kms) in Govindharopet GP	Not Completed
7.	Construction of Filter Bed for Drinking water at Govindaraopet Village	Not Completed
8.	Solar Street lights & LED in Govindaraopet GP	Not Completed

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
9.	Gym Center for Youth in Govt Jr Colleges, Govindaraopet	Not Completed
10.	Construction of OHSR Tank & Balance of work at Rangapur (V)	Not Completed
11.	Construction of OHSR Tank at Raghavapatnam (V)	Not Completed
12.	Construction of Grampanchayat Building at Govindaraopet	Not Completed
13.	Construction of Mini Sports Stadium with place at Govindaraopet	Not Completed
14.	Pipe culverts at Govindaraopet (V)	Not Completed
15.	Ground Levelling work Primary/ ZPHS at Govindaraopet	Not Completed
16.	Ground Levelling work Govt Jr. College at Govindaraopet	Not Completed
17.	Providing of Mineral Water Plant at ZPHS (G), Govindaraopet	Not Completed
18.	Self Employment Scheme	Not Completed
19.	Water Troughs in Govindaraopet Village	Not Completed
20.	Construction of Anganwadi Buildings Four Centers	Not Completed
21.	Reatoration of Dhanasarikunta Cheruvu, Ippalagadda (V)	Not Completed
22.	Providing 5Mva Ptr	Not Completed
23.	To Achieve 100% Literacy in Govindaraopet Village	Not Completed
24.	To Eliminate Ilicit Liquor	Not Completed
25.	Allotment of 2 Additional Fairshops	Not Completed
26.	Issue of Patadar Passbooks for Land Holders	Not Completed

27.	Capacity Building and Training to BNVS	Not Completed
28.	Construction of Dhobighat	Not Completed
29.	Financial Assistance to Self Employment Scheme & Agriculture	Not Completed
30.	Farm Mechanization	Not Completed
31.	Quality Seed Production (Paddy)	Not Completed
32.	Organic Farming (Training & Demonstrations)	Not Completed
33.	Dump Yard -I at Govindaraopet & Raghavapatnam	Not Completed
34.	Check Dam at Vattivaagu	Not Completed
35.	Check Dam at Filter points in Vattivaagu -II	Not Completed
36.	Check Dam at Cheppudebbala Vaagu	Not Completed
37.	Check Dam at Dayyala Vaagu	Not Completed
38.	Feeder Channel	Not Completed
39.	Vermi Compost Pits	Not Completed
40.	Mini Percolation Tank - Govindaraopet Field	Not Completed
41.	Thh- Govindaraopet Nursery	Not Completed
42.	Formation of Road from Hindu Smashana Vaatika to Raghavapatnam Field	Not Completed
43.	Formation of Road from Rangapur to Vattivaagu Donka	Not Completed
44.	Land Development Project - Govindaraopet	Not Completed
45.	Haritha Haram Plantation to Govt Buildings & Revenue - 4000 Plants	Not Completed
46.	Haritha Haram Plantation to Homestead - 5000 Plants	Not Completed

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
47.	Haritha Haram Plantation to Farmers Fields	Not Completed
48.	Construction of CC Roads in Govindaraopet Gp in different places around 21850 Mtrs	Not Completed
49.	Requirement of Games Material to PS Govindaraopet	Not Completed
50.	Requirement of Games Material to ZPHS (G), Govindaraopet	Not Completed
51.	Requirement of Games Material to GHS Govindaraopet	Not Completed
52.	Requirement of Games Material to GJC, Govindaraopet	Not Completed
53.	Filling Up of Attender Post at ZPHS (G) Govindaraopet	Not Completed
54.	Filling up of PD post in GJC, Govindaraopet	Not Completed
55.	Filling up of Librarian Post in GJC, Govindaraopet	Not Completed
56.	Construction of Compound Wall to PS Ippalagadda	Not Completed
57.	Permission for English Medium School in All MPPS, Govindaraopet	Not Completed
58.	Permission for English Medium School in ZPHS, Govindaraopet	Not Completed
59.	Solid & Liquid Waste Management	Not Completed
60.	Bank linkage to SHG Groups	Not Completed
61.	Providing Milch Animal Grounding	Not Completed
62.	Providing 180 Members unemployed youth training & Placement	Not Completed
63.	Insurance Coverage for all the Families in the Village	Not Completed
64.	Formation of New SHG Groups	Not Completed

65.	Awareness Campaign & AMP; Exposer visit under Atma	Not Completed
66.	Demo Under Atma I.E. Aerobicice with Drip	Not Completed
67.	Supply of Drip / Spinkler to SC,ST Communities	Not Completed
68.	Developing the Kitchen Garden to House Holds	Not Completed
69.	Cultivation of Flower Plants to Farmers	Not Completed
70.	Supply of Primary Tailor Co Operative Society / (Women)	Not Completed
71.	Electrification of BPL House Holds	Not Completed
72.	Conducting Poultry Awareness Camps	Not Completed
73.	Distribution of Vegetable Seeds	Not Completed
74.	Conducting Dairy Awareness Camps	Not Completed
75.	Providing Backyard Poultry to BPL Families	Not Completed
76.	Providing Mini Sheep & Amp; Goat (9+1) units to BPL Families	Not Completed
77.	Providing Livelihood to BPL Families (25 No's Sheep Units)	Not Completed
78.	Providing Livelihood to BPL Families (25 No's Dairy Units)	Not Completed

(13) Status of works under taken in INOLE GP/Village of Warangal District

1.	Posting of Regular Doctor at Primary Health Center in Inavole Village	Not Completed
2.	Awareness for Sheep rearing camp	Not Completed
3.	Farm Mechanisation	Not Completed
4.	Identification of land for Dumping Yards	Not Completed

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
5.	Identification of land & Development of Burial Ground	Not Completed
6.	clearing of Prohibition in Inavole Village	Not Completed
7.	Replacement of Bank of Baroda from Warangal to Inavole Village and Providing place for Bank	Not Completed
8.	Providing of 24 Hrs power supply at R.O. Plant at S.C. Colony and PWS schemes bores	Completed
9.	C/o. Kakatiya Arch & C/o. Koneru at Temple Premises in Inavole	Not Completed
10.	C/o. Kalyana Mandapam (Chowltarees) at Temple Premises in Inavole	Under progress
11.	Identify the Govt, lands and fixing of the boundaries (Manchineela Kunta)	Not Completed
12.	C/o. Mini Function Hall at S.C. Colony	Not Completed
13.	Widening of CC. Road from Ambedkar Statue to End of SC Colony	Completed
14.	C/o. CC. Road from Hanuman Temple to Telangana Thalli Statue <i>Via</i> Mudiraj Colony & Chowdari Banda	Completed
15.	C/o. (4) Animal Sheds at Market Yard	Not Completed
16.	C/o. Meeting Auditorium Building at Market Yard	Not Completed
17.	C/o. Anganwadi Building of (4) Nos. Village	Not Completed
18.	C/o. of Mahila Mandali (Sanskema) Meeting Hall	Not Completed
19.	C/o. of Library Building at S.C. Colony	Not Completed
20.	C/o. B.T. Road from Adepu Basker (H) to Venkapur R&B Road	Not Completed
21.	C/o. of CC. Platform at Hanuman Temple	Not Completed
22.	C/o. Compound wall to Grave Yard at G.T. Building	Not Completed

23.	C/o. of Compound wall to Buiral Ground around the Inavole Village (4 Nos)	Not Completed
24.	C/o. Community hall and Repairs in Inavole Village (3 Nos.)	Not Completed
25.	C/o. of Community hall at Laxmipuram 1 No.	Not Completed
26.	C/o. of CC road from Laxmipuram to Gollapally and Kusapally	Not Completed
27.	C/o. of Youth Club building 1 No.	Not Completed
28.	C/o. Running track at ZPSS School Inavole	Not Completed
29.	C/o. Mini Stadium at Inavole	Not Completed
30.	C/o. Junior College building at Inavole Village	Not Completed
31.	Laying of Pipe Line from Burra Yakantham (H) to Teegala Raja Goud Two sides	Not Completed
32.	Laying of Pipe Line from Avunuri Ramaswamy (H) to Narasimhula Narahari (H)	Not Completed
33.	Laying of Pipe Line from Hanuman Temple to Thalli Telangana Statue	Not Completed
34.	Laying of Pipe Line from Thalli Telangana Statue to Muthyalamma Temple	Not Completed
35.	Laying of Pipe Line from Teegala Sarangapani (H) to Petrol Pump (Bypass Road)	Not Completed
36.	Laying of Pipe Line from Ambedkar Statue to S.C. Colony OHSR Tank	Not Completed
37.	C/o. of OHSR in Mudiraj Colony and Laying of Pipe Line	Not Completed
38.	C/o. of Mini Water tanks in Temple area in Inavole Village	Not Completed
39.	Laying of Pipe line in Laxmipuram Village to OHSR	Not Completed
40.	Laying of pipe line in S.C.Colony in Inavole Village	Not Completed
41.	C/o. B.T. Double Road From Station Ghanpur, Uppugal, Kunuru, Garnepally, Inavole (Sri Mallikarjuna Swamy Temple) to Onrimamidipally, Singaram, Thimmapur Via Khammam Highway Road	Under progress

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
42.	C/o. B.T. Double Road from Inavole to Shathandlakunta, Ramnagar <i>Via</i> Nandanam	Not Completed
43.	C/o. B.T. Road from S.C. Colony <i>Via</i> Machinapally Cheruvu Shikam to Kakkiralapally Village	Completed
44.	C/o. Check Dam in Inavole Village	Not Completed
45.	C/o. Mini Reservoir at Kammamkunta and Vadlavani Kunta Devadula Water Supply.	Not Completed
46.	C/o. Bus Shelters at Bypass Road (Petrol Pump), Ambedkar Center, Thalli Telangana Statue and Sri Mallikarjuna Swamy Temple premises in Inavaole	Not Completed
47.	C/o. Bus Stand at Temple premises (Filigree Center) In Inavole	Not Completed
48.	C/o. Haritha Tourism Hotel at Temple Premises	Not Completed
49.	C/o. Mini Primary Health Center at Temple Premises in Inavole	Not Completed
50.	C/o. Milk Dairy Building and issue loans to the womens	Not Completed
51.	New houses given to the Road widening Road side house holders and land owners	Not Completed
52.	Providing Center lighting, Hymas lights and Street lights and laying 3 phase cable wire	Not Completed
53.	C/o. of police out post building at Inavole Village	Not Completed
54.	Providing of Small Scale industries for Tailoring and C/o. of new Building	Not Completed
55.	Providing of Small Scale industries for Unemployed	Not Completed
56.	Providing Wi-Fi services in inavole village	Not Completed
57.	Providing of 766 Open Defecation Free (ODF)	Not Completed
58.	Providing of 100% Soak pits.	Under progress
59.	Identification of (2) Dumping Yards.	Completed

60.	Implementation of Telanganaku Haritha Haram	Not Completed
61.	Providing of Solar Street Lights	Not Completed
62.	Construction of Internal CC roads in SC Colony	Not Completed
63.	Construction of Internal CC roads in BC Colony	Not Completed
64.	Construction of Internal CC roads in ST Colony	Not Completed
65.	Construction of Internal side drains in SC Colony	Not Completed
66.	Construction of Internal side drains in BC Colony	Not Completed
67.	Construction of Internal side drains in ST Colony	Not Completed

(14) Status of works undertaken in Neerukulla GP/Village of Warangal District

1.	Conducting Dairy Awareness Camp	Completed
2.	Conducting Sheep Awareness Camps	Completed
3.	Construction of Water Tank	Under Progress
4.	Solar Street Lighting	Not sanctioned
5.	Construction of IHHs	Under Progress
6.	Deworming of Animals	Completed
7.	Intencified Pulse Polio Programme	Completed
8.	Filaria Mda Programme	Completed
9.	Mission Indradanassu	Completed
10.	Construction of Angan Wadi Buildings Five Centres	Under Progress
11.	Distribution of Vegetable Seeds	Completed

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
12.	Construction of Bridge R/F Neerukulla To Madduram	Under Progress
13.	Cc Road From Bus Stand To Sc Wada	Completed
14.	Cc Road From B.Agarao To T. Devender Houses	Completed
15.	Construction of Sc Community Hall	Under Progress
16.	Construction of Community Hall in Mudhiraj Wada	Under Progress
17.	Balance Work Building	Completed
18.	Formation of Shg Groups	60 Groups formed
19.	Krishi Loans	Loan sanctioned for 4 Members
20.	IHHL - House Hold Latrins	372 IHHL under progress
21.	Shree Nidhi	Assisted to 50 Groups
22.	Bank Linkage Drda	Extended to 60 Groups
23.	Fm Rotovators	1 No. distributed
24.	Tarpaulene Sheets	3 No.s distributed
25.	Green Gram Cultivaion	Demo completed
26.	Seasum Cultivaion in Summr 1 Ac Land	Demo completed
27.	Atma Demonstration in Village Green Crop	2 Demos completed
28.	Subsidy Sed Issue (Pules)	Distributed
29.	SVP -Paddy	Distributed

30.	Training Programme On Organic Cultivation	Completed
31.	C/o Houses at Neerukulla Village	Not sanctioned
32.	Laying of Pipe Line from Avunuri Ramaswamy (H) to Narasimhula Narahari (H)	Not Completed
33.	Laying of Pipe Line from Hanuman Temple to Thalli Telangana Statue	Not Completed
34.	Laying of Pipe Line from Thalli Telangana Statue to Muthyalamma Temple	Not Completed
35.	Laying of Pipe Line from Teegala Sarangapani (H) to Petrol Pump (Bypass Road)	Not Completed
36.	Laying of Pipe Line from Ambedkar Statue to SG. Colony OHSR Tank	Not Completed
37.	C/o. of OHSR in Mudiraj Colony and Laying of Pipe Line	Not Completed
38.	C/o. of Mini Water tanks in Temple area in Inavole Village	Not Completed
39.	Laying of Pipe line in Laxmipuram Village to OHSR	Not Completed
40.	Laying of pipe line in S.C.Colony in Inavole Village	Not Completed
41.	C/o. B.T. Double Road From Station Ghanpur, Uppugal, Kunuru, Garnepally, Inavole (Sri Mallikarjuna Swamy Temple) to Ontimamidipally, Singaram, Thimmapur <i>Via</i> Khammam Highway Road	Under progress
42.	C/o. B. T. Double Road from Inavole to Shathandlakunta, Ramnagar <i>Via</i> Nandanam	Not Completed
43.	C/o. B. T. Road from S.C. Colony <i>Via</i> Machinapally Cheruvu Shikam to Kakkiralapally Village	Completed
44.	C/o. Check Dam in Inavole Village	Not Completed
45.	C/o. Mini Reservoir at Kammamkunta and Vadlavani Kunta Devadula Water Supply	Not Completed
46.	C/o. Bus Shelters at Bypass Road (Petrol Pump), Ambedkar Center, Thalli Telangana Statue and Sri Mallikarjuna Swamy Temple premises in Inavaole	Not Completed

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
47.	C/o. Bus Stand at Temple premises (Filigree Center) In Inavole	Not Completed
48.	C/o. Haritha Tourism Hotel at Temple Premises	Not Completed
49.	C/o. Mini Primary Health Center at Temple Premises in Inavole	Not Completed
50.	C/o. Milk Dairy Building and issue loans to the womens	Not Completed
51.	New houses given to the Road widening Road side house holders and land owners	Not Completed
52.	Providing Center lighting, Hymas lights and Street lights and laying 3 phase cable wire	Not Completed
53.	C/o. of police out post building at Inavole Village	Not Completed
54.	Providing of Small Scale industries for Tailoring and C/o. of new Building	Not Completed
55.	Providing of Small Scale industries for Unemployed	Not Completed
56.	Providing Wi-Fi services in inavolve village	Not Completed
57.	Providing of 766 Open Defication Free (ODF)	Not Completed
58.	Providing of 100% Soak pits.	Under progress
59.	Identification of (2) Dumping Yards.	Completed
60.	Implementation of Telanganaku Haritha Haram	Not Completed
61.	Providing of Solar Street Lights	Not Completed
62.	Construction of Internal CC roads in SC Colony	Not Completed
63.	Construction of Internal CC roads in BC Colony	Not Completed
64.	Construction of Internal CC roads in ST Colony	Not Completed
65.	Construction of Internal side drains in SC Colony	Not Completed

66.	Construction of Internal side drains in BC Colony	Not Completed
67.	Construction of Internal side drains in ST Colony	Not Completed
<i>(15) Status of works undertaken in Annaram Sharief GP/Village of Warangal District</i>		
1.	Conducting Sheep Awareness Camps	Completed
2.	Water Troughs in Annaram Sharief Village	Completed
3.	Construction of Angawadi Buildings (Two Centres)	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
4.	Restoration of Darga Cheruvu (Pedda Cheruvu) Village	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
5.	Providing Annaram Sharief Solar Energy Street lights and Power pack on G.P. Building	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
6.	To Achieve 100% Literacy in Annaram Sharief Village	Under Progress
7.	To Eliminate illicit Liquor	Completed
8.	Capacity Building And Training To Bnvs	Under Progress
9.	Construction of three Dhobighat	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
10.	Financial Assistance To Self Employment Scheme and Agriculture	Under Progress
11.	Farm Mechanization	Under Progress
12.	Quality Seed Production (Paddy)	Under Progress
13.	Organic Farming (Training and Demonstrations)	Under Progress
14.	Dump Yard -I near Smashana Vatika	Proposals submitted, Not yet started

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
15.	Check Dam at Tholla Banda on Akeru Vagu	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
16.	Check Dam near Bridge in Akeru Vagu	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
17.	Vermi Compost Pits	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
18.	Mini Percolation Tanks-30 Tanks	Under Progress
19.	Thh-Annaram Sharief Nursery	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
20.	Construction of CC Roads	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
21.	Construction of CC Roads	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
22.	Haritha Haram Plantation To Govt. Buildings and Avenue -3000 Plants	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
23.	Haritha Haram Plantation To Homestead -5000 Plants	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
24.	Haritha Haram Plantation To Farmers Fields	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
25.	Electricity Connection To Jangala Colony and Muthyalamma Temple Area (Sanction of Electric Polls and Line)	Proposals submitted, Not yet started

26.	Construction of Cc Roads in Annaram Sharief in different Places Around 2000 Mts along with 3000 MTs of Drains	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
27.	Requirement of Games Material To UPS Annaram Sharief	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
28.	Construction of Kitchen Shed To The UPS Annaram Sharief	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
29.	Running Water To The Toilets For UPS Annaram Sharief	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
30.	Construction of Compound Wall To UPS Annaram Sharief	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
31.	Permission for English Medium School in UPS Annaram Sharief	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
32.	Solid and Liquid Waste Management	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
33.	Bank linkage To S9 Shgs	Under Progress
34.	Providing Milch Animal Grouding	Under Progress
35.	Providing 85 Members Unemployed Youth Training and Placement	Under Progress
36.	Insurance Coverage For All The Families in The Village, except NREGs workers	Under Progress
37.	Formation of SHG Groups	Under Progress
38.	Awareness Campaign and Amp, Exposer Visit Under Atma	Under Progress
39.	Demo Under Atma I.E. Aerobicrice With Drip	Proposals submitted, Not yet started

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
40.	Supply of Drip/Spinkler To SC,ST Communities	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
41.	Developing The Kitchen Garden To House Holds	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
42.	Cultivation of Flower Plants To Farmers	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
43.	Supply of Primary Tailor Co-Operative Society (Women)	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
44.	Electrification of Bpl House Holds (70)	Under Progress
45.	Conducting Poultry Awareness Camps	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
46.	Distribution of Vegetable Seeds	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
47.	Conducting Dairy Awareness Camps	Under Progress
48.	Providing Backyard Poultry To BPL Families	Under Progress
49.	Providing Mini Sheep and Amp; Goat (9+1) Units To BPL Families	Under Progress
50.	Construction of Gram Panchayat Building	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
51.	Providing Livelihood To BPL Families (25 No's Sheep Units)	Proposals submitted, Not yet started

52.	Providing Livelihood To BPL Families (25 Nos Dairy Units)	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
53.	Provision of Domestic Solar Power Pack 1 KW (100)	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
54.	Provision of Biogas Plants (30)	Under Progress
55.	Construction of 142 IHHL	Under Progress
56.	Construction of 80 Feet Road from Dargha to Ambedkar Statue along with aunder drainage and centre lighting aystem	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
57.	Construction of two OHSR Water Tanks 1.50 Lakhs litres capacity along with pipeline of 7 Kms.	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
58.	Constructon Godowns for storage of Agricultural Produce	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
59.	Setting up of Veterinary Sub Centre	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
60.	Construction of RTC Bus Stand	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
61.	Construction of Compound Wall to the Hindu and Muslim Grave Yards	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
62.	Setting of library	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
63.	Setting of Yoga Centre	Proposals submitted, Not yet started

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
64.	Construction Guest Houses and Accommodation for Pilgrims near Dargha	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
65.	Construction of Community Halls for Gouds, Padmashali, Vaddera, Budaga Jangalu and Mudiraj	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
66.	Taking over of Sri Ramalingeshwara Temple and Hanuman Temple by Endowment Department and Development of Temples	Proposals submitted, Not yet started
67.	Construction of Internal CC roads in SC Colony	Not Completed
68.	Construction of Internal CC roads in BC Colony	Not Completed
69.	Construction of Internal CC roads in ST Colony	Not Completed
70.	Construction of Internal side drains in SC Colony	Not Completed
71.	Construction of Internal side drains in BC Colony	Not Completed
72.	Construction of Internal side drains in ST Colony	Not Completed

(16) Status of works undertaken in Narayanapuram GP/Village of Warangal District

1.	Toilets	Not Started
2.	Electricity sub-station	to be sanctioned
3.	Construction of Community Hall	to be sanctioned
4.	Construction of internal CC roads and Drains in 23 habitations in Narayanapuram	to be sanctioned
5.	Construction of CC Road in ST Colony	to be sanctioned
6.	Construction of Anganawadi Buildings in 8 Habitation centres of Narayanapuram GP	to be sanctioned

7.	Permission for Health Sub-center	to be sanctioned
8.	Drinking water Facility to Narayanapuram GP	to be sanctioned
9.	Construction of Primary school buildings in Habitations of Narayanapuram GP	to be sanctioned
10.	Magic soap pit ws in entire Narayanapur GP (400)	to be sanctioned
11.	Precolation pits in entire Narayanapuram GP	Work Started
12.	Form Ponds in entire Narayanapuram GP (No., 126)	work Started
13.	Dumping Yards at Narayanapuram village	to be sanctioned
14.	Barial grounds at Narayanapuram village	to be sanctioned
15.	BT raod from R&B Road Kalvala to R&B Road Alair (13.5KM)	to be sanctioned
16.	BT Road from R&B Road Kalvala to R&B Road Alair (13.5KM)	to be sanctioned
17.	Solar Street lights	to be sanctioned
18.	Widow penion for 45 womens	to be sanctioned
19.	Electrification of BPL Houses	to be sanctioned
20.	Supply of Drip / Sprinkler to SC & ST communities	to be sanctioned
21.	Providing Milch Animal Grounding to Farmers	to be sanctioned
22.	Allotment of Fairprice Shop	to be sanctioned
23.	Conduct of Poultry Awareness camps	to be sanctioned
24.	Developing Kitchen garden to House holds	to be sanctioned
25.	Permission for English Medium School	to be sanctioned
26.	Sanction New High School	to be sanctioned

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
27.	Bank linkage to SHG Groups	to be sanctioned
28.	Providing 12 computers for school and instalation of Bio-metric machine, CCTV Cameras and internet	to be sanctioned
29.	Vermi Composting	to be sanctioned
30.	Providing skill development training and establishment of village youth for good job	to be sanctioned
<i>(17) Status of works undertaken in Sammur GP/Village of Warangal District</i>		
1	VDP is not completed hence no works are in progress	
<i>(18) Status of works undertaken in Redla repaka village Nalgonda Dist</i>		
1.	Laying of CC. Roads in BC locality at Redlarepaka	Not started
2.	Laying of CC. Roads in general locality at Redlarepaka	Not started
3.	Laying of CC Roads in BC locality at Redlarepaka	Not started
4.	Construction of underground drain in BC locality	Completed
5.	Construction of underground drain in general locality	Completed
6.	Facilities Burial Ground	Not started
7.	B/W construction of compound wall and special repairs to P.S.Redla Repaka	Completed
8.	Special repairs to P.S.Dasireddygudem	Completed
9.	Construction of Gopala Mithra Bhavan	Completed

10.	Construction of Anganwadi Building	Completed
11.	Construction of GP Building at Redlarepaka	Earthwork
12.	Tekula Somaram	Tender stage
13.	Replacement of Pipeline at SC Colony	Completed
14.	OHSR (3 Nos.)	Work to be grounded
15.	Pipeline (New and Replacement)	Work to be grounded
16.	Construction of 184 IHHLs	Completed
17.	Proposal Estimated single Phase 25KVA DTR 1 No. at D.R. Gudem (V)	Work completed
18.	Proposal Estimated single Phase 25KVA DTR 1 No. at Redlarepaka (V)	Work completed
19.	Proposal Estimated single Phase 25KVA DTR 1 No. at Akkampally (V)	Work completed
20.	Damaged L.T. Poles 8 mtrs. 28 No. and Loose line L.T. Poles 8 mtrs. 12 No. Redlarepaka (V)	Work completed
21.	Damaged L.T. Poles 8 mtrs. 11 No. and Loose line L.T. Poles 8 mtrs. 4 No. D.R. Gudemf (V)	Work completed
22.	Damaged L.T. Poles 8 mtrs. 11 No. and Loose line L.T. Poles 8 mtrs. 3 No. Kanchalapally (V)	Work completed
23.	Damaged L.T. Poles 8 mtrs. 25 No. and Loose line L.T. Poles 8 mtrs. 18 No. Akkampally (V)	Work completed
24.	L.T. poles 8 mtrs. requirement 12 No. in Redlarepaka (V)	Work completed
25.	Proposal Estimated 100KV DTR requirement Dasireddy Gudem	Proposed under DDUGVY

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
26.	Proposal Estimated 100KV DTR requirementredla Repaka	Proposed under DDUGVY
27.	Separate 24 Hours 4.5 Km. line 11KV Feeder requirement Valigonda Sub. Station to Redlarepaka (V)	Proposed under DDUGVY
28.	Street light phase required 8 Nos. Poles 480 mtrs.	Proposed under DDUGVY
29.	Required AB cable 8 Nos. Poles 480 mtrs. AB cable damaged L.T. line	Work under progress
30.	Agriculture loose line L.T. Poles 40 Nos.	Work under progress
31.	Water purpose required 2x25 KV DTRs	Work under progress
32.	Over load DTRs 3 Phase 25 KVA 5 Nos. with erection of line	Work under progress
33.	Restoration of Kammari bavi kunta	Work under progress
34.	Restoration of Chintal Cheruvu	Work under progress
35.	Restoration of Feeder Channel from Peda Cheruvu to Oora Cheruvu	Work under progress
36.	Preparation of Soil Health Cards	Soil sample collection is completed and analytical reports are distributed to the farmers.
37.	Campaiging of Crop Diversification and ID Crops	Task is completed in Manatelagana-Mana Vyavasayam

38.	Providing Electricity Bore Motors (75 Units)	Funds are not available for progress
39.	Providing 50 Units Water Carrying Pipes	Funds are available under NFSM scheme priority must giving to this SAGY village in beneficiary selection. Beneficiaries are selected but funds not allotted to this task.
40.	Providing 2 Paddy Harvesters	Not received applications and task not completed
41.	Providing 3 Combine Harvesters	Not received applications from farmers.
42.	Providing 200 Tarpaulins	Top priority is given to this SAGY village, compared to other villages in beneficiary selection, we are provided 8 Tarpaulins to farmers in this village. We need more funds (about 5 lakhs) to fill the requirement.
43.	Providing 100 Units Taiwan Sprayers	Top priority is given to this SAGY village, compared to other villages in beneficiary selection, we are distributed the 4 Taiwan Sprayers to farmers in this village.
44.	Providing 5 Tractors	2 applications received sent to JD office for approval. Not completed and in progress
45.	Providing (25) 3 Tyne Cultivators	Not received applications from farmers.
46.	Providing 50 Hand Sprayers	Top priority is given to this SAGY village, compared to other villages in beneficiary

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
		selection, we are providing 20 Hand Sprayers to farmers in this village
47.	Area Expansion of Fruits Mango -10 Acres	Yet to be grounded
48.	Permanent Pandals 10 Acres	Yet to be grounded
49.	Taiwan Power Sprayers 4S.10 Nos.	Yet to be grounded
50.	Vegetable Seed 100 Acres	Yet to be grounded
51.	Plastic Crates 1000 Nos.	Yet to be grounded
52.	HRD Trainings (1 day on farm) 50 Nos	Yet to be grounded
53.	Exposure Visit (with in the State) 2 days 35 Nos.	Yet to be grounded
54.	Two Dairy Units	Targets have been communicated to the MPDO & VAS to identify beneficiaries vide T.O.Lr.Roc.No.1423/JD(AH)/2010,Dated 13.07.2015. 20 applications have been received along with Bank consent on 8.2.2016 and approved by the District Collector, Nalgonda. Sanction Proceedings were issued to 20 beneficiaries and a letter has been addressed to the SBI Redlarpaka bank for opening of Non-Operative Zero Accounts for 20 beneficiaries. Out of 20 beneficiaries identified, only 10 beneficiaries have

opened Non-Operative Zero Accounts and furnished the details of bank accounts on 22.3.2016. And the bill was submitted to the treasury for release the Government subsidy to 10 beneficiaries. Due to freezing of budget by the Government, the subsidy was lapsed

55. Providing of 50 Sheep Units

Submitted proposals to the Director of Animal Husbandry for sanction of Units *vide* T.O.Lr.Roc.No.588/D/2015 dated. 18.8.2015. The Director of Animal Husbandry, TS, Hyderabad has informed to cover the units under NCDC programme. And the beneficiary identification is under process.

56. Providing of 50 Mini Sheep Units

50 units have been allotted to the village under Plan Scheme and addressed the Mandal Committee *vide* Proc.Roc.No.918/JDAH/2015 dated. 21.8.15 to select the beneficiaries as per guidelines and submit to JDAH for further processing. Out of 50 beneficiaries identified for Mini Sheep Units, 46 beneficiaries were given sanction proceedings to open Non-Operative Zero Accounts in SBI Redlarepaka. Only 39

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
57.	Providing of 200 Back Yard Poultry Units	<p>beneficiaries opened bank account and subsidy credited to concern bank accounts and grounding of sheep units will proceed shortly.</p> <p>Submitted proposals to the Director of Animal Husbandry for sanction of Units vide T.O.Lr.Roc.No.588/D/2015 dated. 18.8.2015. The Director of Animal Husbandry, TS, Hyderabad has informed to cover the units under National Livestock Mission. At present only 2 applications have been received and sanctioned under NLM 2014-15</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>proposals sent to spd office</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Proposals sent to DSE, Hyd. <i>Vide</i> Pro. Rc.No.Spl/ASO/2015,Dated. 06.10.2015</p> <p>Filled</p>
58.	Construction of Compound Wall to PS Redlarepaka 60 mtrs. & Gate	
59.	Construction of Additional class rooms to PS Redlarepaka	
60.	Construction of Toilet Unit to PS Redlarepaka	
61.	Permission to open English Medium to PS Redlarepaka	
62.	Filling of SGT vacant post of PS Redlarepaka	
63.	Filling of office Sub-ordinate vacant post of PS Redlarepaka	

64.	Construction of Compound Wall TO ZPHS Redlarepaka 450 mtrs. & Gate	Proposals sent to DSE, Hyd on 18.12.2015
65.	Ground Leveling of ZPHS Redlarepaka & PS Redlarepak	Completed
66.	Providing of running water to toilet block in ZPHS Redlarepaka	Completed
67.	Providing of running water to toilet block in PS Redlarepaka	Completed
68.	Construction of Compound Wall TO PS Dasireddy Gudem 75 mtrs. & Gate (GP Redlarepaka)	No students - Proposed to merge in PS Redlarepaka
69.	Special repairs to PS Dasireddy Gudam (GP Redlarepaka)	Completed
70.	Filling of SGT Post Long Leave vacant of PS Dasireddy Gudem (GP Redlarepaka)	Teacher is positioned
71.	Krishna Water Connection-With Mini Tank & Running water at PS Dasireddy Gudem	Proposals sent to RWS office
72.	Permission to open English Medium to ZPHS Redlarepaka	Proposals sent to DSE, Hyd. vide Pro. Rc.No. Spl/ ASO/ 2015, dated. 06.10.2015
73.	100% Literacy	Volunteers training was conducted on 03.11.2015. 20 Volunteer Trained Centres were opened.
74.	Health Sub-centre Building Redlarepaka Compound wall 50 mts. & Ground leveling	Under progress
75.	Construction of Anganwadi Building at Redlarepaka	In progress
76.	Handed over of P.S Building at Dasireddy Gudem	Completed
77.	Handed over of P.S Building at Akkampally	Completed

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
78.	In progress Houses - 41 (to be completed)	Under progress
79.	Not started houses but completed -11 (orders and payment required)	Under progress
80.	New Houses Hut Holders - 8, Requirement of Houses - 90	Under progress
81.	Requirement House Sites - 40	Under progress
82.	Water Supply and Toilets Required to VO Building at R.R.	Completed
83.	New VO Building required at Dasireddygudem	Proposals sent
84.	New VO Building required at Akkampally	Proposals sent
85.	Skill Development training required to unemployed youth (100 members)	In progress
86.	Land leveling in Mandal Parishat Primary school in Redlarepaka	Completed
87.	Land leveling and Juliflora Clearance in Burial Grounds	Completed
88.	Land leveling in Primary Health Centre	Completed
89.	Bund Plantation in Farmers and Public Institutions Lands	Completed
90.	Dumping Yard at Dasireddygudem	Completed
91.	Check Dam at Chilikaloniavarre	Completed
92.	Check Dam at Arudavaagu	Completed
93.	Rock Fill Dams at Sakaloni Bavi Varre	Completed
94.	Construction of Compound wall, Drinking water borewell and Pipeline to Old Shivalayam at Redlarepaka (V)	Proposals sent to State Endowments Commissioner, Telangana

95.	Tracing to Panchayath Secretary Sarpanch Ward members on accounts & Audit procedure for Transparency and Accountability in Financial transactions	Completed
<i>(19) Status of works undertaken in Chintakumutal village Nalgonda distt.</i>		
1.	Seed Production (50 AC Covering 50 Farmers)	Distributed paddy seed (F/S) 6 Qntl. & Produced seed in 25 Acres of land around 600 Qntls. with 25 farmers
2.	Farm Mechanization (for 80 Farmers & 2 CHCs)	29 Beneficiaries identified and grounded
3.	Micro Irrigation (20 Farmers)	26 identified for micro irrigation/ sprinklers and 3 for water carrying pipes and grounded.
4.	Trainings (8 Trainings + 2 Exposure Visits)	3 trainings were conducted for 25 farmers for seed production technology
5.	Organic Farming (covering 50 Ac for 50 Farmers)	Completed
6.	Seed Supply (Gen) (70 - 80 Farmers)	13 Qntls. of paddy. (CS) on 50% subsidy and 6 Qntls. of Red Gram seed on 90% subsidy supplied for 144 farmers.
7.	Soil Health Management Cards	Distributed 49 Soil Health Cards to farmers in Grid and 220 Soil Health Cards to farmers in non-Grid and conducted awareness programme on soil test based management practices

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
8.	Live Stock Integrated Farming System (42 Farmers) 50% Subsidy	Milch Animals given to 23 farmers
9.	Silvipasture & Fodder Development (50 Farmers)	Because of budget freeze, funds could not be drawn for grounding the work
10.	Vegetable Cultivation/Vegetable Pendants/Plastic tunnels (5 Nos.)	Because of budget freeze, funds could not be drawn for grounding the work
11.	Farm Ponds (2 Nos.)	Farmers could not come farward for paying 50% farmer share for grounding farm ponds
12.	Water Carrying Pipes (40 Nos.) 50% Subsidy	18 farmers given benefit
13.	Water Lifting Devices: Electrical Motors (20 Farmers) 50% Subsidy	18 farmers given benefit
14.	Recharge Structures (20 Farmers)	Farmers could not come farward for paying 50% farmer share for grounding farm ponds
15.	Micro Irrigation (40 Farmers)	Approval had not been given and categorised under Horticulture component
16.	Onfarm Water Management- Secondary Storage Structures (40 Structures)	Because of budget freeze, funds could not be drawn for grounding the work
17.	Model Water Shed concept-Ridge to valley Development Works	Because of budget freeze, funds could not be drawn for grounding the work
18.	Tranings (10 Trainings + 2 Exposures)	Two trainings and 2 exposure visits organised

19.	Expose visit for 30 farmers-within State Ankapur, Gangadevarapally, Mulukolukala, Hazipally	Proposal submitted to P.D. ATMA by ADA Regular, Devarakonda for conduct of exposure visit
20.	Training on different subjects Organic farming, Rain water harvesting/percolation pits	Identified the stake holders with respect to organic farming, Rain water harvesting and training will be conducted soon after getting approvals.
21.	Demos on New Technologies	Planned for introducing the new crops in this area like Soya bean
22.	Exposure visit out side the State Hivere Bazar, Releagoan sididi	Proposal submitted for conduct of exposure visit. Proposals were prepared by ADA, AO, Devarakonda
23.	Rural Live Stock Unit (RLU)	Concerned GP letter and Honorable MP Letter submitted, action awaited from JD AH Office Nalgonda
24.	Deworming of Animals	Sheep 1947, Goats 1047 covered deworming in (3) different spells
25.	Vaccination of Animals	Sheep 1947, Goats 1047, White cattle 258, Black cattle 280.3 times vaccination conducted
26.	Animal Health Camps	3 camps conducted and covered Sheep 105, Goat 80, White 60, Black 40
27.	Drip to Horticulture Crops (30 Acres)	Applications received, approved & grounding to be done

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
28.	Vegetable Seed distribution (20 Acres)	50% of seed distribution completed
29.	Area expansion (Mango) (10 Acres)	Farmers could not come forward for paying farmer share for grounding
30.	Vegetable pendals (10 Acres)	Farmers could not come forward for paying farmer share for grounding
31.	Storage Farm ponds (2 Nos.)	Farmers could not come forward for paying farmer share for grounding
32.	Sprinklers (10 farmers)	Applications received, approved & grounding to be done
33.	Farm mechanization (Thiawan sprayers) (10 Units)	Farmers could not come forward for paying farmer share for grounding.
34.	Plastic Crates 13 Farmers (500 Nos.)	Farmers could not come forward for paying farmer share for grounding
35.	Trainings & Exposure Visits	Could not be conducted.
36.	Construction of Godown (01)	Approval had not been obtained.
37.	Pumping and Gravity Main (Pipe Line)	Sanctioned, tender processes completed
38.	Pumping and Gravity Main for intra Village (Pipe Line)	Sanctioned, tender processes completed
39.	OHSR 40 KL, 12 Stage at Chinthakuntla	Estimates submitted to CE, Not sanctioned
40.	OHSR 30 KL, 12 Stage at D.M.Kunta & Pipeline	Estimates submitted to CE, Not sanctioned. Pipeline has been

41.	OHSR 60 KL, 12 Stage at Korroni Thanda	sanctioned amount released
42.	IHHL (642 Houses IN SBM)	Estimates submitted to CE, Not sanctioned
43.	IHRL 45 NREGS	642 Sanctioned & 232 grounded.
44.	RO Plant	35 units completed, 8 units under progress
45.	GLSR & Pipeline at D.M. Kunta	3 Numbers Grounded
46.	C.C.Roads at Chinthakuntla 8.50 Km.	Work sanctioned, Tender Stage
47.	C.C.Road at Korra thanda 3.50 Km.	Estimates submitted to SEPR, Nalgonda for obtaining Administrative Sanctions. Rupees 5.00 Lakhs released from MPLADS and work completed
48.	C.C.Road at DM Kuntab 3.50 Km.	Estimates submitted to SE PR, Nalgonda for obtaining Administrative Sanctions. And awaiting for Admins approvals
49.	1 CC Drain at Chinthakuntla 6.50 Km.	Estimates submitted to SE PR, Nalgonda for obtaining Administrative Sanctions. And awaiting for Admin approvals

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
50.	2. CC Drain at Chinthakunbta 3.50 Km.	Estimates submitted to SE PR, Nalgonda for obtaining Administrative Sanctions. And awaiting for Admin. approvals
51.	3. CC Drain at D.M. Kunta 3.50 Km.	Estimates submitted to SE PR, Nalgonda for obtaining Administrative Sanctions. And awaiting for Admin. approvals
52.	M/R/F D.M. Kunta to Korra thanda 2.00 Km.	Estimates submitted to SE PR, Nalgonda for obtaining Administrative Sanctions. And awaiting for Admin. approvals
53.	BT on R/F Chinthakunta Chilkamarri via D.M. Dunta 3.00 Km.	Estimates submitted to SE PR, Nalgonda for obtaining Administrative Sanctions. And awaiting for Admin. approvals
54.	Construction of Community Hall at Chinthakuntla	Estimates submitted to SE PR, Nalgonda for obtaining Administrative Sanctions. And awaiting for Admin. approvals
55.	Construction of ST Community Hall at Korra thanda	Estimates submitted to SE PR, Nalgonda for obtaining Administrative Sanctions. And awaiting for Admin. approvals
56.	Construction of SC Community Hall at DM Kunta	Estimates submitted to SE PR, Nalgonda for obtaining Administrative Sanctions. And awaiting for Admin. approvals

57.	Extension of GP Building at Chinthakuntla	Estimates submitted to SE PR, Nalgonda for obtaining Administrative Sanctions. And awaiting for Admin. approvals
58.	Construction of Library Building at Chintakuntla	Works sanctioned, Agreement done, Rupees 5.00 lakhs released and work grounded
59.	Construction of Compound wall to primary school, D.M. KUNTA	Works sanctioned, Agreement done, Rupees 3.00 lakhs released and work in progress
60.	Deserting of Naineni Kunta	Completed
61.	Deserting of Yellamma Kunta	Approval had not been obtained
62.	Deserting of Nalla Kunta	Approval had not been obtained
63.	Deserting of Chaptla Kunta	Approval had not been obtained
64.	Replacing of Damaged poles in Housing colonies (23 Poles)	Work completed
65.	Providing of 3rd Wire (for 102 Poles)	Under Tender Process Agreement is made
66.	Additional DTRs (Single Phase 2x25 KVA)	Work completed
67.	Electrification of New Colonies (56 poles)	In progress
68.	Interlinking of 11KV C.A.PALLY Feeder (20 Poles)	10 Poles erected.
69.	Providing of 24Hrs Line (6 Kms.)	Work in progress
70.	Providing of supply to RWS Motors (10 Poles & 25 KVA DTR)	Completed

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
71.	Replacing of Damaged poles in Agriculture fields (110 Poles)	Under Tender Process Agreement is made
72.	Additional DTRs in Agriculture (2x100 KVA & 2x63KVA)	3 DTRs put up. Hence completed
73.	In-Progress Houses (Payment to be released.) (66 Nos. Houses)	Not Sanctioned
74.	Huts to Convert as Pucca houses (14 Nos. Houses)	Not Sanctioned
75.	Joint Houses to Saparate as Individuals. (29 Nos. Houses)	Not Sanctioned
76.	Arrangement of Providing Purified Drinking Water Plant @ UPS Chinthakuntla	Tap Water Provided
77.	School Upgradation @ UPS Chinthakuntla	Proposals Submitted at Deo, Office, Nalgonda On 04.Sept-2015, Presently Upgradation File Submitted at ZP Nalgonda Recently
78.	Construction of 4 Additional Class Rooms @ UPS Chinthakuntla	Additional Class Rooms Not Sanctioned
79.	Tree Plantation at School Premises @UPS Chinthakuntla	Plantation Work Done
80.	Arrangement of Providing Purified Drinking Mini Water Plant @ PS Korroni Thanda	Tap Water Provided
81.	Toilets Construction @ PS Korroni Thanda	Constructed by SSA, Nalgonda under Swacha Patashala Programme
82.	Construction of Compound Wall(40 Mtrs)@ PS Korroni Thanda	Not Sanctioned
83.	Tree Plantation at School Premises @ PS Korroni Thanda	Plantation Work Done
84.	Arrangement of Providing Purified Drinking Mini Water Plant @ PS Deshmukoni Kunta	Tap Water Provided

85.	Construction of 2 Additional Class Rooms @ PS Deshmukoni Kunta	Additional Class Rooms Not Sanctioned
86.	Compound Wall Construction(600 Mtrs) @ PS Deshmukoni Kunta	Sanctioned
87.	Tree Plantation at School Premises @ PS Deshmukoni Kunta	Plantation Work Done
88.	Only 4 Children came under OSC, they were Migrated Children in Chinthakuntla Gram Panchayat @ PS Deshmukoni Kunta	OSC Students details have been verified by Teachers & Presently Zero OSC Students.
89.	100% Literary (2 Phases) (1067 Adults)	Local volunteers engaged for this task completion and it is in progress.
90.	ANC antinatal Cases yearly registration within 3 months registraton	Target
91.	Revised Natiaol Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)	3 Casess under treatment
92.	School Health Programme (Every Thursday)	Completed
93.	National Vector Born Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP) (Eery Friday prophylactic) During Out breaks	Dry day programme conducted
94.	Pulse Polio Immunization 0- 5 years childrens	As per schedule
95.	Mass Drug Administration (DEC and Albendazole tablets) for filariasis	As per schedule
96.	Sterilsation DPL and Tubectomy	4X880= 3520 paid
97.	Contraception	193
98.	104 Services	Services Provided
99.	Building for Health Sub-centres	Proposal submitted
100.	Infrastructure for Antinatal Checkups (BP Operatus, Delivery Table, Chairs, Stools, HB Testing, uri sties etc.)	Proposal submitted

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
101.	Aroghya Laxmi Padhakam (0-6 years girls)	68 Childrens identified and giving benefits started.
102.	Feed to the children (3-6 years children) 3-6 years children pre school education	68 Childrens identified and giving benefits started.
103.	Incentives to the Pregnant women(107)	2,88,000 paid and balance 3,96,000 got approved.
104.	Providing double ration for the under aged children	4 members identified and being covered for benefits.
105.	VNHD	Regularly being organised
106.	Immunization	Regularly being organised
107.	Counseling to the lactating mothers	Regularly being organised
108.	Health check ups	Regularly being organised
109.	Referral services	Regularly being organised
110.	Social issues	Regularly being organised
111.	Construction of Anganwadi Building including Toilets & Compound Wall at DM Kunta (1 Nos)	No sanctions obtained from department
112.	Construction of Anganwadi Building including Toilets & Compound Wall at Chinthakunta (2 Nos)	No sanctions obtained from department
113.	Construction of Anganwadi Building including Toilets & Compound Wall at Korroni thanda (1 Nos)	No sanctions obtained from department

114.	Road connectivity to Agricultural fields (7 kms)	4 works under progress and balance 3 works sactioned will be completed by May 2016 Total esi. cost 45.06 lakhs expenditure incurred 1.8 lakhs
115.	Horiculture (Mango, Citrus & Seethaphal 103 acres/58 farmers	5 farmers pitting completed and planting completed covering 9 acers. TotalEstimateCost10.5laks,expenditure incurred ₹ 1.7 lakhs.
116.	Bund plantation (43 farmers)	29 farmers pitting and planting completed covering 6750 planting
117.	Feeder channels 7 Nos/10.5 kms	5 works under progress will be completed by May 2016
118.	Field channels 4 Nos 8 kms	4 works under progress will be completed by May 2016
119.	Dumping yards 3 Nos	2 site identified. Not started.
120.	Farm ponds (60 Nos)	sites identified, estimates prepared and submitted to PD-DWMA for approvals and will be grounded by May, 2016.
121.	LBS&RFD's (150 Nos)	sites identified, estimates prepared and submitted to PD-DWMA for approvals and will be grounded by May, 2016.
122.	Percolation tanks (12 Nos)	sites identified, estimates prepared and submitted to PD-DWMA for approvals and will be grounded by May, 2016.

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
123.	Magic Soakpits(45 Nos)	680 works grounded
124.	Formation of new SHGs (15-20 nos in each group)	1 SHG formed with 10 members. originally 77 SHG's existing
125.	Livelihoods developments	11 lakh bank linkage done for 5 SHGS Documantation completed, grounded
126.	Employment & training	40 Members Identified, 7 members placement completed given at Hyderabad.
127.	Insurance	Under PMJBY, PMSBY 360 and 82 respectively beneficiaries identified and the insurance premium paid to the bank. Action awaited 26 numbers under PMJBY PMSBY AABY Renewals Completed for 77 Numbers.
128.	Social action Committee Strengthening	Awareness camps 4 times conducted on the subject like sanitation, health education, social issues and gender equality
<i>(20) Status of works under taken in Marriguda GP/Village of Nalgonda District</i>		
1.	Internal CC Roads in Marriguda village 3.5 km.	under progress
2.	Internal CC Road Marriguda Thanda 100 mtrs.	under progress

3.	SC Burial Ground compound wall and other facilities in Marriguda	under progress
4.	Constn. of Compound wall to P.S. Madhura Nagar H/o Marriguda	under progress
5.	Constn. of Compound wall and Toilets and Providing Water Facility to existing	under progress
6.	Constn. of Compound wall to Library at Marriguda	under progress
7.	Constn. of Youth Building Near Bus Stop in Marriguda	under progress
8.	Constn. of Under Ground Drainage system at Marriguda village.	under progress
9.	Constn. of Compound wall to Gram Panchayat Building at Marriguda	under progress
10.	Dismantalling to MPPS at Marriguda (Old tiled room)	under progress
11.	Metalling and B.T. R/F Vattipally R&B Road (Temple) to Hanuman Temple via MPDO Office, Marriguda	under progress
12.	Constn. of Community Hall Near Bus Stand at Marriguda	Not Started
13.	Drinking Water Facility, OHSRs and Laying of Pipe lines in Marriguda Vill. & Mandal (11) works	89 IHHLs completed, 53 are in progress
14.	Construction of IHHLs 291 Nos. in Marriguda (V&M)	Completed
15.	Replacement of Damaged poles in housing colonies	Completed
16.	Providing of 3rd wire (Sph 2w/l to Sph 3w/l)	Completed
17.	Addl. DTRs (3x25KVA DTRs)	Completed
18.	Electrification of New Colonies	Completed
19.	Providing of 5th wire (3ph 4w/l to 3ph 5w/l)	Completed

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
20.	Replacing of bottom damaged iron poles	Completed
21.	Providing security fencing for DTRs	Completed
22.	Reorientation of existing lines	Completed
23.	Desilting of Yerra Kunta	Not Started
24.	Desilting of Dornala Kunta	Not Started
25.	Two Buffollos units to 70 beneficiaries @ 0.80 lakhs (Interest free from Strinidhi)	23 Buffallos sanctioned
26.	Sheep units (5+1) 20 units @ 0.30 lakhs (50% Subsidy)	Not Started
27.	Exposure visit to developed successfully adopted village in agriculture	Not Started
28.	2-Training on different subjects organic farming Rain water harvesting/percolation pits	Not Started
29.	Demos on New Technology	Not Started
30.	Construction of Compound wall to P. S. Madhura Nagar H/o Marriguda	Progress
31.	Constn. of AWC building near SC Colony	Progress
32.	Constn. of AWC building near OC Colony	Progress
33.	Constn. of AWC building near Veterinary Hospital in Marriguda	Progress
34.	SC Burial Ground compound Wall and Other facilities in Marriguda	Not Started
35.	Construction of SC Hostel Building at Marriguda	Not Started
36.	Computer Training (SRTIST) and Sewing Training at Mahila Pranganam, Nalgonda	Not Started

37.	Construction of BC Hostel Building at Marriguda	Not Started
38.	Infrastructure Development at Minority Burial Ground development in Marriguda	Not Started
39.	Stoppage of preparation of Arrack consuming in Marriguda (V&M)	Not Started
40.	Houses proposed under WSHP	Not Started
41.	Live Stock Integrated Farming System (56 Farmers) - 50% Subsidy	Not Started
42.	Live Stock IFS-Small Ruminants/Sheep Units (17 Farmers) - 50% Subsidy	Not Started
43.	Silvipasture & Fodder Development (60 Farmers) - 50% Subsidy	Not Started
44.	Horticulture based farming system (15 Farmers) - 50% Subsidy	Not Started
45.	Vegetable Cultivation/Vegetable Pendals/Plastic tunnels (12 Nos) -50% Subsidy	Not Started
46.	Water Harvesting Tank/Pond/Dug Well (2 No.) - 50% Subsidy	Not Started
47.	Tube Well (2No.) - 50% Subsidy	Not Started
48.	Recharge of defunct bore well (2No.) - 50% Subsidy	Not Started
49.	Silage Unit - (100% Grant).	Not Started
50.	Pipe/Pre-Cast Distribution system (Water Carrying Pipes) (15 No.) - 50% Subsidy	Not Started
51.	Water Lifting Devices (Electric Motors) (15 No.) - 50% Subsidy	Not Started
52.	Resource Conservation Techniques in common lands-2 Check Dams - (100% Grant)	Not Started
53.	Reclamation of Alkali Soil (10 No.) - 50% Subsidy	Not Started
54.	Reclamation of Acid Soil (04 No.) - 50% Subsidy	Not Started

Sl. No.	Work Name	Status
<i>(21) Status of works undertaken in CAN GARAM GP/Village of Khammam District</i>		
1.	Construction of 100% Toilets in GP	54% completion out of (570) IHHLs (310) in progress
2.	100% Literacy	77% completion out of 1073 illiterates become 766 became literates
3.	100% Drinking Water	100% achieved (100% drinking water provided to this GP)
<i>(22) Status of works under taken in Jeellacheruvu GP/Village of Khammam District</i>		
1.	VDP is not completed hence no works are in progress	
<i>(23) Status of works undertaken in Lakadaram GP/Village of Medak District</i>		
1.	VDP is not completed hence no works are in progress	

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 76 ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, the hon. Defence Minister should make a statement ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Devender Goud, ask your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let the answer be given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, the hon. Defence Minister should make a statement ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, रक्षा मंत्री को बुलाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to know from the hon. Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very good scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, in Gram Sabhas, all the villagers are asking for underground drainage, CC roads, etc. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to know from the hon. Minister amounts proposed by the Government of India for providing basic infrastructure to the villagers under SAGY ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह क्या कर रहे हैं आप? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सुदर्शन भगत: माननीय सांसद ने जो सवाल उठाया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everybody should sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to sit down; you had your say ...*(Interruptions)*... No, sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody should sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... what is this going on? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I am not being allowed to speak ...*(Interruptions)*... डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को बुलाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for thirty minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

The House reassembled at thirty-two minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

RE. WITHDRAWAL OF A MEMBER AGAINST INVOLVING OF RULE 255

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are on Question No. 76. Let the supplementary be asked. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let your colleague ask the supplementary question. ...*(Interruptions)*... You had your say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Roy, you had your say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, अगस्ता वेस्टलैंड में किस-किस ने घूस ली, यह जानना जरूरी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, more than once you had your say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, we are on Question Hour, Sharma Saheb. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is ...*(Interruptions)*... You had your say, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय : *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you wasting your breath? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय : *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, it is not of any relevance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय : *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, you are not allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are speaking without authorization. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is unbecoming for a senior Member of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stop making noise. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is inane noise. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the intervention of a Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is unauthorized inane noise. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have spoken more than twice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Look Mr. Sukhendu Roy, I will have to ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is unauthorized. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY:*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow you to speak in Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know very well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY:*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Look ...*(Interruptions)*... You will not make this kind of a demand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): I have something to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Does everybody want to speak at the same time? ...*(Interruptions)*... Does anybody want to shout him down or shall I invoke Rule 255 against him? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I give you the choice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want the Rule to be invoked against you? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down? ...*(Interruptions)*... I asked Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy ...*(Interruptions)*... I invoke Rule 255. ...*(Interruptions)*... Could you please leave the Chamber? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please leave the Chamber? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please leave the Chamber? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please leave the Chamber. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rule 255 has been invoked against you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Okay, Sir, I am leaving. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do that and don't say a word more. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go. ...*(Interruptions)*...

[At this stage hon. Member withdrew from the Chamber]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will stay out of the House for the rest of the day, as per Rule 255.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please allow me for ten seconds. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please allow the Question Hour? Do you wish to say something?

*Not recorded.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please allow me for ten seconds.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your ten seconds? I am watching.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we are prepared to discuss the matter that has been listed on the 4th.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have said this. It is listed for discussion.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: At the same time, on GSPC, the matter which we have raised, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One subject only.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, that should be listed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the oil and gas exploration is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen. What is listed and what is not listed is a separate thing. Mr. Sharma, will you please allow the House to run? ...*(Interruptions)*... The listing can't be done during Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, you have not allowed our party Member to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Who are you and why are you speaking? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you speaking in this manner?

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: We are protesting and we are walking away.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are free to do what you wish to do.

[At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Goud, your supplementary question please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुदर्शन भगत): सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री तथा पोत परिवहन मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी): सभापति महोदय, आपने एक सदस्य पर नियम 255 के तहत कार्यवाही की, क्योंकि वे सदन को काम नहीं करने दे रहे थे। ये भी वही कर रहे हैं, इनके ऊपर भी कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: नियम 255 individual मम्बर के लिए है। अगर आप मोशन लाते हैं, तो बात अलग है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप रूल जानते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Revival of shipyards**

*77. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is taking steps to revive 27 shipyards which are facing problems in unlocking capital worth over ₹1 lakh crore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is committed to revive them on the lines of stuck road projects where it has rolled out a majority of the ₹ 3.8 lakh crore stuck projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) The Government of India has taken the following steps to encourage shipbuilding and ship repair industry:

- (i) To promote shipbuilding and ship repair in Indian shipyards, the Union Cabinet has, on December 9, 2015, approved Shipbuilding Financial Assistance policy for Indian shipyards for contracts signed during a ten year period, *viz.* 2016-2026. The Union Cabinet has also approved that all Government departments or agencies including CPSUs have to provide Right of First Refusal to Indian shipyards while procuring or repairing vessels meant for governmental or own use till 2025 after which only Indian shipyards would build and repair vessels.
- (ii) The Institutional Mechanism on Infrastructure working under the Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India has, on December 21, 2015, recommended inclusion of stand-alone shipyards undertaking shipbuilding and ship-repair under the Harmonized List of Infrastructure sectors.
- (iii) To provide a level playing field for the indigenously built ships *vis-a-vis* imported ships, the Government has on November 24, 2015 exempted Customs and Central Excise duty on inputs used in manufacture of ships and relaxed the limitation to operate shipyards under customs control in terms of Section 65 of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (iv) To promote ship repair business, Government has exempted Central Excise duty on capital goods, raw materials and spares used for repair of ocean going vessels, which would reduce the material cost used for repair of the ocean going vessels by 4%, if domestically procured.

- (v) To promote ease of doing business in the sector, in the Union Budget 2016-2017, Government has issued simplified procedure for tax compliance for the shipyards while procuring duty free goods for shipbuilding and ship repair.
- (vi) Government has, on February 13, 2015, dispensed with the requirement of registration of Ship Repair Units with the Director General of Shipping, Mumbai.
- (vii) To bring down the cost of construction of barges, river sea vessels (RSV Types 1 and 2) and port and harbour crafts and to meet demand for steel by ship and barge builders, the Government has, on February 9, 2015, decided that re-rolled steel obtained from re-cycling yards/ship breaking units would be certified for use in construction of these vessels.

Indigenous systems of pure drinking water

*78. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what were the indigenous systems of pure drinking water;
- (b) whether that system is costly compared to the present system; and
- (c) whether Government has made any study and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) In ancient times the population used to settle adjacent or along the river banks so that water is easily available to them at a short distance. During medieval times the forts and palaces in India were designed to store pure drinking water through proper rain water harvesting. These rain water harvesting structures were known with different names in different parts of the country. People used to build open wells and dugwells for water collection. Sand and charcoal treatments were amongst the oldest methods of water filtration techniques for getting pure drinking water.

The ancient indigenous systems were basically water conservation systems aimed at making availability of pure drinking water while the present system is based on harnessing water either from ground water sources or surface water sources and providing the same to the population through public stand posts and household tap connections. The two systems are not comparable cost-wise as these relate to different time periods and the technology used are also different.

Both the indigenous systems as well as the current systems aimed at providing

drinking water free of chemical as well as bacteriological contaminants, the key difference between the two being the costs involved in purification of water and the level of purification achieved. The Government however has not made any detailed study in this regard.

Achievement of NRDWP

*79. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been able to reduce the disparity of water availability in urban and rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and its erstwhile scheme Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Central Government assists State Governments to improve the facility of drinking water, which is a State subject, with technical and financial assistance.

As per the census, availability of drinking water within the premises in rural areas has increased by 6.3% compared to 5.8% increase in the urban areas from 2001 to 2011. Similarly during the same period, availability of drinking water through tap in rural areas has increased by 6.5% compared to 2% increase in the urban areas. This data indicates that the improvement in these parameters is more in rural areas compared to urban areas thus reducing the disparity in this respect.

However, the norm for drinking water in urban areas ranges from 100 litre per capita per day (lpcd) to 150 lpcd. As against this, the norm for water supply in rural areas is 40 lpcd. Once this norm is achieved, the States are advised to go for 55 lpcd by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan and subsequently to 70 lpcd by the year 2022. Availability of drinking water in rural areas (as per present norm of 40 lpcd) has increased from 70.11% (as on 31.03.2011) to 76.71% (as on 31.03.2016). This shows the increase in the availability of drinking water in rural areas, thus reducing the disparity between rural and urban areas.

Electrification of villages

*80. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has electrified more than 7,000 villages out of the estimated 18,452 un-electrified villages during the last financial year;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether Government has ordered any enquiry into this wrong data published; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b) As reported by the respective State Governments/Distribution Companies (DISCOMs), 7,108 villages stand electrified during 2015-16. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) In view of above, questions do not arise.

Statement*State-wise no. of villages electrified during the last year*

Sl. No.	State	2015-16
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	174
2.	Assam	942
3.	Bihar	1754
4.	Chhattisgarh	405
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	27
7.	Jharkhand	750
8.	Madhya Pradesh	214
9.	Manipur	75
10.	Meghalaya	1
11.	Mizoram	16

Sl. No.	State	2015-16
12.	Odisha	1264
13.	Rajasthan	163
14.	Tripura	9
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1305
16.	West Bengal	8
TOTAL		7108

Permission to use forest land in Uttarakhand

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

- (a) whether time-limit given to Uttarakhand to use upto five hectares of forest land without permission, has expired;
- (b) if so, whether the State Government has requested to extend this time-limit for another year;
- (c) if so, whether the permission has been granted; and
- (d) if not, by when it is likely to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) The Central Government *vide* letter dated 7th November, 2014 accorded general approval under Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of not more than 5 hectares of forest land in each case for creation of critical development and security related infrastructure of 13 categories by Government Departments, Undertakings, Boards, Corporations etc. in flood affected districts in Uttarakhand. The said general approval was valid for a period of one year and thus expired on 6th November, 2015.

The Central Government received representations from the Government of Uttarakhand to extend the period of validity of the said general approval for a further period of two years.

The Central Government after careful examination of the matter extended the period of validity of the said general approval for a further period of one year with effect from

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

7th November, 2015 for diversion of not more than 5 hectares of forest land in each case for creation of critical development and security related infrastructure of 13 categories by Government Departments, Undertakings, Boards, Corporations etc. in five flood affected districts in Uttarakhand namely: Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Bageshwar, Pithoragarh and Rudraprayag.

Accidents due to drunken driving

†*82. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that road accidents due to drunken driving are on the rise;
- (b) the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to prevent such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The details of road accidents due to drunken driving during the last five calendar years for 2010 to 2014 is as under:

Year	Number of road accidents due to drunken driving
2010	31,000
2011	24,655
2012	23,979
2013	20,290
2014	18,916

(b) The State/UTs wise details of road accidents due to drunken driving during last five calendar years is enclosed as Statement (*See* below).

(c) Licensing of liquor shops is covered under Excise Policy of the State and enforcement of various provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is the responsibility of States Government. However due to deadly figures, due to drunken driving menace, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken various measures:

- (i) Section 185 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for punishment of imprisonment or fine or both for the offence of drunken driving cases.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries/Secretaries (Transport) of all States/UTs have been requested to ensure that no license is issued to liquor vendors along with National Highways. State Governments have also been requested to review cases wherever license had already been given for liquor vendors along National Highways for taking corrective action.
- (iii) Ministry undertakes campaigns through print and electronic media to spread awareness about dangers of drunken driving.
- (iv) Interceptors with breath analyzers have been provided by the Ministry to States/UTs to check cases of violations of traffic rules, including drunken driving.

Statement

State-wise number of accidents due to drunken driving during 2010 to 2014

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2877	2205	1660	1315	594
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	8	25	36	11
3.	Assam	361	760	347	807	613
4.	Bihar	930	1590	1572	1532	1680
5.	Chhattisgarh	1241	304	277	310	335
6.	Goa	29	30	23	13	9
7.	Gujarat	234	212	231	40	42
8.	Haryana	365	368	316	1021	1095
9.	Himachal Pradesh	101	58	50	82	74
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	133	92	212	388	388
11.	Jharkhand	1005	1220	909	444	611
12.	Karnataka	299	541	577	495	2207
13.	Kerala	65	67	168	28	35
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4082	4028	5374	4301	3540
15.	Maharashtra	2407	2452	2350	2187	1251
16.	Manipur	33	140	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	33	93	56	29	25
18.	Mizoram	27	17	46	13	16

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
19.	Nagaland	2	4	5	10	91
20.	Odisha	858	1141	846	739	637
21.	Punjab	539	226	82	147	442
22.	Rajasthan	1804	1159	779	1451	915
23.	Sikkim	36	27	1	5	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	2439	3096	3096	2764	1416
25.	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	968
26.	Tripura	0	19	7	4	121
27.	Uttarakhand	0	1	240	9	508
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2305	4706	4558	2049	1232
29.	West Bengal	8663	0	NR	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	21	18	20	25
31.	Chandigarh	0	NR	17	1	11
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	73	0	58	0	1
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	7	1	0
34.	Delhi	12	46	60	41	51
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	2	0	0
36.	Puducherry	12	23	10	8	73
TOTAL		31,000	24,655	23,979	20,290	18,916

NR: Not Reported.

Source: Police Department of States/UTs

Progress of Sagarmala project

*83. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of Sagarmala project aimed at port-led development in coastal areas;

(b) what is the expected amount to be invested in various major ports under this project, with details;

(c) the outcome of the meeting of the National Sagarmala Apex Committee in connection with execution of various projects on the basis of suggestions from international consultants to increase efficiency, with details; and

(d) what is the schedule of various projects, port-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Sagarmala is a long-term programme, which was approved by the Union Cabinet on 25th March, 2015 and its implementation is an ongoing process. The status of major activities under Sagarmala programme is as follows (as on 28th April, 2016):

- (i) Sagarmala Cell was set up on 1st May, 2015.
- (ii) The setting up of Sagarmala Development Company has been approved at the Expenditure Finance Committee stage and Cabinet approval is being sought.
- (iii) National Perspective Plan (NPP) has been prepared and approved by the National Sagarmala Apex Committee on 9th April, 2016.
- (iv) Twelve Pilot Projects have been taken up for implementation in FY 2015-16 which relate to hinterland connectivity, port operations, skill building and development of breakwaters.
- (v) The perspective plans of 14 Coastal Economic Zones (CEZs), identified as part of NPP, are under preparation which will lead to formation of detailed master plans.

(b) As part of the National Perspective Plan, April, 2016, 47 projects have been identified for modernization, capacity expansion of existing major ports and for development of new major ports at an estimated investment of ₹ 52,065 crore.

(c) National Sagarmala Apex Committee approved National Perspective Plan, April 2016, on 9th April, 2016. As part of the National Perspective Plan, April, 2016, 173 projects have been identified across the areas of port modernization and new port development, port connectivity enhancement, port led industrialization and coastal community development. As per the approved scheme of Sagarmala, these projects will be taken up for execution by the respective ports, Central Government Ministries, State Governments/State Maritime Boards preferably through private sector or PPP mode.

(d) The details of these 47 projects (State-wise and Port-wise) are listed below:

State	Major Port Name and Type	No. of Projects
Gujarat	Kandla Port Trust	6
Maharashtra	JNPT	8
Maharashtra	Mumbai Port Trust	3

State	Major Port Name and Type	No. of Projects
Goa	Mormugao Port Trust	3
Karnataka	New Mangalore Port Trust	2
Kerala	Cochin Port Trust	3
Tamil Nadu	Chennai Port Trust	3
Tamil Nadu	V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust	4
Tamil Nadu	Kamarajar Port Limited	2
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	3
Odisha	Paradip Port Trust	4
Odisha & West Bengal	Haldia- Kolkata Port Trust Paradip- Paradip Port Trust	1
West Bengal	Kolkata Port Trust	5
GRAND TOTAL		47

These 47 projects are part of 173 projects identified in the National Perspective Plan, April 2016. The other projects pertain to area of port connectivity, port-led industrialization, coastal community development and modernization of minor ports.

Yamuna Action Plan

*84.SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the efforts made by the National Green Tribunal (NGT), so far, to clean up the river Yamuna have not produced any result;

(b) if so, what are the efforts made in this regard and the results thereof; and

(c) the reasons for failure of Yamuna Action Plans?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) NGT has given directions to take up cleaning of Yamuna under Maily Se Nirmal Yamuna Revitalization Plan, 2017. Accordingly, DJB has submitted priority of projects amounting to ₹ 1,969 crore to be

taken up under Phase I of Maily Se Nirmal Yamuna-Revitalization Plan, 2017. These projects are as follows:

- Rehabilitation of existing waste treatment plant of 182 MLD at Rithala (R2).
- Rehabilitation of peripheral sewer line of Ashok Vihar and Jahangirpuri (R1a).
- Rehabilitation of 1100 mm dia. twin rising mains from Bharat Nagar Sewage Pumping Station to Pitampura Chamber (R1b).
- Construction of 40 MGD (182 MLD) STP and rehabilitation of existing STPs at coronation pillar (PI).
- Construction of 9 no. STPs and related works (P2).
- Construction of 5 STPs and 2 no. STPs and related works (P3).

However, Cleaning of Rivers is an ongoing process and this Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the States for pollution abatement of river Yamuna, a tributary of River Ganga, by providing financial assistance to Delhi State Government in phased manner since 1993 under the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP).

Further, under YAP Phase-III project, five components in Rithala and Kondli region Pkg R1a, R2, K3, K1, and K2 have been appraised by IIT Roorkee and recommended by ESC and further sanctioned. The details are as below:

- Rehabilitation of Trunk Sewer No.4 - Pkg 'K1' for ₹ 87.43 crore.
- Rehabilitation of Trunk Sewer No.5 - Pkg 'K2' for ₹ 83.40 crore.
- Rehabilitation and upgradation of Kondli Phase-I STP (45 MLD), Phase-II STP (114 MLD) and Phase-III STP (45 MLD) - Pkg 'K3' for ₹ 239.11 crore.
- Rehabilitation of Trunk Sewers - Pkg 'R1a' for ₹ 43.92 crore.
- Rehabilitation and up-gradation of Phase-I STP (182 MLD) - Pkg 'R2' for ₹ 211.79 crore.

The remaining three projects under above DJB's priority list, have been appraised by Prof. Aran Kumar of AHEC, IIT Roorkee for a total cost of ₹ 1388.23 crore and are in the process of funding.

(c) Earlier plan did not take wholesomeness of the Yamuna river system for cleaning Yamuna, due to insufficient engineering efforts, and also the desired result of earlier action plan were not achieved as desired due to lack of availability of fresh water

in the river, especially during the lean period and a large gap between generation and treatment of sewage. In fact, there is no fresh water flow downstream of Wazirabad barrage in Delhi.

Benefits of Sagarmala project

*85. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) how many coastal and river states are to be benefited under the Sagarmala project to promote port-led development;

(b) what is the estimated number of job opportunities to be created in shipping and port sector under this project during the next five years, with details for each sector; and

(c) what would be the cost of the project and the roadmap for its funding?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) All the 9 coastal States stand to benefit from the Sagarmala Programme. Besides this, other hinterland states will also receive direct and indirect benefits due to reduced logistics cost and resultant industrial development in hinterland.

(b) The consultants have projected that projects under Sagarmala Programme are expected to enable creation of approximately 1 crore new jobs, including approximately 40 lakh direct jobs, in the next 10 years. The details of creation of direct employment is given in table below:

Sl. No.	Source of Job creation	Direct Job Creation Potential (lakh)
1.	Energy clusters	0.6
2.	Materials clusters	2.6
3.	Marine clusters	2.5
4.	Discrete manufacturing clusters	33
5.	Construction jobs expected to be created for the development of infrastructure projects under Sagarmala	2-3
TOTAL		40

(c) In the National Perspective Plan, more than 150 projects have been identified across the areas of Port Modernization and New Port Development, Port Connectivity Enhancement, Port-led Industrialization and Coastal Community Development. The consultants have projected that these projects are expected to mobilize more than ₹ 4 lakh crore of investment in infrastructure related projects. Implementation of identified projects will be taken up as per the approved plan of Sagarmala, starting from FY 16-17, by the relevant Ports, State Governments / State Maritime Boards, Central Ministries, mainly through private or PPP mode. Sagarmala Development Company (SDC) will provide equity support to the project SPVs and funding support to the residual projects under Sagarmala once it is set up.

Steps to increase forest cover

*86. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether forest cover in the country is decreasing due to acute water shortage and environmental degradation;

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken to provide adequate support to increase forest cover;

(c) the steps taken for greening of degraded lands, forestation and eco-restoration of ecologically sensitive areas and the technology-based monitoring of forest cover, biodiversity, etc. through dedicated satellite by 2017;

(d) the details of funds allocated and disbursed for these green initiatives; and

(e) whether Government has established an open web-based National Forestry and Environmental Information System for research and public accessibility, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun is carrying out the assessment of forest cover of the country biennially and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report. The latest report in the series is India State of Forest Report 2015. As per this report, the total forest cover of the country is 7,01,673 square kilometres which is 21.34% of the total geographical area of the country. There is a net increase of 3775 square kilometres in the forest cover of the country as compared to India State of Forest Report-2013.

(c) to (e) 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.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has two major Centrally Sponsored schemes (CSSs) namely National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme and the Green India Mission (GIM) for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining landscapes. These Schemes are implemented in participatory mode under Joint Forest Management approach. GIM envisages development of a cadre of community foresters in villages to provide support in community-based forest conservation, community livelihood enhancement and monitoring etc. Under NAP, an amount of ₹ 3639.28 crore has been released to the States to treat an area of around about 21.36 million hectare, since inception of the Scheme in 2000 till date. Under the preparatory phase of the GIM, funds to tune of ₹ 6261.55 lakhs have been released to the State Governments in financial year 2011-12 and 2013-14 for undertaking enabling activities for implementation of the Green India Mission. In the financial year 2015-16, funds to the tune of ₹ 7009.09 lakhs have been released as first installment to seven States namely Punjab, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Kerala and Odisha under GIM.

The forest and tree cover of the country is monitored by FSI using remote sensing technology (IRS Resource sat 2 Linear Imaginary Self Scanning Sensor (LISS III) on a biennial basis. Further, FSI, Dehradun is implementing National Forestry Information System (NIIS) on pilot basis in 14 districts which deals with monitoring the implementation of various country-wide afforestation programmes/schemes. There is no dedicated satellite for forest cover mapping.

Strengthening of PMGSY

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

(a) whether Government is committed to strengthen the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether work under PMGSY has been stalled due to lack of funds as the contractors have deserted the work midway and left majority of roads in an incomplete and dilapidated condition due to non-payment of dues for the work; and

(d) the details of funds allocated to Bihar under PMGSY during 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (d) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-Weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network.

Keeping in view the critical contribution of PMGSY to creation of rural infrastructure and sustainable poverty eradication, the Government has not only substantially increased the allocation of this programme from ₹ 14,200 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 18,291 crore during 2015-16 and ₹19,000 crore during 2016-17, but has also taken a decision to maintain this enhanced level of funding over the next three years. The status of funds released to Bihar by the Ministry of Rural Development during last 3 years is given below:

(₹ in crore)	
Year	Allocations/ Releases
2013-14	850.83
2014-15	1548.16
2015-16	2781.00

For accelerated execution of PMGSY in the States including Bihar, the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the States, has formulated an Action Plan, to achieve an early target under PMGSY, with enhanced financial allocation to the States and modified funding pattern in the Scheme. Accordingly, the fund sharing pattern of PMGSY has been made in the ratio 60:40 between the Centre and States for all States for 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) for which it is 90:10. With the changed sharing pattern, the total annual financial inflows in this programme would be substantial.

Further, under Prime Minister's Package announced for Bihar, in September, 2015, a provision of Central assistance of ₹ 13,820 crore has been made for 5 years (including 2015-16) for construction of rural roads under PMGSY.

As a result of enhanced financial allocation, regular monitoring of States and capacity building of field Engineers, Contractors etc., the pace of construction of PMGSY roads has improved substantially. For two consecutive financial years *i.e.* 2014-15 and 2015-16, 100 km of PMGSY roads have been constructed per day, as compared to the average of 73.5 km during the 3 years period of 2011 to 2014. It is targeted to construct 130 km of PMGSY roads per day in 2016-17. The statement showing progress of road works sanctioned and road works completed as reported by State Government of Bihar/NRRDA during the period from 2001-02 to 2013-14 is enclosed (*See below*).

Annual indicative fund allocation to the various States under PMGSY is made by the Ministry based on the value of the balance work in hand with the State Governments sanctioned by the Ministry, unspent balance available with the States etc. within the overall budgetary limits of PMGSY in a financial year. The Budget Estimate (BE) for PMGSY during 2016-17 is ₹ 19,000 crore. The total indicative Annual Allocation of Bihar for financial year 2016-17 is ₹ 5000 crore which includes ₹ 3000 crore as Central Share and ₹ 2000 crore as State share. An amount of ₹574.80 crore under vote on Account (April-May, 2016), has already been released to the State in the present financial year.

Statement

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Progress of road works sanctioned and road works completed/length of road works (in km)

Financial Year	Total No. of Road Works	Total length of Road Cleared Works Cleared (in Km)	Total No. Of Road Works Completed	Total Length of Road Works Completed (in Kms.)
1	2	3	4	5
2000-2001	295	856.37	285	778.129
2001-2002	624	1449.8	607	1320.405

1	2	3	4	5
2002-2003	5	55.41	4	40.16
2003-2004	2	7.1	1	4.1
2004-2005	75	732.555	71	672.535
2005-2006	242	2095.564	229	1815.06
2006-2007	405	3408.25	384	2916.966
2007-2008	1192	6025.458	1074	5288.81
2008-2009	5434	19179.623	4747	16392.684
2009-2010	88	334.255	84	306.165
2011-2012	544	1595.918	468	1392.637
2012-2013	1138	3242.219	828	2409.401
2013-2014	5163	11440.028	1562	4064.119
TOTAL	15207	50422.55	10344	37401.171

Revival of Kolleru Lake

*88. Dr. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware that Kolleru Lake in Andhra Pradesh is shrinking every year and its eco-system is in danger;

(b) if so, whether any steps are proposed to be taken to revive and protect the Lake; and

(c) if not, the rea-sons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Kolleru Lake in Andhra Pradesh, has reportedly been impacted due to rapid urbanization, industrialization, pisciculture, various developmental activities and other anthropogenic pressures. Kolleru Lake is one of the 115 wetlands identified for conservation and management under the National Wetland Conservation Programme of the Ministry (NWCP). To achieve better

synergy and avoid overlap, the NWCP has been merged with the scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) in February, 2013 into an integrated scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA). This wetland is also designated as a Ramsar site and notified under the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 for regulation of activities within the lake.

Various steps have been taken to conserve Kolleru Lake, which *inter-alia* include:

- (i) The Government of Andhra Pradesh had issued an order in 1999 declaring an area of 308 square kilometres, out of total area of 901 square kilometres of Kolleru Lake, as Kolleru Wildlife Sanctuary, under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (ii) About 1776 fish tanks extending over 44,725 acres have been demolished in the sanctuary area during June, 2006.
- (iii) Various conservation activities like removal and carting the soil from the demolished fish tanks, removal of weeds, construction of boundary pillars, survey and demarcation, education and awareness, etc. have been undertaken for conservation of Kolleru Lake by the State Government.
- (iv) So far, an amount of ₹ 249.57 lakh has been released by the Ministry to the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the NWCP for Kolleru Lake for conservation activities like eco-development, eco tourism, removal of weeds, catchment area treatment, monitoring, public awareness, etc.
- (v) All the States, including Andhra Pradesh, have been advised for giving high priority for constitution of State wetland/lake authorities, identification and notification of priority wetlands, development of integrated management plans, securing resources for implementation of management plans, monitoring and evaluation, and strengthening research-management interface, etc.

Status of Brahmaputra Board and NEBRRRA Bill

*89. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policy for reconstitution of Brahmaputra Board circulated to North-Eastern States and West Bengal in 2012 and response thereto by all the States; and

(b) the details of draft Bill on North-East Brahmaputra River Rejuvenation Authority (NEBRRRA) and the comments of all the States thereon and its present status?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) In the year 2012, a policy document on restructuring of Brahmaputra Board into a authority was circulated to all North Eastern States and West Bengal for their comments and views. All the NE States including Sikkim and West Bengal completely agreed with the concept note. Arunachal Pradesh while agreeing to the policy document expressed some apprehension which was replied by the Ministry. The policy document detailed the structure for the Basin Organization.

Thereafter, incorporating all the view points of the State Governments/Stakeholders and in consultation with the Justice Doabia Committee Report on River Basin Management Act, 2012, the Draft Bill was prepared. An Intra Ministerial Group was constituted by the Ministry to review all aspects of the Draft Bill and the committee finalized the Draft Bill on 11.2.2014. The Draft Bill on NEBRRA was circulated to all the North Eastern States and West Bengal on 23.02.2015 for their comments and views. All the Basin States agreed with the proposal of NEBRRA and the comments received were incorporated in the draft Bill. A decision has been taken to form a Corporation in place of earlier proposed structure of NEBRRA. Accordingly, the revised Bill with a proposal to constitute a Corporation is under active consideration in the Ministry.

Discharge of harmful waste in river Ganga

†*90. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether industries have been banned for discharging hazardous effluents into river Ganga, the number and details thereof;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) by when all the industries discharging their hazardous effluents into the river would be banned and the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (c) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 764 industrial units discharging into river Ganga. The five key industrial sectors (Pulp and Paper, Distillery, Sugar, Textile and Tannery) contribute to about 90% of organic pollution load. Sector and State-wise details of the industries is given in the Statement (*See* below). CPCB has issued directions (March, 2015) under

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Section 18 (1) (b) of Water Act, 1974 to 5 Ganga State Pollution Control Boards for obtaining the action plan from the said sectors industrial units for achieving Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) standards. These units have been prescribed effluent quality norms which have to be complied with. Regular monitoring of the industrial units in Ganga Basin is carried out by CPCB for compliance verification of effluent quality norms.

752 GPIs were inspected during August, 2011 to March, 2016. As per the provision of Section 5 of E (P) Act, 1986, actions have been taken against the 571 defaulting units out of which 65 have been issued closure directions.

Directions have been issued to five sectors *i.e.* Pulp and Paper, Distillery, Sugar, Textile and Tannery not to discharge any effluent into river Ganga (including rivers Ramganga and Kali-east) as per the following schedule;

Sl. No.	Sectors	Timeline	Target
1.	Pulp & Paper (67)	March, 2017	Irrigation standard effluent and no discharge into tributaries or drains
2.	Sugar (67)	December, 2016	Irrigation standard effluent and no discharge into tributaries or drains
3.	Distilleries (35)	September, 2016	Zero Liquid Discharge
4.	Textiles (63)	December, 2016	Zero Liquid Discharge
5.	Tanneries (442)	2 years from DPR prepared	Zero Liquid Discharge

Further, tanneries at Jajmau are to be covered under CETP for which this Ministry has prepared a DPR for ZLD based CETP for 20 mld capacity, as per consented requirement. Feasibility and diagnostic study for CETP at 5 textile clusters (Rooma, Farakabad, Mathura, Badhoi and Philkua) is under progress. Detailed status of online monitoring in Ganga Basin as on 19 January, 2016 is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Industrial Sector	Total Units	Installed	Under Installation / Order Placed	Industries served with closure order	Deferment/ NGT	Data connectivity to CPCB
1.	Sugar	67	34	24	9	-	23
2.	Distillery	35	19	12	4	-	5
3.	Pulp & Paper	67	57	1	9	-	38
4.	Food & Beverages	21	9	12	0	-	0
5.	Slaughter Houses	12	4	2	6	-	0
6.	Textile (above 25 KLD)	15	3	5	6	1 NGT	0
	Textile (less than 25 KLD)	48	0	26	22	-	0
7.	Tanneries	442	372	2	68	-	4
8.	Chemicals	28	11	7	10	-	-
9.	Other	22	0	4	16	2 Defer	-
10.	Others (Cement & TPP)	7	2	1	0	4 Defer	-
TOTAL		764	511	96	150	7	70

Statement*State-wise and sector-wise details of industries identified by CPCB*

Sl. No.	States	No. of GPIs
Grossly Polluting Industries - Main stem (State-wise)		
1.	Uttarakhand	42
2.	Uttar Pradesh	687
3.	Bihar	13
4.	Jharkhand	0
5.	West Bengal	22
TOTAL		764

Sl. No.	Type of Industry	Total Units
Grossly Polluting Industries - Main stem (sector-wise)		
1.	Chemical	27
2.	Distillery	35
3.	Food, Dairy & Beverage	22
4.	Pulp & Paper	67
5.	Sugar	67
6.	Textile, Bleaching & Dyeing	63
7.	Tannery	442
8.	Others	41
TOTAL		764

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Import of coal

801. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of coal would be reduced to negligible by 2023 as per Government resolution; and

(b) if so, what efforts have been made to increase the domestic production particularly under the Make in India programme of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) As per the current import policy, coal is kept under Open General License (OGL) and consumers are free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty. It may not be possible to assess the quantum of import of coal by 2023. However, as per CCO reports, during April- January 2015-16, import of coal declined by 4.3% over the corresponding period of the previous year 2014-15, while the coal production in 2015-16 grew up by 4.8 % over coal production in 2014-15.

(b) The Government seeks to meet the domestic demand by increasing coal production to the extent possible by facilitating Environment and Forest clearances

expeditiously, pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition and coordinated efforts with Railways for movement of coal. A roadmap has been prepared by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) to substantially enhance production of coal by 2019-20. This includes capacity addition from new projects, use of mass production technologies and identification of existing ongoing projects with growth potential.

Auction of coal blocks

802. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central Trade Unions have threatened to go ahead with the proposed nation wide strike over auction of coal blocks to private companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that three rounds of talks with CIL and Government could not resolve the issue; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) to (d) No, Sir. However, Central Trade Unions had given a notice to go on strike on 29.3.2016, protesting against the Government's decision to disinvest, among other issues, which was deferred after the meeting held by representatives of Central Trade Unions with Chairman, CIL on 21.3.2016. The Government has been in dialogue with the trade unions regularly on various matters concerning workmen.

Cancellation of allocation of coal mines

†803. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of coal mines allocation cancelled by Government and the number of mines out of them allocated;
- (b) the rules being followed in allocation of new mines and the total revenue to be received from it by the concerned State and the Central Governments and in how many years; and
- (c) whether any time-limit has been fixed with regard to allocation of all the cancelled coal mines?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b) Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* judgement dated 25th August, 2014 and order dated 24th September, 2014 had cancelled the allocation of 204 coal mines/blocks on the ground that the mechanism for allocation of coal blocks was non-transparent and discretionary. Allocation of these 204 coal mines/blocks are now made in pursuance of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder. Under the provisions of the said Act, the Government has so far allocated 74 coal mines.

The entire revenue from allocation (auction and allotment) of coal mines would accrue to the coal bearing State Government concerned. The revenue comprises of Up-front payment as prescribed in the tender/allotment document, auction/allotment proceeds and royalty on per tonne of coal production. The auction and allotment proceeds from 74 coal mines allocated so far (31 through auction and 43 through allotment) is estimated at more than ₹ 3.53 lakh crores over the life of the mine/lease period. In addition, the benefit to consumers in terms of reduction of electricity tariffs from auction of 9 coal blocks to ΔPower« Sector is likely to be about ₹ 69,310.97 crores.

(c) Allocation of coal mines is an ongoing process. No time limit has been fixed for completing the allocation process of these 204 coal blocks.

Safety of coal mines

804. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any guidelines for the safety of coal mines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the guidelines are reviewed from time to time;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether some accidents have occurred in coal mines during 2013 to 2016; and
- (f) if so, the number of casualties and relief provided to the families of deceased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) to (d) Safety, welfare and health of workers employed in coal mines are governed by the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952; Mines Rule, 1955; Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder. These are administered by the Directorate-General of Mines Safety (DGMS), under the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment.

To see that the mine management carries out the mining operations in accordance with the legal provisions to ensure safety of mining workers, officers of DGMS make periodic inspections of all types of coal mines. During inspection of mines, if the workings or the environment are found to be unsafe and dangerous from the point of view of safety of workers; violation letters, notices or prohibitory orders are immediately issued to the management to take necessary steps for improvement. Unless the conditions improve for re-deployment of persons as recorded through inspections, the orders are not vacated and persons are not allowed to be deployed in such dangerous conditions. DGMS after proper enquiry also launches prosecutions against the coal mines which violate the rules and regulations of Mines Act, 1952.

An exercise has been undertaken to review the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952 and regulations framed for coal mines there under. Review has not been completed.

(e) and (f) Company-wise fatalities (causalities) and compensation paid to families of deceased as per the Employees Compensation Act - 2009 in Coal India Limited (CIL) from the year 2013 to 2016 (up to 26.04.16) are given below:

Company	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Fatality	Comp. Paid (₹)	Fatality	Comp. Paid (₹)	Fatality	Comp. Paid (₹)	Fatality	Comp. paid (₹)
ECL	8	4948400	6	3514300	7	2969360	3	Under Process
BCCL	13	7948210	7	4404770	7	3610160	4	do
CCL	9	6594743	5	2844880	1	758240	1	do
NCL	6	3915870	6	3781120	1	815400	2	do
WCL	9	6570994	10	6227220	8	4986644	4	1284020
SECL	13	8147190	12	7189258	10	6618460	3	1916280
MCL	1	815400	0	0	3	1265160	0	0
CIL	59	38940807	46	27961548	37	21023424	17	3200300

Availability of Coal Reserve

805. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- what is the total coal reserve available in India to be used in future;
- how long it is expected to last, as per our consumption;

(c) what is the grade of our indigenous coal; and

(d) how much coal is expected to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) As per Geological Survey of India, the assessed coal resources up to a depth of 1200 mtrs as on 01.04.2015 are 306.595 Bt. of the resources, the proved reserves are assessed to be about 132 Bt. or 43%.

(b) At the current rate of coal production of about 0.64 Bt. per annum, these reserves are envisaged to last for over 100 years.

(c) India has both coking and non-coking coals. The grade of coking coal varies from Steel Grade I to Washery Grade IV and semi coking coal grade I to Grade II. Coking coals are graded on the basis of ash content and semi coking coal on the basis of ash + moisture content. Non coking coal are graded as per gross calorific value into 17 grades G1 (highest) to G17 (lowest).

(d) As per the information received from Central Electricity Authority, 48 Mt of coal is expected to be imported by power sector for import based coal plants in 2016-17.

Operation of e-auctioned coal mines

806. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether after a year of e-auction of 34 coal mines that were allocated to State Government utilities and auctioned to private firms, only 10 of them are currently in operation and the rest are facing legal and regulatory hurdles;

(b) whether Jharkhand which has 15 mines, is not operating a single coal mine, so far, due to land and forest clearance issues, land dispute and erroneous data; and

(c) whether mines in West Bengal, Punjab and Karnataka face legal hurdles from EMTA, a mining contractor, which has contested the appointment of mining development operator in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) The Government has so far allocated 74 coal mines, 31 by way of e-auction and 43 by way of allotment under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder. Out of these 74 coal mines, 35 mines auctioned and allotted were operational mines included in Schedule II of the Act. Mining lease has been granted for 31 Schedule II coal mines and mining operations have commenced/

mine opening permission granted to 12 Schedule II coal mines. Rest of the Schedule II coal mines are in the process of starting mining operations after obtaining necessary statutory clearances as well as appointment of mining contractor. The mining operation has also commenced in 1 Schedule III coal mine.

(b) Total 21 coal mines out of 74 allocated so far fall in the State of Jharkhand, of which 5 are Schedule II coal mines. The mine development and production from the coal mines located in Jharkhand is hampered mainly on account of forest clearances over deemed forest land and grant of mining lease. Meetings have been held regularly with the successful allocatees and the officials of the Government of Jharkhand to expeditiously resolve the issues hampering coal mine development.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Safeguards for coal linkages

807. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the safeguards established for coal linkages would lead to de-regulation of market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Letter of Assurances given to power projects during 2009, 2010 and 2011 would be converted to Fuel Supply Agreements this fiscal; and

(d) if so, how it would improve the electrification of rural households?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b) The policy on auction of linkages of non-regulated sector has been circulated to all concerned on 15.02.2016. As per this policy, all allocations of linkages/LoAs for non-regulated sector viz. Cement, Steel/Sponge Iron, Aluminium, and Others [excluding Fertilizer (urea) sector], including their CPPs, shall henceforth be auction based. The proposed auction of coal linkages is transparent, and ensures a level playing field. It ensures that all market participants have a fair chance to secure the coal linkage, irrespective of their size. The auction methodology leads to the price discovery through a market mechanism; it does not seek to maximize revenue. It attempts to ensure an optimal allocation of coal across user industries and geographies.

(c) As per New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), 2007, Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) [SLC (LT)] recommends the Letters of Assurances (LoAs) for supply of coal. Based on the SLC (LT)'s recommendation, so far 177 LoAs have been issued to

various power plants covering capacity of approximately 1,08,000 MW. Out of the 1,08,000 MW capacity, the competent authority in 2013 had approved signing of Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) in respect of 78,535 MW capacity post-2009 power plants which were already commissioned by then or were likely to be commissioned by 31.03.2015. Actual coal supplies were to be available when the required long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) were tied up. A Presidential Directive to this effect was issued to Coal India Limited (CIL) on 17.07.2013. The power projects of the remaining capacity of approximately 30,000 MW have not been authorized for signing of FSAs.

SLC(LT) in its various meetings held during the calendar years 2009 to 2011 recommended for issuance of LoA to power plants for an aggregate capacity of about 35,786 MW. Out of this, 15,945 MW capacity was included in the list for signing of FSA in the Presidential Directive dated 17.07.2013. FSAs for supply of coal have been signed with these plants except Mihan TPP of Abhijit MADC Nagpur Energy (P) Limited and Ukai TPS (Extension Unit-6) Songadh, Gujarat (Tapering Linkage), where the FSA could not be signed due to the reasons not attributable to Coal India Limited. The balance 19,841 MW capacity, which were not part of the above Presidential Directive dated 17.07.2013, have not been authorized for signing of FSAs and for supply of coal.

However, under the capacity of 78,535 MW, there were 24 units (power plants) of about 9910 MW with tapering linkages approved for signing of FSAs. As the basis for grant of tapering linkages had ceased to exist by virtue of de-allocation of coal blocks subsequent to the orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court during August and September, 2014, there was no rationale to continue with tapering linkages any further and these were discontinued with effect from 01.07.2015. Accordingly, tapering FSAs have ceased. At present, the commissioned plants out of these are getting coal supply on best effort basis through MoU route. This arrangement has been extended upto 30.06.2016.

(d) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has informed that with the conversion of LoA to FSA, the coal supply to these Thermal Power Plants would be firmed up and these plants would be able to get regular supply of coal. This would help in the efforts to provide reliable supply of electricity to all, including households.

Environmental clearance to MCL

808. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has deferred its decision of granting environmental clearance to Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL) for setting up of coal washery in Odisha;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether land for the purpose has been identified and acquired by MCL/State Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the investment made, so far, in this regard; and
- (e) the steps being taken to get the environmental clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b) Environmental Appraisal Committee (EAC) for coal mining projects of Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) in its meeting held on 17th March, 2016 had considered the Environment Clearance (EC) proposals of Ib-Valley washery of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) and deferred the proposal V / requesting MOEF&CC to take up issue of adequacy or otherwise of the public hearing with the State Government authorities in view of the objections raised by the villagers; and for want of additional information regarding Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for utilization of washery rejects; and baseline data and prediction of air quality in buffer zone for further consideration.

(c) and (d) 39.35 Ha of land has been identified for the washery, which is proposed to be located in the mine leasehold area of existing Belpahar Opencast Project (OCP) of Lakmanpur area of MCL. No investment has been made in this regard.

(e) MCL has taken action to submit the information desired by EAC.

Coal cess

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

- (a) the details of coal cess collected in the country during the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) the details of monies allocated, released and utilized from the funds received through coal cess during the last five years, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of utilization of funds done from coal cess generated in West Bengal during the last three years, district-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Short term coal linkages to Jharkhand

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

(a) whether Government has granted any new short term coal linkages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a panel has also been made to look into coal linkages to be provided and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any new short term coal linkages have been given to Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b) Ministry of Coal circulated Policy guidelines on 08.02.2016 for grant of 'Bridge Linkage' to specified end-use plants of Central and State Public Sector Undertakings (Both in Power as well as Non-Power sector) which have been allotted Schedule-III coal mines under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 [CM(SP) Act] and coal blocks allotted under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation Act), 1957 (MMDR Act) for a period of 3 years from the date of allotment of coal mine/block.

Bridge linkages have been granted to 19 Thermal Power Plants. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) There is a Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) [SLC(LT)], with representatives of Ministries of Coal, Power, Railways, Steel, Shipping, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, NITI Aayog, Coal India Limited (CIL), Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited, Ranchi (CMPDIL), Central Electricity Authority (CEA), and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) as its members and Additional Secretary (Coal) as its Chair. The Committee recommends the proposals for grant of the long term linkage and bridge linkage of coal and other related matters to competent authority for approval. However, no new long term linkage has been granted to any power plant during the last three years.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement*Details of Bridge Linkage to 19 Power Plants*

Sl. No.	End Use Plants which have been granted Bridge Linkage	Configuration	Name of the developer
1.	Barethi-I, Madhya Pradesh	4x660 MW (St.I)	NTPC
2.	Singareni Thermal Power Project, Telangana	2x600 MW (St. I)	SCCL
3.	Tanda -II, Uttar Pradesh	2x660 MW (St.II)	NTPC
4.	Kudgi -I, Karnataka	3x800 MW (St. I)	NTPC
5.	Lara STPP, Chhattisgarh	2x800 MW (St.I)	NTPC
6.	Darlipali-I, Odisha	2x800 MW	NTPC
7.	Barh-II, Bihar	2x660 MW (St.II)	NTPC
8.	Panki Extn TPP, Uttar Pradesh	1x660 MW	UPRVUNL
9.	Jawaharpur Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited, Uttar Pradesh	2x660 MW	UPRVUNL
10.	Harduaganj Extn. TPP, Uttar Pradesh	1x660 MW	UPRVUNL
11.	OPGCL Expansion Power Project (Unit 3,4,5 & 6), Odisha	2x660 MW (Unit 3 & 4)	OPGCL
12.	Bilhaur TPS, Uttar Pradesh	2x660 MW	NTPC
13.	Bellary TPP (Unit -3), Karnataka	1x700 MW (Unit III)	KPCL
14.	Yermarus TPP (Unit -1& 2), Karnataka	2x800 MW (Unit I & II)	KPCL
15.	Marwa TPP, Chhattisgarh	2x500 MW	CSPGCL
16.	Kakatiya Thermal Power Project Stage-II, Telangana	1X600 MW (St.II)	TSPGCL
17.	Koradi Thermal Power Station (Unit 8, Unit 9 & Unit 10), Maharashtra	3x660 (U-8,9,10)	Mahagenco
18.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station (Unit 8 & Unit 9), Maharashtra	2x500 MW (U-8&9)	Mahagenco
19.	Parli Thermal Power Station TPP Unit 8, Maharashtra	1x250 MW(U-8)	Mahagenco

Scrapping of coal auctioning policy

811. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to scrap the coal auctioning policy of allocating coal assets to private power companies;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the benefits expected from the proposed plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Fluoride in drinking water

†812. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the quantity of fluoride has increased in drinking water in many parts of the country including Marathwada region of Maharashtra due to lack of rain, uncertainty of monsoon and decrease in ground water level because of decrease in flow of rivers;
- (b) if so, the plan of Government to provide pure drinking water to millions of people of this region; and
- (c) whether any time-limit has been fixed for providing pure drinking water to each village of every district of drought affected areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As on 27.4.2016, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India has not-received any report from any State Government including from Marathwada region of Maharashtra regarding increase in quantity of fluoride in drinking water due to lack of rain, uncertainty of monsoon and decrease in ground water level because of decrease in flow of rivers. However, there is a probability that over-exploitation of ground water may increase the level of fluoride in groundwater based drinking water sources.

(b) and (c) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation assists the States technically and financially in providing safe

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

drinking water through the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme. Upto 67% of funds provided to States can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations. In addition, States can also utilize funds provided to them under the 5% Water Quality earmarked funds for tackling water quality issues with focus on fluoride and arsenic. In addition, NITI Aayog has provided funds to 19 fluoride and arsenic affected States to the tune of ₹ 800 crore for providing community water purification plants before March 2017 in all remaining arsenic and fluoride affected habitations as a short term immediate measure so that 8-10 litres of safe water is made available to every rural person in a day for drinking and cooking purposes. The strategic plan of the Ministry is to provide safe drinking piped water supply schemes in 90% of the rural habitations by the year 2022, subject to availability of adequate funds. In drought affected States including Maharashtra, 10% of the NRDWP funds allocated to them can be used as flexi funds and utilized for providing temporary drinking water supply in the rural areas of the country. Further, the Ministry retains 2% of total allocated funds under NRDWP for providing assistance to natural calamity affected States including drought to make available safe drinking water. This 2% NRDWP funds are released to such States after approval of the High level Committee set up by the Government of India.

Setting up of Sanitation Research Centres

†813. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to State:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up Sanitation Research Centres at national level;
- (b) if so, the details of States where these are to be established;
- (c) whether Government has consulted the State Governments; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and by when this scheme is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Central Government has initiated a feasibility study for setting up a National Level Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene in the country. The study is underway. It is not possible at this stage to comment on the nature of such Centre, the State where it may come up or the time frame for the Center to start functioning.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Access to quality drinking water in U.P.

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are nearly 1,500 habitations which are yet to get quality drinking water in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any scheme and earmarked any fund to make these habitations get quality drinking water supply in the coming years;
- (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) As reported by the Uttar Pradesh State Government into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, as on 31.3.2016, there were 251 water quality affected habitations which are yet to be provided safe drinking water. Out of these 251 habitations, 99 are fluoride affected, 36 are arsenic affected 23 are iron affected, 92 are salinity affected and one habitation is nitrate affected in one ore more rural drinking water sources.

(c) to (e) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation assists the States technically and financially in providing safe drinking water through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme. Upto 67% of funds provided to Uttar Pradesh State can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations. In addition, the State also receives certain funds under the 5% Water Quality earmarked funds. In addition, NITI Aayog has provided funds to the tune of ₹ 13.39 crore for providing community water purification plants in all remaining arsenic and fluoride affected habitations as a short term immediate measure so that 8-10 litres of safe water is made available to every rural person in a day for drinking and cooking purposes.

Crisis of drinking water

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

- (a) the names of States in the country where drinking water crisis is prevalent;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of assistance provided by Government to States, so far, to tackle the drinking water crisis;

(c) whether Government was not aware of the drinking water crisis in several parts of the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in tackling the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) At present, 13 States namely Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Bihar, Gujarat and Haryana are facing crisis of drinking water due scanty rainfall which has resulted in lowering of ground water table leading failure of many drinking water schemes.

(b) As on 26.04.2016, a total amount of ₹ 2139.08 cores is available with these affected States as Central share under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). This fund along with the State matching share may be utilized by the States to take mitigation measures relating to rural drinking water supply. This Ministry has also released ₹ 819.67 crores for all the States as part of 1st installment of NRDWP for the year 2016-17. States may utilize 15% of Operation and Maintenance funds available under NRDWP to meet the requirement.

Besides, this Ministry has also allowed the States to use flexi funds to the extent of 10% of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds for tackling drinking water scarcity in their States. The States have also been asked to submit daily report on the mitigations measures taken by them to this Ministry.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Based on the India Meteorological Department forecast the advisories to State Governments were sent in time to prepare for the impending scarcity of drinking water in rural areas of the country as per the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). This Ministry has again issued necessary directives on 12.04.2016 to 13 above mentioned States for taking necessary action for tackling the crisis.

Funds for drinking water and sanitation to Bihar

816. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds given by the Central Government to Bihar Government during the last three years and the current year for drinking water and sanitation respectively;

(b) whether these funds were inadequate; and

(c) if so, how much work still remains to be done in Bihar in the field of drinking water and sanitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The details of funds given by the Central Government to Bihar under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the last three years and the current year is as under:

(₹ in crores)

Financial Year	Funds released to Bihar
2013-14	338.95
2014-15	340.48
2015-16	202.73
2016-17 (Upto 28.04.2016)	45.93

The Central share released to Bihar under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) during last three years and current is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Fund release (₹ in crore)
1.	2013-14	0
2.	2014-15	0
3.	2015-16	221.55
4.	2016-17 (Upto 28.4.2016)	0

(b) No Sir.

Under 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 adequacy of the funds under the programme depends on the annual allocation of funds made to the Programme at the beginning of the financial year which in turn is distributed to the States on the basis of a pre-approved criteria.

Fund during 2013-14 and 2014-15 could not be released to Bihar under SBM(G) due to high unspent balance.

(c) As per the information reported by States into this Ministry's Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), 42,120 rural habitations (which is 38.24% of total rural habitations) are covered with less than 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) drinking water and 2,008 rural habitations (which is 4.76% of total rural habitations) are water quality affected.

As per Baseline Survey conducted in 2012-13, 1,68,16,311 households were without toilets in Bihar. After Baseline Survey in 2012-13, 7,54,141 Individual household latrines have been constructed in Bihar. As on 1.4.2016, 1,60,62,170 households are without toilets in Bihar.

Solution of drinking water problem

†817. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of drinking water problems in the country;
- (b) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government in this regard;
- (c) which are the States in the country where the situation is alarming, the details, State-wise;
- (d) what are the immediate and long term solution to tackle the drinking water problem; and
- (e) the details of measures taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The status of the rural drinking water supply is entered by the States into this Ministry's online Integrated Management of Information System (IMIS) with regard to coverage of rural habitations with drinking water supply and other aspects related to the implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). This Ministry reviews the status and focuses on the areas where progress is lacking.

(c) As reported by the States into IMIS, there are 3,39,836 rural habitations which are covered with less than 40 Liter Per Capita per Day (LPCD) and 59,040 rural habitations are water quality affected habitations. Out of these quality affected habitations 10,801 habitations are affected with Fluoride, 1,306 habitations are affected with Arsenic, 29,976 habitations are affected with Iron, 14,853 habitations are affected with Salinity

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and 2,104 habitations are affected with Nitrate contamination. The State-wise details of partially covered and quality affected rural habitations are at Statement (*See below*).

(d) This Ministry has advised all the States to provide community water purification plants as a short term immediate solution in the arsenic and fluoride affected habitations. The States are advised to make the data entries in IMIS regularly to enable this Ministry to monitor the status in this regard.

(e) As a long term solution, this Ministry has directed the States to cover the rural households with Piped Water Supply. This Ministry has prepared a Strategic/Plan for providing drinking water supply in rural areas of the country for the/period 2011-2022. The interim goal till 2017 is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply

Statement

*State-wise Status of rural habitation with respect to drinking
water supply as on (31.03.2016)*

Sl. No.	State	Partially	Quality Affected Habitations					Total
		Covered Habitations	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17561	391	0	18	141	8	558
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5006	0	0	75	0	0	75
4.	Assam	29846	109	279	8326	0	0	8714
5.	Bihar	42120	349	34	1625	0	0	2008
6.	Chandigarh	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2284	19	0	1473	21	0	1513
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Haryana	335	10	0	1	2	0	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13. Himachal Pradesh	11991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Jammu and Kashmir	7134	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
15. Jharkhand	3346	10	0	23	0	0	0	33
16. Karnataka	23452	607	4	201	80	322	1214	
17. Kerala	8394	74	0	454	108	39	675	
18. Lakshadweep	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Madhya Pradesh	187	228	0	89	26	0	343	
20. Maharashtra	9186	129	0	48	151	138	466	
21. Manipur	707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Meghalaya	8952	0	0	31	0	0	31	
23. Mizoram	438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Nagaland	799	0	0	23	0	3	26	
25. Odisha	51053	101	0	3786	566	7	4460	
26. Puducherry	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Punjab	2189	254	175	1211	18	169	1827	
28. Rajasthan	31214	6577	0	11	13366	1280	21234	
29. Sikkim	1366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Tamil Nadu	8890	0	0	300	50	1	351	
31. Telangana	9012	852	0	43	170	132	1197	
32. Tripura	464	0	0	4043	0	0	4043	
33. Uttar Pradesh	1123	99	36	23	92	1	251	
34. Uttarakhand	17552	1	0	18	0	3	22	
35. West Bengal	44922	990	778	8151	62	1	9982	
TOTAL	339836	10801	1306	29976	14853	2104	59040	

Clean drinking water in West Bengal

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

(a) the details of central projects pertaining to clean drinking water being executed in West Bengal, district-wise;

(b) the details of projects submitted by the State regarding drinking water during the last three years, year-wise, district-wise and project-wise, and

(c) the details of projects pending before the Central Government during that period along with the reasons for the pendency, year-wise, district-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. The State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) supplements the efforts of States to provide drinking water to rural population by providing technical and financial assistance. Drinking water schemes/projects prepared by the States do not come to the Central Government for approval. The States have a State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) which approves the rural drinking water supply projects and implements them.

As reported by State Government of Bengal, a list of projects being executed in West Bengal, district-wise under the flagship programme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is given at Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As reported by State Government of West Bengal, the details of projects sanctioned year-wise, district-wise are given at Statement-II. (*See below*).

(c) There are no projects pending before the Central Governments as rural drinking water supply projects to be taken up in States are not approved at the Central level.

As reported by State Government of West Bengal, the details of the fund allocation and released (Central share) under NRDWP in the last four years is as below:-

Financial Year	Allocation (in ₹ crores) (Central Share)	Release (in ₹ crores) (Central Share)
2012-13	523.53	510.38
2013-14	490.63	485.83
2014-15	436.53	439.55
2015-16	199.68	216.85

Statement-I*District-wise list of projects in West Bengal under NRDWP*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of Schemes	Estimated Cost (₹ in crores)
1.	Alipurduar	11	23.61
2.	Bankura	10	1,090.17
3.	Bardhaman	44	240.68
4.	Birbhum	9	112.33
5.	Coochbehar	31	94.01
6.	Dakshin Dinajpur	16	339.45
7.	Darjeeling	37	125.24
8.	Hooghly	55	316.11
9.	Howrah	27	86.84
10.	Jalpaiguri	25	89.65
11.	Maldah	26	134.40
12.	Murshidabad	13	21.46
13.	Nadia	32	61.57
14.	North 24 Paraganas	44	198.61
15.	Paschim Medinipur	41	125.65
16.	Purba Medinipur	54	297.36
17.	Purulia	16	1,318.59
18.	South 24 Paraganas	43	235.49
19.	Uttar Dinajpur	21	105.41
TOTAL		555	5,016.63

Statement-II*Year-wise and district-wise details of projects sanctioned in West Bengal*

Sanction Year	District	No. of Scheme	Estimated Cost (in crores)
1	2	3	4
2012-2013	Bankura	3	1,024.99
	Coochbehar	9	18.06
	Hooghly	3	14.95
	North 24 Paraganas	1	1.86
	TOTAL	16	1,059.86
2013-2014	Bankura	1	21.20
	Bardhaman	1	3.27
	Dakshin Dinajpur	1	145.02
	Darjeeling	8	24.34
	Hooghly	13	49.22
	Jalpaiguri	1	1.21
	Maldah	3	3.00
	Murshidabad	1	0.38
	Nadia	4	15.93
	North 24 Paraganas	3	10.35
	Paschim Medinipur	4	9.74
	Purba Medinipur	1	186.63
	Purulia	1	1,173.10
	South 24 Paraganas	2	3.99
	TOTAL	44	1,647.37
2014-15	Alipurduar	5	9.04
	Bankura	1	5.77
	Bardhaman	13	80.13
	Birbhum	1	0.72

1	2	3	4
	Coochbehar	12	47.96
	Dakshin Dinajpur	8	172.06
	Darjeeling	7	33.17
	Hooghly	14	52.79
	Howrah	13	24.63
	Jalpaiguri	7	28.63
	Maldah	13	41.42
	Murshidabad	7	9.74
	Nadia	9	6.22
	North 24 Paraganas	25	113.78
	Paschim Medinipur	17	52.92
	Purba Medinipur	9	27.72
	Purulia	2	4.62
	South 24 Paraganas	20	100.94
	Uttar Dinajpur	18	86.28
	TOTAL	201	898.52
2015-16	Alipurduar	5	10.84
	Bankura	3	26.00
	Bardhaman	30	157.28
	Birbhum	8	111.61
	Coochbehar	7	16.44
	Dakshin Dinajpur	7	22.38
	Darjeeling	22	67.73
	Hooghly	25	199.15
	Howrah	14	62.21
	Jalpaiguri	17	59.81
	Maldah	7	21.56
	Murshidabad	5	11.35

1	2	3	4
	Nadia	17	31.22
	North 24 Paraganas	14	69.16
	Paschim Medinipur	20	62.99
	Purba Medinipur	44	83.01
	Purulia	13	140.86
	South 24 Paraganas	21	130.56
	Uttar Dinajpur	3	19.13
	TOTAL	282	1,303.31

Funds for drinking water in rural areas

819. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released ₹820 crore for drinking water in rural areas for 2016-17;

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

(c) the details of fund out of the above earmarked for provision of potable drinking water in arsenic affected rural areas of the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes Sir, This Ministry has also released ₹ 819.67 crores for all the States as part of 1st installment of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for the year 2016-17.

(b) The State-wise details of part of 1st Installment of NRDWP are at the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Under NRDWP, upto 67% funds released to the States can be utilized for coverage and/or tackling water quality problems with high priority to target fluoride and arsenic affected habitations.

Statement*State-wise details of part of 1st instalment released*

Sl. No.	State	Release (₹ in Crores)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	31.69
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.17
4.	Assam	41.08
5.	Bihar	45.93
6.	Chandigarh	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	15.72
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00
10.	Goa	0.58
11.	Gujarat	40.91
12.	Haryana	13.50
13.	Himachal Pradesh	15.72
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	53.26
15.	Jharkhand	20.99
16.	Karnataka	52.68
17.	Kerala	13.58
18.	Lakshadweep	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	46.92
20.	Maharashtra	80.26
21.	Manipur	5.06
22.	Meghalaya	6.57
23.	Mizoram	3.52

Sl. No.	State	Release (₹ in Crores)
24.	Nagaland	4.34
25.	Odisha	24.86
26.	Puducherry	0.00
27.	Punjab	9.47
28.	Rajasthan	85.69
29.	Sikkim	1.46
30.	Tamil Nadu	30.13
31.	Telangana	21.48
32.	Tripura	4.97
33.	Uttar Pradesh	84.04
34.	Uttarakhand	16.96
35.	West Bengal	36.14
TOTAL		819.67

Supply of piped drinking water to households

820. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of habitations covered under the piped supply of drinking water and percentage of people and the number of habitations to be covered thereunder, State-wise;

(b) the total funds allocated/released and incurred under the said plan during each of the last three years and the current year and the total funds likely to be incurred to achieve the target to provide piped drinking water for this purpose, so far, State-wise; and

(c) the time by when the piped supply of drinking water to the households in all the villages is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND

SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The details of habitations covered under the piped supply of drinking water and percentage of people and the number of habitations to be covered thereunder, State-wise is at Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) This Ministry supplements the efforts of the State for providing safe drinking water for its rural population with financial and technical assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). States are vested with power to select, design, approve, execute and monitor drinking water supply facilities. This Ministry releases the funds to States under NRDWP but not separately for Piped Water Supply schemes. The total funds allocated/released and utilized by the States under NRDWP during the last three years and the current year are attached at Statement-II (*See* below). No estimate is made about the total funds likely to be incurred to achieve the target to provide piped drinking water for this purpose.

(c) The Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan to cover 90% of the rural population of the country through piped water supply schemes by the year 2022.

Statement-I

State-wise details of coverage of habitations and populations with piped water supply

Sl. No.	State Name	Habitation covered with PWS	% Population covered with PWS	No. of Habitations left to be covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	254	91.36	146
2.	Andhra Pradesh	34710	91.55	13496
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3327	54.74	4403
4.	Assam	31459	40.68	58451
5.	Bihar	3788	5.85	106352
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	18
7.	Chhattisgarh	13528	31.53	60320
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	70
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	21

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Goa	0	0.00	347
11.	Gujarat	30895	93.70	3951
12.	Haryana	7590	96.97	368
13.	Himachal Pradesh	51757	95.00	1847
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	14857	93.86	941
15.	Jharkhand	11585	18.90	108082
16.	Karnataka	47716	95.97	12229
17.	Kerala	11315	94.96	568
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	9
19.	Madhya Pradesh	19768	36.00	107784
20.	Maharashtra	69064	83.94	31575
21.	Manipur	2662	95.70	208
22.	Meghalaya	5884	66.23	4603
23.	Mizoram	671	92.60	89
24.	Nagaland	1327	87.44	203
25.	Odisha	35263	40.13	121895
26.	Puducherry	118	55.31	148
27.	Punjab	13559	95.35	1836
28.	Rajasthan	39398	50.77	82285
29.	Sikkim	2084	100.00	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	98519	98.93	1499
31.	Telangana	20538	93.93	4264
32.	Tripura	5800	77.29	2923
33.	Uttar Pradesh	5665	1.09	255136
34.	Uttarakhand	37444	73.08	1865
35.	West Bengal	35959	43.17	68867
TOTAL		656504	51.12	10,56,799

Statement-II*Details of funds allocated/released and utilised by the States under NRDWP*

Sl. No.	State	2013-14				2014-15			2015-16				2016-17		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.*	Alloc.**	Rel.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1.04	0.09	0.64	0.86	0.81	0.43	0.38	0.16	0	0.44	0.00			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	635.44	631.52	662.4	364.3	377.78	427.08	156.69	170.05	190.6	147.68	31.69			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	201.23	237.32	230.97	64.21	109.83	119.5	58.08	65.4	53.79	63.59	12.17			
4.	Assam	470	514.98	635.18	501.1	545.87	586.88	261.73	284.11	120.28	227.84	41.08			
5.	Bihar	432.38	338.95	307.43	441.07	340.48	381.9	229.6	202.73	295.38	217.08	45.93			
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00			
7.	Chhattisgarh	136.13	135.2	172.38	159.08	150.74	165.22	63.69	60.83	43.72	65.83	15.72			
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00			
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00			
10.	Goa	5.5	0	2.22	4.61	0	0	2.08	1.66	0	2.38	0.58			
11.	Gujarat	533.73	515.07	627.95	509.48	405.58	491.44	230.67	238.91	224.33	238.12	40.91			
12.	Haryana	229.46	229.52	301.15	213.04	277.98	228.82	97.65	122.65	105.69	107.31	13.50			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13.	Himachal Pradesh	138.51	130.81	153.33	131.84	120.89	120.18	59.58	64.38	57.65	67.58	15.72
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	462.43	414.82	499.79	441.33	474.41	458.03	199.4	192.12	162.09	227.50	53.26
15.	Jharkhand	172.85	243.29	277.96	169.86	175.18	206.88	126.85	132.09	94.37	86.99	20.99
16.	Karnataka	868.76	897.29	928.81	605.38	563.91	622.37	307.62	278.08	354.28	298.92	52.68
17.	Kerala	155.58	212.04	265.1	115.59	124.1	131.86	52.78	48.05	64.45	58.23	13.58
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	404.81	474.95	483.98	397.18	440.18	399.94	181.76	193.73	290.98	200.28	46.92
20.	Maharashtra	788.48	690.27	657.46	780.06	748.23	901.96	344.16	330.88	454.07	346.16	80.26
21.	Manipur	58.75	55.3	57.17	90.35	88.54	92.25	28.98	27.92	43.44	26.42	5.06
22.	Meghalaya	92.18	103.4	114.81	44.61	69.5	81.02	30.52	31.24	25.07	34.35	6.57
23.	Mizoram	38.41	44.89	33.37	42.43	34.5	39.81	17.71	17.32	14.97	18.38	3.52
24.	Nagaland	56.66	61.07	52.38	103.19	101.44	86.45	35.27	38.53	61.9	22.70	4.34
25.	Odisha	227.35	317.07	288.08	205.69	230.67	257.29	96.9	103.19	130.93	105.10	24.86
26.	Puducherry	1.59	0.06	0	1.62	0	0	0.72	0	0	0.83	0.00
27.	Punjab	96.89	147.95	159.05	93.88	97.38	90.23	39.77	42.79	36.57	39.18	9.47
28.	Rajasthan	1231.05	1332.49	1572.96	1194.46	1304.64	1386.79	547.18	526.75	457.3	609.59	85.69

29. Sikkim	16.88	26.56	71.25	30.38	31.7	32.03	10.64	12.05	12.34	7.63	1.46
30. Tamil Nadu	273.63	387.11	527.57	367.36	382.46	432.39	137.5	182.35	130.16	126.72	30.13
31. Telangana	—	—	—	200.65	212.24	189.25	88.77	97.71	106.42	89.44	21.48
32. Tripura	59.29	89.93	94.19	62.06	68.31	64.81	28.08	31.68	39.97	26.60	4.97
33. Uttar Pradesh	923.18	794.93	858.5	962.43	1036.3	1146.18	477.69	490.31	483.34	403.27	84.04
34. Uttarakhand	145.58	87.61	138.59	135.01	111.48	152.94	63.57	60.06	90.52	69.99	16.96
35. West Bengal	490.63	485.83	757.11	436.53	431.09	480.72	199.68	216.85	288.75	199.27	36.14
TOTAL	9348.4	9600.32	10931.78	8869.64	9056.22	9774.65	4175.7	4264.6	4433.36	4135.40	819.67

* Expenditure of 2015-16 includes expenditure reported till date.

** Allocation under 2016-17 excludes grants under Management Devolution Index/External Aided Project component. The total allocation for NRDWP during 2016-17 is ₹ 5,000 crore.

Allocation of funds for construction of toilets in Maharashtra

†821. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is providing money to each family in all villages of the country, including Maharashtra, for construction of toilets so that people do not defecate in open and encourage people to make use of these toilets, as well;

(b) if so, the total number of toilets constructed in the country, including Maharashtra, till December, 2015 along with the target set for construction of toilets during 2016-17;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to make it mandatory for panchayat election contestants to have toilets for their eligibility; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {SBM-G} has been 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. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {(SBM(G))}, there is a provision for providing 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).

The focus of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is on behaviour change of people to use toilets. In order to educate the people, the programme lays emphasis on community involvement. Upto 8% of total resources can be spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

(b) Against expected outcome of 120 lakh toilets for the year 2015-16, 76.81 lakh toilets were constructed in the country, including 7.23 lakh in Maharashtra, till December, 2015. The total number of toilets constructed in the country during 2015-16 upto 31.3.2016 are 127.4 lakh including 8.89 lakh in Maharashtra. Since SBM(G) is a demand driven programme, no targets are fixed. However the expected outcome for the country for the year 2016-17 is 150 lakh toilets.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Sanitation is State subject. States are free to make it mandatory for Panchayat election contestants to have toilets for their eligibility.

Availability of ground water

822. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI K.C. TYAGI:
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that availability of ground water in various parts of the country is negligible due to continuous drought;

(b) if so, whether Government has chalked out any plan to fulfil life-related demand of the people in view of the prevailing drought in most of the States of the country; and

(c) 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) As reported by Central Ground Water Board, the latest Assessment of the ground water resource (as in 2011) of the country jointly carried out by Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Department, the Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource of the country is 433 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM), the Net Annual Ground Water Availability is 398 BCM. The Annual Ground Water Draft is 245 BCM and the Stage of Ground Water Development is 62%.

In some parts of the country there are long term decline in ground water level due to indiscriminate withdrawal of ground water in excess of Net Annual Ground Water Availability. As per the Ground Water Resources Assessment of 2011, there were 1071 'Over-exploited' assessment units, where Stage of Ground Water Development is more than 100% and there is significant decline in long term water level either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon water level or both. Further, there are 217 'Critical' assessment units, where stage of ground water development is between 90% and 100% and there is long term decline in water level in both pre-monsoon as well as post monsoon water level. In addition there are 697 'Semi-critical' assessment units, where stage of ground water development is between 70% and 100% and there are showing significant decline in long term trend of ground water level in other pre-monsoon or post-monsoon. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) In view of water shortage in Marathwada and Bundelkhand Region, the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has deputed technical teams comprising officers of Central Water Commission and Central Ground Water Board for on the spot study of water situation and interaction with the State Government. They have proposed various short and long term measures including excavation of borewells, artificial recharge to ground water and rainwater harvesting and mass awareness programmes on water conservation etc. CGWB has prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during the year 2013, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the country including Bundelkhand and Marathwada region by harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation. It has also been circulated to Hon'ble Members of Parliament for implementation in their respective constituencies. Further, CGWB has prioritized Bundelkhand and parts of Marathwada region for Aquifer Mapping and Management Program. The aquifer mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization along with quantification and for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans. On completion of program, management plans will be shared with the respective State Government for taking necessary measures and its implementation.

Statement

State/UT-wise categorization of blocks/mandals/talukas in India (As on March, 2011)

Sl. No.	States/ Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Safe		Semi-critical		Critical		Over-exploited		Saline	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
States												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	662	534	81	42	6	7	1	41	6	38	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	11	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	27	27	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	533	522	98	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	125	86	18	12	2	1	1	1	0	0
6.	Delhi	27	2	7	5	19	2	7	18	67	0	0
7.	Goa	20	20	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8.	Gujarat	223	171	77	13	6	5	2	24	11	10	4
9.	Haryana	116	23	20	7	6	15	13	71	61	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8	5	63	0	0	2	25	1	13	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	14	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	210	199	95	5	2	0	0	6	3	0	0
13.	Karnataka	270	152	56	34	13	21	8	63	23	0	0
14.	Kerala	152	126	83	23	15	2	1	1	1	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	313	218	70	67	21	4	1	24	8	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	353	325	92	16	5	2	1	10	3	0	0
17.	Manipur	8	8	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	7	7	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	22	22	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	8	8	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	314	308	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2
22.	Punjab	138	22	16	2	1	4	3	110	80	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	243	25	10	20	8	24	10	172	71	2	1
24.	Sikkim	4	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	1129	437	39	235	21	48	4	374	33	35	3
26.	Telengana	448	343	77	55	12	8	2	42	9	0	0
27.	Tripura	39	39	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	820	559	68	82	10	68	8	111	14	0	0
29.	Uttarakhand	18	11	61	5	28	2	11	0	0	0	0
30.	West Bengal	271	217	80	53	20	1	0.37	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATES		6554	4484	68	693	11	217	3	1069	16	91	1
Union Territories												
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	36	36	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	1	50	0	0	1	50	0	0
5.	Lakshadweep	9	6	67	3	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Puducherry	4	2	50	0	0	0	0	1	25	1	25
TOTAL UTs		53	46	87	4	8	0	0	2	4	1	2
GRAND TOTAL		6607	4530	69	697	11	217	3	1071	16	92	1

WHO specifications/guidelines for drinking water

823. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the World Health Organisation (WHO) has circulated the specifications/guidelines for drinking water recently;
- (b) if so, whether Government has accepted the said specifications/guidelines;
- (c) whether Government has sought more clarifications from WHO in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The World Health Organization (WHO) has published the Third Edition of "Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality" in the year 2004 and the fourth edition in 2011.

(b) The WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality are addressed primarily to water and health regulators, policy makers and their advisors to assist in the development of national standards. The Bureau of Indian Standards, Government of India has considered the guidelines prepared by WHO, Indian Council of Medical Research and Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization and after a series of consultations with various stakeholders, had published the Indian Standard, IS-10500 for Drinking Water Specifications. This Indian Standard is accepted by the Central and State Governments.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India, did not seek any clarifications from WHO on drinking water specifications.

Funds under Project Tiger

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

- (a) the names of the States where Project Tiger is in operation at present together with the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the details of funds provided to the State Governments for the maintenance of each Project Tiger from the year 2013 to 2016;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has slashed the pre-determined fund allocations for those Projects; and

(d) if so, whether the paucity of funds would not adversely affect those Projects;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The names of the States wherein Project Tiger is in operation at present alongwith the details thereof, State-wise, is at Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of funds provided to the State Governments for the maintenance of each Tiger Reserve under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger from the year 2013 to 2016 are at Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise names of the States along with details wherein Project Tiger is in operation at present

Sl. No.	State	Name of Tiger Reserve	Area of the core/ critical tiger habitat (In Sq. Kms.)	Area of the buffer/ periph- eral (In Sq. Kms.)	Total area (In Sq. Kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Karnataka	Bandipur	872.24	584.06	1456.3
2.	Uttarakhand	Corbett	821.99	466.32	1288.31
	Uttar Pradesh	Amangarh (buffer of Corbett TR)	-	80.60	80.60
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Kanha	917.43	1134.361	2051.791
4.	Assam	Manas	840.04	2310.88	3150.92
5.	Maharashtra	Melghat	1500.49	1268.03	2768.52
6.	Jharkhand	Palamau	414.08	715.85	1129.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Rajasthan	Ranthambore	1113.364	297.9265	1411.291
8.	Odisha	Similipal	1194.75	1555.25	2750.00
9.	West Bengal	Sunderbans	1699.62	885.27	2584.89
10.	Kerala	Periyar	881.00	44.00	925.00
11.	Rajasthan	Sariska	881.1124	332.23	1213.342
12.	West Bengal	Buxa	390.5813	367.3225	757.9038
13.	Chhattisgarh	Indravati	1258.37	1540.70	2799.07
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	Namdapha	1807.82	245.00	2052.82
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Dudhwa	1093.79	1107.9848	2201.7748
16.	Tamil Nadu	Kalakad-Mundanthurai	895.00	706.542	1601.542
17.	Bihar	Valmiki	598.45	300.93	899.38
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Pench	411.33	768.30225	1179.63225
19.	Maharashtra	Tadoba-Andnari	625.82	1101.7711	1727.5911
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bandhavgarh	716.903	820.03509	1536.938
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	576.13	1021.97	1598.10
22.	Mizoram	Dampa	500.00	488.00	988.00
23.	Karnataka	Bhadra	492.46	571.83	1064.29
24.	Maharashtra	Pench	257.26	483.96	741.22
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pakke	683.45	515.00	1198.45
26.	Assam	Nameri	320.00	144.00	464.00
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Satpura	1339.264	794.04397	2133.30797
28.	Tamil Nadu	Anamalai	958.59	521.28	1479.87
29.	Chhattisgarh	Udanti-Sitanadi	851.09	991.45	1842.54
30.	Odisha	Satkosia	523.61	440.26	963.87
31.	Assam	Kaziranga	625.58	548.00	1173.58
32.	Chhattisgarh	Achanakmar	626.195	287.822	914.017
33.	Karnataka	Dandeli-Anshi	814.884	282.63	1097.514
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Sanjay-Dubri	812.571	861.931	1674.502

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Tamil Nadu	Mudumalai	321.00	367.59	688.59
36.	Karnataka	Nagarahole	643.35	562.41	1205.76
37.	Kerala	Parambikulam	390.89	252.772	643.662
38.	Maharashtra	Sahyadri	600.12	565.45	1165.57
39.	Karnataka	Biligiri Ranganatha Temple	359.10	215.72	574.82
40.	Telangana	Kawal	892.23	1123.212	2015.44
41.	Tamil Nadu	Sathyamangalam	793.49	614.91	1408.40
42.	Rajasthan	Mukandra Hills	417.17	342.82	759.99
43.	Maharashtra	Nawegaon-Nagzira	653.674	-	653.674
44.	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjunsagar Srisailem	2595.72	700.59	3296.31
45.	Telangana	Amrabad	2166.37	445.02	2611.39
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	602.7980	127.4518	730.2498
47.	Maharashtra	Bor	138.12	678.15	816.27
48.	Uttarakhand	Rajaji	819.54	255.63	1075.17
49.	Assam	Orang	79.28	413.18	492.46
TOTAL			39788.12	31250.45	71038.57

Statement-II

Details of funds provided to the State Governments for the maintenance of each Tiger Reserve under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tier from the year 2013 to 2016

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 27.4.2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	211.7804	184.141	0.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	757.1705	658.426	429.53900	
3.	Assam	808.9665	1509.389	1425.4130	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	285.0898	317.096	223.55051	
5.	Chhattisgarh	583.056	609.827	398.94500	
6.	Jharkhand	251.168	199.080	47.98470	
7.	Karnataka	2016.0318	1565.773	1378.19440	Total allocation is ₹ 37500 Lakhs for the current financial year
8.	Kerala	489.296	517.5351	396.60100	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4815.734	4335.118	1421.00700	
10.	Maharashtra	3453.3483	3425.524	3923.07890	
11.	Mizoram	233.68	232.189	187.98450	
12.	Odisha	786.9	707.391	544.80052	
13.	Rajasthan	512.848	627.192	1257.80800	
14.	Tamil Nadu	763.255	864.316	1950.17128	
15.	Uttarakhand	384.045	391.1941	683.98538	
16.	Uttar Pradesh	525.876	760.928	624.54630	
17.	West Bengal	348.516	596.882	376.50781	
18.	Goa	2.05	0.00	0.00	
19.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	214.81920	
TOTAL		17,228.81133	17,502.00	15484.9365	37500.00

Sickness of animals in zoos

825. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sickness among animals kept in various zoos of the country is at alarming levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take to save the animals from sickness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) There is no report of sickness among animals in various zoos of the country at alarming levels. Moreover, details on sickness among animals in individual zoos of the country are not collated in the Central Zoo Authority. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

(c) The Central Zoo Authority has stipulated standards/norms under Recognition of Zoo (Amendment) Rules, 2013 with reference to protection of zoo animals which include timely supply of quality food and water, regular screening for parasitic loads, upkeep and healthcare, screening against zoonotic diseases by the veterinary officer of the zoo. further, the Central Zoo Authority has designated the Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Bareilly as National Referral Centre for disease diagnosis and care of wild animals.

With the grants provided by the Central Zoo Authority, the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly has prepared a manual titled "Standards, Guidelines ' and Protocol of Disease Diagnosis and Cure of Wild Animals in Indian Zoos". This manual has been provided to zoos in the country and it has been uploaded on the website of the Central Zoo Authority for ready reference by the zoo management personnel all over the country. The Central Zoo Authority has also circulated a guideline on 18.11.2014 to Chief Wild Life Wardens of all the States/UTs and Directors/ Curators/ Zoo In-Charge of all zoos in the country on suggested health monitoring protocols for zoos. It has also been uploaded on the website of the Central Zoo Authority.

Land reclamation of closed or abandoned mines

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

(a) the measures being taken by Government to restore the quality of land in areas where mines have been closed or abandoned;

(b) whether there is any mechanism for monitoring and oversight of land reclamation activities by lessee companies after mining activity is concluded; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Use of land for mining requires Environmental Clearance in accordance with the provisions of the EIA

Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time. In case a mining project involves forest land, it also requires prior approval of Central Government in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

The Central Government while according Environmental Clearance and prior approval under section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for a mining project stipulates condition that the project proponent shall undertake mining in a phased manner and shall undertake concurrent as well as final reclamation of the mined over area as per the approved mining plan. Central Government while according these approvals also stipulates a condition that the project proponent shall submit annual report on status of implementation of conditions stipulated therein, including those relating to reclamation of mined out areas to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Status of reclamation of mined out areas is regularly monitored by ten Regional Offices of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change located at Shillong, Bhubaneswar, Ranchi, Lucknow, Dehradun, Chandigarh, Bhopal, Nagpur, Bangalore and Chennai.

Illegal trafficking of wild animals

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

- (a) whether the Central Government has any mechanism to stop the illegal trafficking of wild animals from the country to other countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of wildlife trafficking cases reported in the country during the last three years; and
- (d) the action taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau coordinates and assists the border enforcement agencies in monitoring export/import of wildlife and its parts and products. In addition, India is a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES) which is a global mechanism for monitoring international trade in wildlife. The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau is the enforcement agency for CITES. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 prescribes stringent penalties for hunting/poaching and

illegal trade in wild animals ranging from 3 years to 7 years imprisonment and fine.

(c) and (d) The details of wildlife trafficking cases reported by various agencies including Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*). The respective State Governments take necessary action in accordance with the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

Statement

State-wise wildlife trafficking cases reported in last three years

Sl. No.	State	2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	NA	NA
2.	Andhra Pradesh	125	15	NA
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	5	2
4.	Assam	60	28	NA
5.	Bihar	3	1	NA
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	Nil
7.	Chhattisgarh	282	9	7
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA
9.	Daman and Diu	1	NA	NA
10.	Delhi	37	23	4
11.	Goa	3	9	10
12.	Gujarat	2	3	NA
13.	Haryana	114	15	NA
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25	18	8
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	NA	NA
16.	Jharkhand	NA	1	NA
17.	Karnataka	22	14	2
18.	Kerala	198	1	1
19.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	308	230	3

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	199	82	NA
22.	Manipur	25	7	7
23.	Meghalaya	3	7	7
24.	Mizoram	18	15	23
25.	Nagaland	10	NA	NA
26.	Odisha	52	11	NA
27.	Puducherry	1	NA	NA
28.	Punjab	28	19	NA
29.	Rajasthan	220	141	NA
30.	Sikkim	2	1	NA
31.	Tamil Nadu	39	32	NA
32.	Telangana	6	3	NA
33.	Tripura	4	2	NA
34.	Uttar Pradesh	317	375	59
35.	Uttarakhand	88	12	5
36.	West Bengal	78	89	24
TOTAL		2292	1169	161

NA: Not Applicable

Forest fires

828. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that forest fires took place in many parts of the country during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering assisting the State Governments to prevent forest fires; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Various incidents of forest fires have been reported from different parts of the country. As per the report received from Forest Survey of India, the details of incidents of forest fires that have been reported in the country during the last two years are enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Government of India provides funds to States and Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Intensification of Forest Management Scheme' (IFMS) to supplement their efforts. Under the Scheme, various activities to prevent forest fires such as creation and maintenance of fire lines, fire mapping, preparation of fire management plan, training and awareness, construction of watch towers, engagement of fire watchers, assistance to joint forest management committees, construction of water storage structures, setting up of fire fighting cells and procurement of fire fighting equipments are supported.

Statement

State-wise number of forest fires reported in the country in last two years

Sl. No.	State	2014	2015
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	96	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1910	1075
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	535	358
4.	Assam	2536	1656
5.	Bihar	140	45
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1018	1272
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0
11.	Goa	3	0
12.	Gujarat	74	117
13.	Haryana	5	6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	32	22

Sl. No.	State	2014	2015
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	74	13
16.	Jharkhand	202	457
17.	Karnataka	424	295
18.	Kerala	114	91
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	534	294
21.	Maharashtra	702	721
22.	Manipur	1774	1286
23.	Meghalaya	1123	1373
24.	Mizoram	2189	2468
25.	Nagaland	886	722
26.	Odisha	1904	1467
27.	Puducherry	0	0
28.	Punjab	20	7
29.	Rajasthan	53	90
30.	Sikkim	0	3
31.	Tamil Nadu	284	95
32.	Telangana	548	1052
33.	Tripura	1160	476
34.	Uttar Pradesh	218	130
35.	Uttarakhand	379	207
36.	West Bengal	116	138
TOTAL		19054	15937

Identification of cities under Nagar Vana Udyan Yojana

829. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has identified 200 cities under the Nagar Vana Udyan Yojana;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has identified any Class 1 cities in Uttar Pradesh under this programme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has not identified cities under the "Nagar Vana Udyan Yojana". However, the Ministry has issued guidelines to all States/UTs under the Scheme on 18.08.2015 which aims to create at least one "City Forest" ranging from 20 to 100 hectares, based on the availability of land, across 200 Class-I cities/cities with Municipal Corporation covering 27 States/UTs. The State/UT-wise number of targeted cities is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) In the State of Uttar Pradesh, 14 number of Class-1 cities/cities with Municipal Corporations have been targeted, the names of identified cities however, have not been received from the State.

Statement

State-wise number of cities identified under Nagar Vana Udyan Yojana

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of cities with Municipal Corporation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	12
4.	Chhattisgarh	12
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	8
7.	Haryana	9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
10.	Jharkhand	5

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of cities with Municipal Corporation
11.	Karnataka	11
12.	Kerala	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	16
14.	Maharashtra	26
15.	Manipur	1
16.	Odisha	5
17.	Punjab	10
18.	Rajasthan	7
19.	Sikkim	1
20.	Tripura	1
21.	Tamil Nadu	14
22.	Telangana	6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	14
24.	Uttarakhand	6
25.	West Bengal	6
26.	Delhi	4
27.	Chandigarh	1
TOTAL		199

Pollution in rivers of Gujarat

830. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of rivers polluted by chemical and other industries in Gujarat; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to stop the pollution in rivers of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Gujarat Pollution

Control Board (GPCB) has reported that seven rivers namely Amlakhadi, Saleswar Khadi, Shadar, Damanganga, Shedhi, Sabarmati and Khari are polluted by chemicals and other industries. Action plans have been prepared to control pollution in Damanganga, Amlakhadi and Sabarmati river stretches. Action has been initiated for preparation of action plan for other river stretches. The Gujarat Pollution Control Board has also reported that it carries out regular monitoring to check and control pollution in the identified polluted river stretches.

RTI reply regarding electro-magnetic radiation

831. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Information Commission has, in a recent decision, taken exception to the kind of reply given to RTI applicants in respect of electro-magnetic radiation; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No, the Ministry has not received any communication from Central Information Commission taking exception to the kind of reply given to RTI applicant in respect of electro-magnetic radiation.

Diseases due to air pollution in metropolitan cities

832. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of people living in metropolitan cities are suffering from various diseases due to air pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has assessed the quantum of air pollution in big cities and suggested remedial measures to face such challenges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) There are no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation of diseases

exclusively due to air pollution. Health effects of air pollution are synergistic manifestation of factors which include food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity etc. of the individuals. Air Pollution could be one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases.

(c) and (d) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has been regularly carrying out air quality monitoring under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) since 1984, for three air pollutants viz., Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) at all the identified locations. The NAMP network presently comprises of 614 operating monitoring stations located in 254 cities/towns in 29 States and 5 Union Territories across the country. The analysis of available air quality data of 41 million plus cities suggests that the concentration of SO₂ in all 41 cities are within the prescribed National Ambient Air Quality (NAAQS) annual standard of 50 μ g/m³. 9 out of 41 cities, (namely Delhi, Faridabad, Howrah, Kalyan-Dombivali, Kolkata, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Pune, Navi Mumbai and Thane) exceed the annual NAAQS of 40 μ g/m³ in respect of Oxides of Nitrogen and 38 cities out of 41 cities do not comply with the annual NAAQS of 60 μ g/m³ with regard to Particulate Matter (PM₁₀).

The Government has taken remedial measures to control air pollution which include the following:-

- (i) Launched National Air Quality index by the Prime Minister in April, 2015 starting with 14 cities and now extended to 23 cities;
- (ii) Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards 2009, envisaging 12 pollutants;
- (iii) Implementation of Bharat Stage IV (BS-IV) norms in 63 selected cities and universalization of BS-IV by 2017 by 1.4.2020;
- (iv) Decision taken to leapfrog directly from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards;
- (v) Ban on burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste;
- (vi) Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel, ethanol blend etc. replacing petrol and diesel;
- (vii) Promotion of public transport network of metro, buses, e-rickshaws and promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control, vehicle maintenance;
- (viii) Promotion of cleaner production processes;
- (ix) Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air;

- (x) Formulation of stricter regulations/rules;
- (xi) Issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to industries and under Section 18(1) (b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
- (xii) Regular co-ordination meetings are being held at official and Ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within National Capital Region (NCR);
- (xiii) Action taken by States as per short-term plans have been reviewed and long-term plans have been formulated by States to mitigate pollution in NCR;
- (xiv) Revision of existing environmental standards and formulation of new standards for prevention of control of pollution from industries.

Status of Coastal Zone Management Plan in Odisha

833. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of the Coastal Zone Management Plan pertaining to Odisha;
- (b) how the Coastal Zone of the State is going to be benefited once the Coastal Zone Management Plan is implemented; and
- (c) which are the Coastal Zone Development Programmes that have been given priority for implementation in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) pertaining to Odisha is not yet received in the Ministry for approval under the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011. However, the demarcation of High Tide Line and mapping of CRZ-I areas have been completed for the State of the Odisha by National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Chennai. The validity of already approved CZMPs has been extended up to 31st January, 2017.

(b) All developmental activities in CRZ area of Odisha are regulated within the framework of approved CZMPs and as per the provisions of the CRZ Notification, 2011. Thus, CZMPs benefit in conservation and protection of coastal and marine environment of the State.

- (c) The Ministry has approved the World Bank assisted Integrated Coastal Zone

Management Project in March 2010. The Odisha is one of the States identified under the project and amount of ₹ 334.86 crore has been earmarked for the development, conservation and protection of the coastal areas of the State.

Promulgation of Solid Waste Management Rules

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

- (a) whether Government has promulgated new Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 to manage solid waste in the country;
- (b) if so, the details regarding segregation of waste and its management in the urban areas;
- (c) what would be the responsibility of big waste generators under the new rules;
- (d) whether these rules would be applicable to Government and private establishments, factories, industries and local bodies; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has comprehensively revised the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 and notified Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in April, 2016. Responsibilities of Generators was introduced to segregate waste into three streams. Wet (Bio-degradable), Dry (Plastic, Paper, metal, wood, etc.) and domestic hazardous wastes (diapers, napkins, empty containers of cleaning agents, mosquito repellents, etc.) and handover segregated wastes to authorized rag-pickers or waste collectors or local bodies.

These rules mandate the local authorities and Panchayats to arrange door to door collection of segregated solid waste; integrate rag pickers/informal waste collectors in solid waste management, prescribe user fee; direct waste generators not to litter and to segregate the waste at source and hand over the segregated waste to authorized waste pickers the waste collector authorized by the local authority; setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities and provide easy access to waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste; establish waste deposition centre(s) for domestic hazardous waste and ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility or as may be directed by the state pollution control board/committee; direct street

sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately and handover to the waste collectors or agency authorised by local authority; provide training on solid waste management to waste-pickers and waste collectors; promote setting up of decentralized compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions; collect separately waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation; collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible; transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such facility.

Preference should be given for on site processing of such waste; transport non-bio-degradable waste to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities (MRF) or secondary storage facility; transport construction and demolition waste as per the provisions of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016, involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralized processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility; phase out the use of chemical fertilizer and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by local authority and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction; facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities such as bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilization of bio-degradable wastes; waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste based power plants or cement kilns.

(c) to (e) The bulk generators of waste like State and Central Government organizations, railways, airports, ports, defence establishments, special economic zones, important places of pilgrimage, religious and historical importance, hotels and restaurants and gated communities with built up area of five thousand sq. metres and above, in partnership with the local authority ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators and to channelize dry waste like paper, plastic, glass, metal etc. for recycling & reuse, wet wastes from kitchen and food for composting and/or bio-methanation. These rules applicable to government and private establishments located in urban areas, outgrowths in urban agglomerations, important places of pilgrimage, religious and historical importance etc.

Safeguarding of Western Ghats

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

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan to safeguard the Western Ghats; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The steps taken by the Government for safeguarding the Western Ghats include the following:

- (i) Based on the recommendations of the High Level Working Group (HLWG) report on Western Ghats, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change issued Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 13th November 2013, for safeguarding the Western Ghats and maintaining its environmental integrity. As per the Directions, five categories of new and/or expansion projects/activities which have maximum interventionist and damaging impacts on ecosystems shall not be considered for granting environmental clearance in the Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA) of Western Ghats as identified by the High Level Working Group.
- (ii) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified the following six as ecologically sensitive zones/areas in the Western Ghats in order to regulate/prohibit certain identified developmental activities:
 - Eco-sensitive Zone around Purna Wildlife Sanctuary, Gujarat
 - Eco-sensitive Zone around Vansda Wildlife Sanctuary, Gujarat
 - Eco-sensitive Zone of Mahabaleshwar-Panchgani, Maharashtra
 - Eco-sensitive Zone of Matheran, Maharashtra.
 - Dahanu Taluka Eco-fragile area, Maharashtra.
 - Eco-sensitive Zone around Bandipur National Park, Karnataka.

Tiger Protection Force

836. SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Project Tigers have been given "Tiger Protection Force" and the details of their numbers; and

(b) how much fund has been allotted for such Force and the details thereof, State-wise during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Special Tiger Protection Force is operational in 6 tiger reserves viz., Bandipur (Karnataka), Pench, Tadoba-Andhari and Melghat (Maharashtra), Similipal (Odisha) and Ranthambhore (Rajasthan) Tiger Reserves. Besides, funding assistance to tiger reserves is provided for various activities which *inter alia*, includes antipoaching activities consisting of deployment of Tiger Protection Force/Squads including ex-servicemen and local workforce in all tiger reserves.

(b) The details of funds allocated and released for raising, arming and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force, State-wise, during last five years is at Statement-I. (See below) The details of funding assistance provided to tiger reserves, *inter alia* including funds for Tiger Protection Force/Squads for last five years are at Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise funding support provided for raising, arming and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during last five year

Sl. No.	State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Allo-cation	Release	Allo-cation	Release	Allo-cation	Release	Allo-cation	Release	Allo-cation	Release
1.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	173.6023	173.6023	440.00	372.35	438	351.168	584.72	478.076
2.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	477.9772	477.9772	340.731	340.731	378.00	302.40
3.	Odisha	300.00	240.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	200.00	250.00	200.00	200.00	160.00

Statement-II

State-wise details of funding assistance provided to tiger reserves, inter alia including funds for Tiger Protection Force/Squads for last five years

(₹ in Lakhs)

Tiger Reserve	States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Nagarjunsagar	Andhra Pradesh	154.406	208.68	121.3504	131.661	0.0000
Kawal	Andhra Pradesh	0.0000	196.2104	90.4300	52.48	0.0000
Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh	75.00	156.3832	324.1837	289.209	184.439

Tiger Reserve	States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh	161.7857	263.704	412.8568	369.217	245.1
Kaziranga	Assam	426.9168	250.286	708.9060	1136.656	1025.131
Manas	Assam	479.62	0.0000	9970765	328.199	259.86
Nameri	Assam	40.972	123.608	0.0000	44.534	79.542
Orang	Assam	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	60.88	
Valmiki	Bihar	172.193	311.064	284.7730	317.096	223.55051
Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh	494.586	217.0924	255.6320	297.267	184.829
Indravati	Chhattisgarh	106.13	69.45	75.5500	97.781	121.504
Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh	102.01	245.92	208.4560	214.779	92.612
Palama	Jharkhand	156.3465	107.44023	251.1680	199.08	47.9847
Bandipur	Karnataka	213.9504	221.543	808.8410	676.753	581.4208
Bhadra	Karnataka	215.8822	198.2391	306.9850	221.995	196.922
Dandeli Anshi	Karnataka	159.204	136.18	434.5460	239.29	201.408
Nagarhole	Karnataka	1123.133	222.049	251.1008	279.506	267.3064
Biligiri Ranganth Temple	Karnataka	118.48	155.52	183.5970	148.2286	131.1372
Periyar	Kerala	261.57	286.96	271.4880	286.584	226.416
Parambikulam	Kerala	168.2	227.875	208.1840	230.9511	170.185
Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh	2313.237	334.633	244.6120	282.481	237 1344
Kanha	Madhya Pradesh	1969.67	4373.17	3162.2040	2792.154	354.352
Panna	Madhya Pradesh	284.7956	295.9054	358.3480	348.477	318.046
Pench	Madhya Pradesh	191.5300	128.44	314.2390	314.4614	181.4386
Sanjay Dubri	Madhya Pradesh	92.6730	223.88	323.6850	263.291	169.396
Satpura	Madhya Pradesh	310.8056	416.3354	393.0500	334.2538	160.64
Melghat	Maharashtra	973.5790	332.746	320.4880	2371.5512	2872.7568
Pench	Maharashtra	280.8180	232.01715	343.4400	346.5453	364.3134
Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra	2320.5485	222.37515	2564.4383	414.5646	393.44445
Sahyadri	Maharashtra	47.3960	61.27	136.7660	124.1026	113.936
Nawegaon Nagzira	Maharashtra	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	105.6	122.03545
Bor	Maharashtra	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	63.1604	56.5928
Dampa	Mizoram	225.2880	468.31	233.6800	232.1896	187.9845

Tiger Reserve	States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Satkosia	Odisha	118.4080	142.956	191.3030	192.0869	167.45412
Similipal	Odisha	436.6681	20.8	556.8900	515.3016	377.3464
Ranthambhore	Rajasthan	0.6000	2834.955	304.5200	260.22	182.12
Sariska	Rajasthan	66.6100	1255.612	208.3280	274.35	1016.533
Mukandara	Rajasthan	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	92.622	59.155
Kalakad Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu	209.8250	143.997	127.6950	195.35	145.189
Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu	191.5830	138.795	229.1160	243.786	1559.492
Anamalai	Tamil Nadu	204.5560	163.191	252.8440	272.639	140.7564
Sathyamangalam	Tamil Nadu	0.0000	0.0000	144.0200	152.541	104.73388
Kawal	Telangana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	128.8048
Amrabad	Telangana	00000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	86.0144
Rajaji	Uttarakhand	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	273.154
Corbett Tiger	Uttarakhand	399.7600	160.69	377.6890	391.1941	41.083138
Buxa	West Bengal	135.6600	177.2	136.4700	205.71	108.7324
Sunderbans	West Bengal	22.0000	227.716	211.3400	391.1725	267.77541
Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh	446.1258	334.055	525.8760	484.4133	500.0883
Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	276.515	124.458
TOTAL		15872.5222	16287.25343	16958.1655	17502.0000	15484.9365

Raising and breeding of Chinese quails

837. SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- how many States have been allowed to raise and breed Chinese quails;
- whether the Ministry is allowing breeding of these birds; and
- whether the Ministry is required to give permission for their breeding by private players?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change does not grant permission for raising and

breeding Chinese quails as it is protected under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Japanese quail of farm bred variety have been excluded from the schedules of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. As such, breeding of the Japanese Quails does not attract any regulation under the said Act.

Management of construction and demolition wastes

838. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government framed rules to manage construction and demolition wastes to improve air quality in various cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether "recover, recycle and reuse" logic would be encouraged to manage the wastes generated due to construction and demolition activities in various cities and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, how they propose to deal with hundreds of million tonnes of wastes generated per year in cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 on 29th March, 2016 for first time in the country for regulating and to address the environmental issues including dust pollution from waste generated from construction, re-modeling, repair and demolition of any civil structure by reuse and recycling such waste in gainful manner.

These rules emphasize segregation of construction and demolition (C&D) waste into concrete, soil, steel, wood and plastics, bricks and mortar, recycle and reuse of waste. The rules make it mandatory for local authority to ensure collection of segregated C&D waste; establish processing or recycling facility; device appropriate measures in consultation with expert institutions for management of C&D waste generated including processing facility and for using the recycled products in the best possible manner; integrate approval of building plan with the C&D waste management plan; usage of 10-20% of construction material made from C&D waste in municipal and Government contracts; usage of C&D waste in sanitary landfill for solid waste; enable State

Governments to consider incentives to C&D processing and or recycling or for use of material made out of C&D waste in the construction activity including in non-structural concrete, paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements, colony and rural roads etc. These rules prohibit littering or obstruction to public drains, water bodies, traffic, direct dumping in landfill sites; entrust the service providers of telecom, water supply, sewage, gas pipeline and others to manage all construction and demolition waste generated due to their activities in consultation with the concerned local authorities etc.

Air monitoring system

839. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to set air monitoring system in different cities of the country with the help of PSUs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the existing system in Delhi and NCR areas in the above context;
- (d) whether it is proposed to upgrade the above system in Delhi to help its citizens lead a toxin free life; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has proposed to set up Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring System (CAAQMS) in 46 million plus cities under Corporate Social Responsibilities Programme of Central Public Sector Undertakings. The CPCB has already received proposals for setting up 62 air monitoring systems.

(c) The ambient air quality is being regularly monitored with manual and continuous air quality monitoring systems in National Capital Region (NCR) including Delhi by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards of NCR States, Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC), National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) and System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting and Research (SAFAR).

(d) and (e) The CAAQMS established by CPCB, DPCC, NEERI and SAFAR in Delhi have been upgraded considering the parameters notified under National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The details of existing ambient air quality monitoring system in Delhi are given in Statement.

Statement*Details of existing system for monitoring of ambient air quality in Delhi*

Sl. No.	Location of Monitoring Station	Operating Agency	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Pitampura	CPCB	Manual station under NAMP
2.	Sirifort	CPCB	Manual station under NAMP
3.	Janakpuri	CPCB	Manual station under NAMP
4.	Nizamuddin	CPCB	Manual station under NAMP
5.	Shahzada Bagh	CPCB	Manual station under NAMP
6.	Shahdara	CPCB	Manual station under NAMP
7.	HO, BSZ Marg	CPCB	Not an ambient monitoring station (Kerb side)
8.	Dwaraka	CPCB	CAAQMS
9.	Shadipur	CPCB	CAAQMS
10.	Dilshad Garden	CPCB	CAAQMS
11.	Town Hall, Chandni Chowk	NEERI	Manual station under NAMP
12.	Sarojini Nagar	NEERI	Manual station under NAMP
13.	Mayapuri	NEERI	Manual station under NAMP
14.	Mandir Marg	DPCC	CAAQMS
15.	RK Puram	DPCC	CAAQMS
16.	Punjabi Bagh	DPCC	CAAQMS
17.	Anand Vihar	DPCC	CAAQMS (Hot spot, not representing ambient air)
18.	IGI Airport	DPCC	CAAQMS
19.	Civil Lines	DPCC	CAAQMS

1	2	3	4
20.	Delhi University	SAFAR	CAAQMS
21.	IGI Airport	SAFAR	CAAQMS
22.	CRRI, Mathura Road	SAFAR	CAAQMS
23.	Aya Nagar	SAFAR	CAAQMS
24.	Lodhi Road	SAFAR	CAAQMS
25.	DTTE, Pitampura	SAFAR	CAAQMS

NAMP: National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme
CAAQMS: Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station

Polluted river stretches

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

(a) the details of all river stretches identified as polluted by the Central Pollution Control Board;

(b) the details of all such polluted river stretches which have been taken up for cleaning and conservation under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), so far;

(c) whether foreign countries/companies/development agencies are involved in the process of conservation of polluted rivers under NRCP and if so, the details of all such agencies involved, so far; and

(d) the details of project costs for each polluted river taken under NRCP and the amount of funding received from foreign agencies for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per the report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in February 2015, 302 polluted river stretches have been identified on 275 rivers in the country based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution. The State-wise details are at Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority)

programmes. The NGRBA programme along with work of Ganga and its tributaries is with Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation from 01.08.2014 onwards. The programmes of NRCP and NGRBA (till 31.07.2014) have so far covered 59 polluted stretches of 43 rivers (including 48 polluted river stretches identified by CPCB) in 200 towns spread over 21 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 12202.59 crore. Sewage treatment capacity of 5169 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under these two programmes. The State-wise details of rivers covered so far under NRCP and NGRBA (till 31.07.2014) are at Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Under the NRCP programme (which commenced in the year 1995), financial assistance have been received from Japan International Cooperation Agency, Japan for implementation of Yamuna Action Plan Phase-I and II as well as the ongoing project of 'Pollution abatement of Mula Mutha River at Pune', Department for International Development, United Kingdom for pollution abatement of river Gomti at Lucknow and Government of Netherlands for pollution abatement of river Ganga at Kanpur, as per details given at Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-Wise polluted river stretches

Sl. No.	State	Stretch identified	Number
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Hundri, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pennar, Kundu	6
2.	Assam	Mora Bharali, Barak, Beki, Bharalu, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Brahamputra, Burhidihing, Deepar Bill, Dhansiri, Digboi, Disang, Jia Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Kharsang, Kohora, Kundli, Kushiara, Manas, Pagldia, Panchnai, Ranga Nadi, Sankosh, Sonai, Subansiri, Kathakal	28
3.	Bihar	Ganga, Harbora, Manusmar, Ram Rekha, Sirsia	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo, Kelo, Kharoon, Mahanadi, Seonath	5
5.	Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	Damanganga	1
6.	Delhi	Yamuna	1

Sl. No.	State	Stretch identified	Number
7.	Goa	Mandovi, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Mapusa, Sal, Valvant	8
8.	Gujarat	Mahi, Narmada, Ambika, Amlakhadi, Anas, Balehwar Khadi, Bhadar, Damanganga, Kaveri, Khari, Kim, Kolak, Panam, Bhogavo, Dhadar, Purna, Sabarmati, Shedhi, Tapi, Triveni,	20
9.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Yamuna	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Tons, Sirsa, Swan, Sukhana, Suketi Khad, Binwa, Markanda	8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Banganga, Basanter, Chenab, Chunt Koi, Dewak, Gawkadal, Jhelam, Lidder, Tawi	9
12.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Koel, Damodar, Jumar, Karo, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Koel	8
13.	Karnataka	Arkavathi, Bhadra, Bhima, Cauvery, Ghatprabha, Kabini, Kagina, Kali, Krishna, Lakshmantirtha, Malprbha, Manjira, Shimsha, Tungabhadra, Tungha	
14.	Kerala	Chitrapuzha, Kadambayar, Kallai, Karamana, Keecheri, Kuppam, Manimala, Neeleswaram, Periyar, Pullur, Puzhackal, Thirur, Uppala	13
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Banjar, Betwa, Bichia, Chambal, Chillar, Denwa, Gohad, Gour, Jammer, Kalisot, Khan, Kolar, Kshipra, Kunda, Malei, Narmada, Parvati, Shivna, Tapi, Tons, Wainganga	21
16.	Maharashtra	Wena, Wainganga, Godavari, Bhima, Krishna, Ulhas, Kundalika, Tapi, Girna, Panchganga, Nira, Bhatsa, Rangavali, Indrayani, Chandrabhaga, Vashisti, Mithi, Kanhan, Koyna, Amba, Amravati, Bindusara, Darna, Ghod, Gomai, Hiwara, Kan, Manjara, Mor, Morna, Mula, Mula- Mutha, Mutha, Panzara, Patalganga, Pawna, Pedhi,	

Sl. No.	State	Stretch identified	Number
		Pelhar, Penganga, Purna, Savitri, Sina, Surya, Urmodi, Vaitrana, Vel, Venna, Waghur, Wardha	49
17.	Manipur	Barak, Imphal, Iril, Khuga, Khujaïrok, Lokchao, Maha, Manipur, Nambul, Sekmai, Thoubal, Wangjing	12
18.	Meghalaya	Bugi, Kynshi, Kyrhukhla, Lukha, Myntdu, Nonbah, Umkhrah, Umshyrpi, Umtrew, Wahblei	10
19.	Nagaland	Chathe, Dhansiri, Dzu	3
20.	Odisha	Baitrani, Brahamani, Budhabalnaga, Daya, Kathajodi, Koel, Kuakhai, Mahanadi, Nagavalli, Rushikulya, Serua, Vansadhara	12
21.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Satluj	2
22.	Rajasthan	Banas, Chambal, Chappi, Ghaggar, Kali Sindh, Parvati, Jawai, Ujad	8
23.	Sikkim	Dikchu, Maney Khoia, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	Bhavani, Cauvery, Palar, Sarabanga, Tambirapani, Thirumanimuthar, Vasista	7
25.	Telangana	Godavari, Krishna, Manjeera, Musi, Nakkavagu, Sabari, Maner	7
26.	Tripura	Gumti, Haora	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Betwa, Ghaghara, Gomti, Hindon, Kalinadi, Ramganga, Rapti, Rihand, Sai, Saryu, Ganga, Yamuna, Kosi	13
28.	Uttarakhand	Bhela, Dhela, Suswa, Ganga, Kosi	5
29.	West Bengal	Barakar, Churni, Damodar, Dwarakeshwar, Dwarka, Ganga, Jalangi, Kaljani, Kansî, Karola, Mahananda, Mathabhanga, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Silabati, Teesta, Vindhadhari	17
TOTAL			302

Statement-II

State-wise details of rivers covered under National River Conservation Plan and National Ganga River Basin Authority programmes

Sl. No. of River	River	State	Sanctioned Cost (₹ crore)*	External Assistance (₹ crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1, 2.	Adyar and Cooum	Tamil Nadu	404.26	-
3, 4.	Beas and Satluj	Punjab	717.32	-
5.	Beehar	Madhya Pradesh	19.44	-
6.	Betwa	Madhya Pradesh	8.23	-
7.	Bhadra	Karnataka	3.77	-
8.	Brahmini	Odisha	4.25	-
9.	Cauvery	Tamil Nadu & Karnataka	269.10	-
10.	Chambal	Rajasthan	154.06	-
11.	Damodar	Jharkhand & West Bengal	4.40	-
12.	Diphu and Dhansiri	Nagaland	82.80	-
13.	Ganga	Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand & West Bengal	5177.34	105.00
14.	Ghaggar	Punjab	57.11	-
15.	Godavari	Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra & Telangana	118.98	-
16.	Gomti	Uttar Pradesh	318.80	20.09
17.	Khan	Madhya Pradesh	40.19	-
18.	Krishna	Maharashtra	28.74	-
19.	Kshipra	Madhya Pradesh	18.05	-
20.	Mahanda	West Bengal	54.88	-
21.	Mahanadi	Odisha	8.04	-
22.	Mandovi	Goa	14.10	-
23.	Mandakini	Madhya Pradesh	6.20	-

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Mindola	Gujarat	262.13	-
25.	Musi	Telangana	335.66	-
26.	Mula Mutha	Maharashtra	990.26	990.26
27.	Narmada	Madhya Pradesh	14.33	-
28.	Pamba	Kerala	18.45	-
29.	Panchganga	Maharashtra	74.29	-
30.	Pennar	Karnataka	46.27	-
31.	Ramganga	Uttar Pradesh	279.91	-
32.	Rani Chu	Sikkim	181.09	-
33.	Sabarmati	Gujarat	546.40	-
34.	Subarnarekha	Jharkhand	3.14	-
35.	Tamrabarani	Tamil Nadu	54.93	-
36.	Tapi	Maharashtra	2.44	-
37.	Tapti	Madhya Pradesh	4.81	-
38.	Tunga	Karnataka	3.70	-
39.	Tungabhadra	Karnataka	7.16	-
40.	Vaigai	Tamil Nadu	120.09	-
41.	Vennar	Tamil Nadu	62.75	-
42.	Wainganga	Madhya Pradesh	1.01	-
43.	Yamuna	Haryana, Delhi & Uttar Pradesh	1603.26	931.00
	Coastal Area (Puri)	Odisha	80.45	-
GRAN TOTAL			12202.59	2046.35

* Includes Ganga and its tributaries till end of July, 2014 (after which the work of NGRBA programme, Ganga and its tributaries has been transferred to Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation)

Revision of standards for common effluent treatment plants

841. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased in state:

(a) whether Government has revised standards for common effluent treatment plants operating at various industrial clusters in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new norms/standards are likely to be enforced for improving the quality of industrial discharge across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry has notified the revised standards for Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) operating at various industrial clusters on 01.01.2016. As per the notified standards, State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs) are empowered to prescribe inlet effluent quality standards for General Parameters, Ammonical-Nitrogen and Heavy metals as per design of the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) and local needs and conditions. The maximum allowable concentrations in treated effluent are specified in respect of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Fixed Dissolved Solids (FDS) and Heavy Metals among other parameters considering three modes of disposal viz. 'Discharge into sea', 'Discharge into Inland surface water' and 'Discharge on to land for irrigation'.

The "Discharge into sea" (marine outfall) providing minimum dilution of 100 times at the point of discharge and 1500 times at a point 100m away from discharge is considered for relaxed maximum permissible concentration of COD up to 500 milligram per liter. The maximum permissible FDS contribution by constituent units of a Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) is permitted upto 1000 milligram per liter. For FDS concentration in excess of 1100 milligram per liter in raw water, SPCBs/PCCs are empowered to modify the IDS limit in treated effluent, in case of discharge of treated effluent on land for irrigation, provision has been made for monitoring the impact on soil and groundwater quality twice a year (pre-monsoon and post-monsoon) by Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) management. The SPCBs/PCCs are also empowered to prescribe mixing ratio of treated effluent and sewage for disposal on to land for irrigation.

(c) The revised standards are effective with effect from 01.01.2016.

Reduction of funds for Project Tiger

842. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds in the Project Tiger have been reduced over the years;

(b) if so, what are the details of funds allocated for the project during the last three years;

(c) whether, due to reduced funds, security and safety of tigers has been compromised leading to poaching of tigers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made to save the tigers?

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

(b) The details of funds allocated for the Project Tiger under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the last three years and the current year are at Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The efforts made to protect the tigers are at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of funds allocated for the Project Tiger under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the last three years and the current year

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	211.7804	184.141	0.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	757.1705	658.426	429.53900	
3.	Assam	808.9665	1509.389	1425.4130	
4.	Bihar	285.0898	317.096	223.55051	
5.	Chhattisgarh	583.056	609.827	398.94500	
6.	Jharkhand	251.168	199.080	47.98470	
7.	Karnataka	2016.0318	1565.773	1378.19440	Total allocation
8.	Kerala	489.296	517.5351	396.60100	is 37500
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4815.734	4335.118	1421.00700	lakhs for the
10.	Maharashtra	3453.3483	3425.524	3923.07890	current financial
11.	Mizoram	233.68	232.189	187.98450	year
12.	Odisha	786.9	707.391	544.80052	
13.	Rajasthan	512.848	627.192	1257.80800	
14.	Tamil Nadu	763.255	864.316	1950.17128	

Sl. No. States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
15. Uttarakhand	384.045	391.1941	683.98538	
16. Uttar Pradesh	525.876	760.928	624.54630	
17. West Bengal	348.516	596.882	376.50781	
18. Goa	2.05	0.00	0.00	
19. Telangana	0.00	0.00	214.81920	
TOTAL	17,228.81133	17,502.00	15484.9365	37500.00

Statement-II*Details of the efforts made to protect the tigers*

- (i) Providing assistance to States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger for protection infrastructure and antipoaching operations (including deployment of Tiger Protection Force and Special Tiger Protection Force)
- (ii) Providing grant through NTCA for patrolling in tiger rich sensitive forest areas outside tiger reserves
- (iii) Alerting the States as and when required
- (iv) Transmitting backward/forward linkages of information relating to poachers
- (v) Advising the States for combing forest floor to check snares/traps
- (vi) Performing supervisory field visits through the National Tiger Conservation Authority and its regional offices
- (vii) Using information technology for improved surveillance (e-Eye system) using thermal cameras launched in Corbett
- (viii) Launching tiger reserve level monitoring using camera trap to keep a photo ID database of individual tigers
- (ix) Preparing a national database of individual tiger photo captures to establish linkage with body parts seized or dead tigers
- (x) Assisting States to refine protection oriented monitoring through monitoring system for tiger's intensive protection and ecological status (M-STriPES)
- (xi) Assisting States to deploy local workforce in a big way for protection to complement the efforts of field staff [In all, approximately 24 lakh mandays are generated

annually with 50% central assistance amounting to around ₹ 24 crores (excluding matching 50% share given by States) under Project Tiger. Many local tribes constitute such local workforce (besides non-tribals), *e.g.* Baigas, Gonds in Madhya Pradesh, Gonds in Maharashtra, Chenchus in Andhra Pradesh, Sholigas in Karnataka, Gujjars in Uttarakhand and Irulas in Tamil Nadu to name a few. The deployment of such local tribals has been fostered/encouraged in the last two years].

- (xii) Initiative taken for collaboration of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau towards an online tiger/wildlife crime tracking/reporting system in tiger reserves.

Funds for reducing pollution in rivers

843. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of funds earmarked by Government to reduce pollution in rivers of the country during the last two years;
- (b) the details of amount spent during the said period;
- (c) whether Government is satisfied with the results achieved so far; and
- (d) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up proper facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage being generated and ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into the rivers thereby polluting them. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority) programmes. The NGRBA programme along with work of Ganga and its tributaries is with Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation from 01.08.2014 onwards. Sewage treatment capacity of 5169 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under the NRCP & NGRBA (till 31.7.2014) programmes.

The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred during the last two years under the NRCP and NGRBA programmes is as under:

Financial Year	Funds allocated (₹ in crore)		Expenditure incurred (₹ in crore)	
	NRCP	NGRBA	NRCP	NGRBA
2014-15	77.80	2053.00	77.58	326.00
2015-16	66.73	1650.00	66.72	1632.00

Sewage treatment capacity of 134 million litres per day (mid) in financial year 2014-15 & 77 mid in financial year 2015-16 has been created under NRCP, resulting in reduction in pollution load to that extent from being discharged into the rivers.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in April, 2015 to the State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committees regarding setting up of sewage treatment plants and utilization of sewage generated in their respective States. CPCB has also issued directions in October, 2015 to 178 towns under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated in their jurisdiction.

Increase in wild tiger count

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

(a) whether the wild tiger count has increased for the first time in the country, as per recent estimates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the E-eye system of tracking tigers in the country has been started; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and to what extent this would be helpful in protecting the endangered animals from poaching?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. In India, it has shown increasing trend with subsequent estimations which got initiated in the

year 2006, wherein count was 1411 in 2006, 1706 in 2010 and 2226 in 2014. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, The e-Eye is operational in Corbett Tiger Reserve in Uttarakhand, and Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh. The same has also been installed in Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, Assam. Besides observing the movement of tigers and other animals, this acts as an early warning system wherein movement of poachers and intruders can be viewed before they reach the sensitive areas of tiger reserves, thereby preventing poaching of tigers and other endangered animals.

Statement

Details of tiger estimation pertaining to tiger landscapes in the country, for the years 2006, 2010 and 2014

State	Tiger Population		
	2006	2010	2014
1	2	3	4
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex			
Uttarakhand	178 (161-195)	227 (199-256)	340
Uttar Pradesh	109 (91-127)	118 (113-124)	117
Bihar	10(7-13)	8 (-)	28
Shivalik Gangetic	297 (259-335)	353 (320-388)	485 (427-543)
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex			
Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	95(84-107)	72 (65-79)	68
Chhattisgarh	26(23-28)	26(24-27)	46
Madhya Pradesh	300 (236-364)	257 (213-301)	308
Maharashtra	103 (76-131)	169 (155-183)	190
Odisha	45 (37-53)	32 (20-44)	28
Rajasthan	32 (30-35)	36 (35-37)	45
Jharkhand	-	10 (6-14)	3+

1	2	3	4
Central India	601 (486-718)	601 (518-685)	688 (596-780)
Western Ghats Landscape Complex			
Karnataka	290 (241-339)	300 (280-320)	406
Kerala	46 (39-53)	71 (67-75)	136
Tamil Nadu	76 (56-95)	163 (153-173)	229
Goa	-	-	5
Western Ghats	402 (336-487)	534 (500-568)	776 (685-861)
North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains			
Assam	70 (60-80)	143 (113-173)	167
Arunachal Pradesh	14 (12-18)	-	28*
Mizoram	6 (4-8)	5	3+
North West Bengal	10(8-12)	-	3
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	100 (84-118)	148 (118-178)	201 (174-212)
Simderbans	-	70 (64-90)	76 (92-96)
TOTAL	1411 (1165-1657)	1706 (1520-1909)	2226 (1945-2491)

† From scat DNA.

* From camera trap data and scat DNA.

Pedigree dogs abandoned by owners

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

(a) whether Government has seen the recent reports regarding foreign origin pedigree dogs being abandoned by their owners in large numbers;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to set up more shelters for abandoned foreign origin dogs, so that they can be put up there for the purpose of adoption by other interested persons later, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to regulate the sale of foreign origin pedigree dogs by pet shop owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes. Sir. Reports regarding foreign origin pedigree dogs being abandoned by their owners have come to the notice through the reports published in certain newspapers.

(b) and (c) Government is already implementing the "Scheme for Provision of Shelter Houses for looking after the animals" including abandoned dogs and encouraging setting up of more shelters in the country to take care of abandoned and ownerless animals in general. Accordingly, some Animal Welfare Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) do take care of injured and abandoned animals including pedigree dogs wherever possible for providing treatment and arranging their adoption by interested persons as and when possible.

Incidents of forest fires

846. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various incidents of breaking out of fire in forests are increasing in various parts of the country due to which valuable medicinal plants are damaged and adjoining human habitations are also endangered;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to check recurrence of such incidents and effective measures taken to extinguish the said fire immediately without harming the property, cattle and human beings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per the report received from Forest Survey of India, the details of incidents of forest fires that have been reported in the country during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement (*See below*). The details of damage caused to medicinal plants and adjoining human habitations are not maintained at the level of Ministry.

(c) and (d) Measures to extinguish forest fire immediately are taken by the respective State Governments and the details of the same are not maintained at the level of the Ministry. However, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has formulated a Contingency Plan for dealing with forest fires which details the mechanism for coordination during the crisis of a major forest fire. The said plan provides for Crisis

Groups at Centre, State and local levels which take appropriate action to mitigate any crisis arising out of forest fires. The Government of India also provides funds to States and Union Territory (UT) Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Intensification of Forest Management Scheme' (TFMS) to supplement their efforts. Under the scheme, various activities such as creation and maintenance of fire lines, construction of watch towers, engagement of fire watchers, assistance to joint forest management committees, construction of water storage structures, setting up of fire fighting cells, procurement of fire fighting equipments, fire mapping, preparation of fire management plan and training and awareness are supported.

Statement

State-wise number of incidents of forest fires since last three years

Sl. No.	State	2013	2014	2015	2016 (Till 21.04.2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	96	1	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1245	1910	1075	1416
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	501	535	358	256
4.	Assam	1608	2536	1656	1719
5.	Bihar	273	140	45	301
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1530	1018	1272	2422
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	1
11.	Goa	4	3	0	4
12.	Gujarat	179	74	117	237
13.	Haryana	5	5	6	12
14.	Himachal Pradesh	34	32	22	15
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	23	74	13	5
16.	Jharkhand	554	202	457	615

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Karnataka	606	424	295	753
18.	Kerala	98	114	91	145
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	753	534	294	2238
21.	Maharashtra	1433	702	721	1638
22.	Manipur	1303	1774	1286	1077
23.	Meghalaya	804	1123	1373	960
24.	Mizoram	2259	2189	2468	1312
25.	Nagaland	846	886	722	665
26.	Odisha	2221	1904	1467	2349
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	36	20	7	3
29.	Rajasthan	75	53	90	56
30.	Sikkim	0	0	3	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	89	284	95	96
32.	Telangana	898	548	1052	1110
33.	Tripura	588	1160	476	346
34.	Uttar Pradesh	237	218	130	486
35.	Uttarakhand	119	379	207	291
36.	West Bengal	118	116	138	138
TOTAL		18451	19054	15937	20667

Percentage of renewable energy in total power generation

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

(a) whether the percentage of renewable energy in the total power generation has increased and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government plans to bring uniformity in the Renewable Purchase

Obligation (RPO) mechanism across the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has undertaken measures to increase grid infrastructure and 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) As per information received from Central Electricity Authority, the percentage share of renewable energy in the total power generation has consistently increased from 4.97% in 2012-13 to about 5.7%, as on February, 2016.

(b) The Government has recently approved amendments in Tariff Policy in January, 2016 which envisages long term trajectory of RPO prescribing purchase of solar energy to promote the renewable energy, from the date of notification of the policy, which shall be such that it reaches up to 8% of the total electricity consumption or as notified excluding Hydro power by March, 2022.

(c) The Government is implementing 'Green Energy Corridor Project' for strengthening intra-state and inter-State transmission system along with other control infrastructure for the likely renewable power capacity addition to facilitate integration of large scale renewable energy generation, in the renewable rich States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh. The funding pattern for creating intra-State transmission infrastructure is approved as share of KfW loan (40% of the cost) and grants from National Clean Energy Fund (40% of the cost) and the remaining 20% as state contribution. The inter-State Transmission Projects are proposed to be funded with 70% KfW loan and 30% equity by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL). The setting up of Renewable Energy Management Systems (REMCs) has to be funded from budgetary sources.

Solar panels on unutilized land

848. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up solar panels for generating power on the arid land or land which is not being utilised for any purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of sites selected and acquired/likely to be acquired during the current financial year, State-wise and total area-wise;

(d) the quantum of energy targeted to be generated by using waste land; and

(e) the steps taken by Government, so far, to achieve targets within the scheduled time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Government is encouraging use of waste land for installation of solar power plants. Setting up of Solar parks is a step in that direction.

(c) State-wise details indicating sites, capacity and area of solar parks approved under the scheme of 'Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects' are given in the Statement (*See* below). Under the scheme, 32 solar parks of 19,400 MW capacity have been sanctioned in 20 States so far.

(d) A solar capacity of 20,000 MW has been targeted under the existing solar park scheme, which includes use of waste land also. Total target for grid connected solar power plants is 60,000 MW by 2022.

(e) Government is monitoring the scheme in close coordination with States and other stakeholders so as to complete the projects in time for which various fiscal and promotional incentives *e.g.* capital subsidy, generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, Viability Gap Funding (VGF), concessional excise and custom duties etc. are provided to project developers.

Statement

State-wise list of sanctioned solar parks along-with their status

Sl. No.	State	Solar Park	Capacity	Status about land and other
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anathapuramu Solar Park in Ananthpur and Kadapa districts	1500 MW	1. 95% land acquired. 2. Transmission system under development by PGCIL. 3. Solar Projects: NTPC is developing 1000 MW in two phases; 250 MW in the Phase-I and 750 MW in

1	2	3	4	5
				Phase-II. NIT for 500 MW had already been issued by SECI.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool Solar Park in Kurnool district	1000 MW	1. 95% land acquired. 2. Transmission system under development by APTRANSCO. 3. Solar Projects: NTPC is developing 1000 MW in two phases; 500 MW in each phase.
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa Solar Park in Kadapa district	1000 MW	7805 acres of land have been identified. Land acquisition under process.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapuramu-II Solar Park in Ananthapuramu district	500 MW	1. Around 4312 acres of land have been identified and 4022 acres have been acquired. 2. NIT for Internal Evacuation has been issued in Feb. 2016.
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Solar Park near Tezu Township, Lohit district	100 MW	1. DPR has been submitted. 2. The State Government has identified 350 acres of land.
6.	Assam	Solar Park at Amguri in Sibsagar district	69 MW	Around 412.9 acres land has been identified. 366 acres have been acquired.
7.	Chhattisgarh	Solar Park in Chhattisgarh	500 MW	Land is identified in Rajnandgaon, Janjgir Champa districts. Land Acquisition is taking place.
8.	Gujarat	Radhnesada Solar Park	700MW	1. 100% land acquired. 2. Transmission system is under development by PGCIL.

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Haryana	Solar Park in Hisar, Bhiwani and Mahendergarh district of Haryana	500 MW	Land has been identified at Bagan in Hisar district, Baralu and Singhani in Bhiwani district and Daukhera in Mahendergarh district.
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Solar Park at Lahul & Spiti district	1000 MW	Around 2738 Hectares of land in Pooh, Kibber, Hikkim, Hull, Losar have been identified.
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Solar Park in Samba district	100 MW	600 acres of land has been identified at Mohagarh and Badla Brahmana, Samba district of J&K. State Government to hand over the land to the SPPD.
12.	Karnataka	Pavagada Solar Park in Tumkur district	2000 MW	1. 71% land has been acquired. 2. Transmission system under development by PGCIL. 3. NTPC has issued tenders for 1600 MW.
13.	Kerala	Solar Park at Kasargode district	200 MW	1. 1087 acres has been identified and around 487.71 acres acquired. Balance land is under acquisition. 2. Transmission system under development. 3. SECI has floated tender for 50 MW on behalf of IREDA.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa Solar Park	750 MW	1. 3700 acres land identified at Village- Badwar, Itarpahad, Ramnagar, Barseta Tehsil- Gurh district- Rewa. Around 3100 acres have been acquired. 2. External Transmission

1	2	3	4	5
				System: under development by PGCIL.
15. Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch-Agar-Mandsaur Solar Park	1000 MW		1. The State Government has identified land. Land acquisition is under process. 2. NTPC issued tender for 250 MW. 3. Power evacuation system under finalization.
16. Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh-Shajapur Solar Park	500 MW		The State Government has identified land. Land acquisition is under process.
17. Madhya Pradesh	Chhattarpur-Morena Solar Park	500 MW		The State Government has identified land. Land acquisition is under process.
18. Maharashtra	Solar Park at Sakri, Dhule district	500 MW		3200 acres land identified at Taluka Sakri, District Dhule, Maharashtra. Around 1100 acres have been acquired.
19. Maharashtra	Solar Park at Dondaicha, district Dhule, Maharashtra	500 MW		1. 2038.00 acres land identified & 1289.00 acres acquired. 2. DPR under preparation by the SPPD.
20. Maharashtra	Solar Park at Taluka Patoda, district Beed	500 MW		3000 acres land identified at six villages of Patoda, district Beed, Maharashtra. Around 250 acres have been acquired.
21. Meghalaya	Solar Park at Thamar, West Jaintia Hills & Suchen, East Jaintia Hills	20 MW		89.71 acres of land have been identified, out of which 66.71 acres have been acquired.
22. Nagaland	Solar Park at Dimapur, Kohima and New Peren districts	60 MW		Around 120 acres land available. Balance land under identification.

1	2	3	4	5
23. Odisha	Solar Park in Balasore, Boudh, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Angul and Keonjhar districts	1000 MW	5175 acres of land have been identified at Balasore, Boudh, Angu Deogarh, Kalahandi and Keonjhar districts.	
24. Rajasthan	Bhadla Ph-II Solar park	680 MW	1. 100% land acquired. 2. Development of transmission system is under progress.	
25. Rajasthan	Bhadla Ph-III Solar Park	1000 MW	1. 100% land acquired. 2. Development of transmission system is under progress.	
26. Rajasthan	Bhadla Ph-IV Solar Park	500 MW	1. Land has been acquired. 2. DPR under preparation.	
27. Rajasthan	Phalodi-Pokaran Solar Park	750 MW	1. 4061 acres of land has been identified at Pokaran (distt.-Jaisalmer) and Phalodi (distt-Jodhpur). Land acquisition under process. 2. DPR under preparation.	
28. Rajasthan	Fatehgarh Phase-1B Solar Park	1500 MW (321 MW under CFA)	Land identified at Villages-Duwada & Rasla, Tehsil-Fatehgarh and Village-Nedan, Tehsil-Pokaran, District - Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. Lease Agreement to be signed.	
29. Telangana	Gattu Solar Park at Mahabubnagar district	500 MW	2500 acres land identified at Gattu Mandal, Mahabubnagar distt. Around 1063 acres have been acquired.	
30. Uttar Pradesh	Solar Park at Jalaun, Allahabad, Mirzapur and Kanpur Dehat	600 MW	1. DPR submitted for 440 MW by the SPPD. 2. 2300 acres have been	

1	2	3	4	5
				identified. 2267 acres have been acquired.
				3. Tender for 440 MW has been issued.
31. Uttarakhand	Solar Park at Industrial Area of Sitarganj and Industrial Area of Kashipur.	50 MW		Land identified at Industrial Area of Sitarganj and Industrial Area of Kashipur. Land acquisition under process.
32. West Bengal	Solar Park in East Mednipur, West Mednipur and Bankura districts	500 MW		Around 2500 acres land has been identified. Land acquisition under process.

Coverage under RVEP

849. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAG Report No. 34 of 2015 (Renewable Energy Sector in India) has stated that progressively from 2007-08 onwards the coverage under the Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVEP) has declined, so much so that no targets were fixed by Government for the years, 2012-13 and 2013-14;

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to increase the coverage of villages under RVEP; and

(c) the details of release of Central Financial Assistance under RVEP during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has discontinued Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVEP) during Twelfth Plan *i.e.* from 2012-13. However, budget is kept every year for settlement of old claims.

No new villages are being covered under RVEP.

(c) The details of release of Central Financial Assistance under RVEP during last the three years, State-wise for settlement of old projects is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise fund released during last three year under RVE Programme for settlement of old projects

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.67	0	0	17.67
3.	Assam	701.95	0	320.86	1022.81
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
6.	Delhi	0	4.06	0	4.06
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1036.12	0	0	1036.12
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
14.	Kerala	0	0	75.49	75.49
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0
17.	Manipur	0	0	168.58	168.58
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	88.87	88.87
19.	Mizoram	0	96.31	0	96.31
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	0	381.78	164	545.78
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	36	0	0	36
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	513.18	0	513.18
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
29.	Telangana	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		1791.74	995.33	817.8	3604.87

Initiative for implementation of wind resource assessment

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

(a) whether Government has taken up a new initiative for implementation of wind resource assessment in uncovered/new areas under the National Clean Energy Fund;

(b) if so, the details in this regard with identification of uncovered/new areas, State-wise; and

(c) what are the prospects for development of offshore wind energy along the coast line especially in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, wind resource assessment in uncovered/new areas is undertaken through National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), Chennai, an autonomous organization under this Ministry of New and Renewable Energy MNRE).

(c) The preliminary analysis of data available with some organizations like Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services including NIWE suggests that there could be offshore wind energy potential in coastal area of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Setting up of small/micro hydel power projects

851. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small/micro hydel power projects have been set up and are proposed to be set up in the country and if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the quantum of power generated during the above period, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the financial assistance and other subsidy/incentives given to set up these projects during that period, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the names of the States which are implementing small/micro hydel power projects in their States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. So far, 1066 small/micro hydel power projects aggregating to 4273 MW capacity have been set up and 238 projects of 831 MW are under implementation in the country. State wise details are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(b) The quantum of power generated from small/micro hydel projects during last three years and the current year is estimated at 44.40 billion units. State-wise, year-wise details are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) Financial Assistance and other subsidy/ incentives provided by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) to State Governments and private developers during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given at Statement-IV (*See below*).

(d) The States which are implementing small/micro hydel power projects are - Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

Statement-I

State-wise numbers and aggregate capacity of small/micro hydel power projects (up to 25 MW) set up during last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	State	Small/Micro hydel projects set up during							
		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Nos.	Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	1	2.0	1	2.2	2	9.75	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Arunachal Pradesh		0	0	3	0.70	0	0	0	0
3. Assam		1	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Gujarat		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
5. Haryana		0	0	1	1.40	1	2	0	0
6. Himachal Pradesh		9	51.0	12	85.005	9	69.90	0	0
7. Jammu and Kashmir		2	17.0	2	9.00	0	0	0	0
8. Karnataka		7	67.9	8	98.00	10	88.00	0	0
9. Kerala		0	0	2	10.50	2	30.00	0	0
10. Maharashtra		7	27.5	1	8	3	4.45	0	0
11. Nagaland		1	1.0	0	0	1	1.00	0	0
12. Odisha		1	0.32	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Punjab		1	1.7	1	1.20	6	13.50	0	0
14. Uttarakhand		0	0	2	34.50	0	0	0	0
15. West Bengal		0	0	1	0.10	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		30	171.42	35	251.60	34	218.60	0	0

Statement-II

State where Small/Micro hydel projects (up to 25 MW) are under implementation

Sl. No	State	Projects under implementation	
		Nos.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telengana	14	40.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	10.45
3.	Assam	3	12
4.	Bihar	13	26.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	115.25
6.	Gujarat	9	57

1	2	3	4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	22	38.5
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	33	36.8
9.	Jharkhand	8	34.85
10.	Karnataka	14	73.75
11.	Kerala	14	78.85
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	4.9
13.	Maharashtra	7	36.65
14.	Manipur	3	2.75
15.	Meghalaya	3	24.2
16.	Mizoram	1	0.5
17.	Nagaland	2	2.2
18.	Odisha	4	3.6
19.	Punjab	4	4.75
20.	Sikkim	1	1.5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1.5
22.	Uttarakhand	44	139.54
23.	West Bengal	17	84.25
TOTAL		238	831.63

Statement-III

*State-wise and year-wise power generated from small/micro hydel projects
(up to 25 MW) set up during last two years and the current year*

Sl. No.	State	Quantum of estimated power generation (Million Units)*				
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Till April 2016)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	442.06	446.46	465.96	38.83	1393.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	207.81	209.21	209.21	17.43	643.66
3.	Assam	68.22	68.22	68.22	5.68	210.34
4.	Bihar	141.4	141.4	141.4	11.78	435.98
5.	Chhattisgarh	104	104	104	8.66	320.66
6.	Goa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0083	0.30
7.	Gujarat	31.2	33.2	33.2	2.76	100.36
8.	Haryana	140.2	143	U7	12.25	442.45
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1277.82	1447.83	1586.62	132.21	4444.48
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	295.06	313.06	313.06	26.088	947.26
11.	Jharkhand	8.1	8.1	8.1	0.675	24.97
12.	Karnataka	2063.32	2259.32	2435.46	202.95	6961.055
13.	Kerala	316.84	337.84	397.84	33.15	1085.67
14.	Madhya Pradesh	172.32	172.32	172.32	14.36	531.32
15.	Maharashtra	654.86	670.86	679.75	56.64	2062.11
16.	Manipur	10.9	10.9	10.9	0.908	33.60
17.	Meghalaya	62.06	62.06	62.06	5.17	191.35
18.	Mizoram	72.94	72.94	72.94	6.078	224.89
19.	Nagaland	59.34	59.34	61.34	5.11	185.13
20.	Odisha	129.25	129.25	129.25	10.77	398.52
21.	Punjab	312.4	314.8	341.8	28.48	997.48
22.	Rajasthan	47.7	47.7	47.7	3.975	147.075
23.	Sikkim	104.22	104.22	104.22	8.68	321.345
24.	Tamil Nadu	246.1	246.1	246.1	20.50	758.80
25.	Tripura	32.02	32.02	32.02	2.66	98.728
26.	Uttar Pradesh	50.2	50.2	50.2	4.18	154.78
27.	Uttarakhand	349.64	418.64	418.64	34.88	1221.80
28.	West Bengal	196.8	197	197	16.41	607.21
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.5	10.5	10.5	0.875	32.375
TOTAL		7607.38	8110.59	8546.91	712.24	24977.12

* @ 2million per MW

Statement-IV

Details of Central Financial Assistance to State Governments and private developers to set up Small/Micro Hydel Power Projects from 2013-2016

(a) During year 2013-14:**I Support for Survey, Investigation and Preparation of DPRs for identification of new potential sites**

- ₹ 2.00 lakhs for project upto 1.00 MW capacity and
- ₹ 5.00 lakhs for project with more than 1.00 MW and upto 25 MW capacity to the Govt. dept./agencies

II Support to new SHP projects in the Private, Co-operative, Joint sector:

Category	upto 1000 kW	Above 1 MW and upto 25MW
N E Region, J and K, H.P. and Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	₹ 20,000 per KW	₹ 2.00crores for 1st MW + ₹ 30 lakhs for each additional MW
Other States	₹ 12,000 perKW	₹ 1.20 crores for 1st MW + ₹ 20 lakhs for each additional MW

III Support to new SHP project in the Government/State Sector:

Areas	Up to 100 KW and upto 1000 KW	Above 1 MW and upto 25 MW
N.E. States, J and K, H.P. and Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	₹ 50,000 per KW	₹ 5.00crores for 1st MW + ₹ 50 lakhs for each additional MW
Other States	₹ 25,000 per KW	₹ 2.5 crores for 1st MW + ₹ 40.00 lakhs for each additional MW

IV. Scheme to support Renovation and Modernization of old SHP projects in Government/State sector:

Areas	upto 1000 KW	Above 1 MW & upto 25 MW
N.E. States, J and K, H.P. and Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	₹ 25,000 per KW	₹ 2.50 crores for 1st MW + ₹ 50 lakhs for each additional MW
Other States	₹ 15,000 per KW	₹ 1.5 crores for 1st MW + ₹ 35.00 lakhs for each additional MW

V. Central Financial Assistance for Watermills and Micro Hydel Projects:-

(i) Watermills:

Sl. No.	Category of Watermill	Amount of CFA
1.	Mechanical output only	₹ 35,000/- per Watermill
2.	(a) Electrical output (up to 5 kW) or (b) Both mechanical and electrical output (up to 5 kW)	₹ 1,10,000/- per Watermill

(ii) Micro Hydel Projects up to 100 kW Capacity:

Sl. No.	Areas	Upto 100 KW and upto 1000 KW
1.	International Boarder Districts (Excluding Arunachal Pradesh as it is already covered under the PM package)	₹ 1,00,000/- perKW
2.	N.E. States, and Special Category States(other than 1 above)	₹ 80,000/- per KW
3.	Other States (other than 1 above)	₹ 40,000/- perKW

(b) During year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17:**I Support for Survey, Investigation and Preparation of DPRs for identification of new potential sites**

- ₹ 6.00 lakhs for project upto 1.00 MW capacity and
- ₹ 10.00 lakhs for project with more than 1.00 MW and upto 25 MW capacity to the Govt. dept./agencies

II Support to new SHP projects in the Private, Co-operative, Joint sector:

Category	Above 0.1 MW - 25 MW
N E Region, J and K, H.P. and Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	₹ 1.5 crore/MW limited to ₹ 5.00 crore per project
Other States	₹ 1.00 crore/MW limited to ₹ 5.00 crore per project

III Support to new SHP project in the Government/State Sector:

Areas	Up to 100 KW and upto 1000 KW	Above 1 MW and upto 25 MW
N.E. States, J and K, H.P. and Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	₹ 75,000 per KW	₹ 7.5crores / MW Limited to ₹ 20 crore per project
Other States	₹ 35,000 per KW	₹ 3.5 crores / MW limited to ₹ 20 crore per project.

IV Scheme to support Renovation and Modernization of old SHP projects in Government/State sector:

Category	Upto 1000 KW	Above 1 MW and upto 25 MW
All States and UTs	₹ 10,000 per KW	₹ 1.00 crore / MW limited to ₹ 10.00 crores per project

V. Central Financial Assistance for Watermills and Micro Hydel Projects**(i) Watermills:**

Sl. No.	Category of Watermill	Amount of CFA
1.	Mechanical output only	₹ 50,000/- per Watermill
2.	(a) Electrical output (up to 5 kW) or (b) Both mechanical and electrical output (up to 5 kW)	₹ 1,50,000/- per Watermill

(ii) Micro Hydel Projects up to 100 kW Capacity:

Areas	Amount of CFA
All States	₹ 1,25,000/- per kW

Programmes for wind energy

852. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- whether the areas having potential to exploit wind energy has been identified in the country;
- if so the details thereof;
- whether there are any programmes to generate energy from wind; and
- if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), Chennai in September 2015, has launched Wind Energy Resources Map of India at 100 metre above ground level on online Geographic Information System platform. This Wind Atlas is available online in the NIWE website www.niwe.res.in. 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

Sl. No.	State/UT	Potential (MW@ 100m)
3.	Chhattisgarh	77
4.	Goa	1
5.	Gujarat	84431
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

(c) and (d) To encourage wind power generation in the country Government provides various fiscal and financial incentives including Accelerated Depreciation (AD), concessional Custom, Excise and Special Additional Duties, 100% Foreign Direct Investment through automatic route, etc.

The wind power projects which do not avail the benefit of AD and not covered under third party sale of wind power generated, are eligible for Generation Based Incentives (GBI) at the rate of ₹ 0.50 per Unit of energy fed in to the grid with a cap of ₹1.00 crore per MW for a period not less than 4 years and a maximum period of 10 years.

Financial assistance for developing green campus

853. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to provide financial assistance of ₹ 5 lakh to help organizations develop their campuses into a green campus;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the financial assistance would be for preparation of master plan and detailed project report under the Ministry's Development of Solar Cities programme; 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) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing a programme namely Development of Solar Cities which provides financial assistance upto ₹ 5.0 lakh to help organizations to develop 100 campuses as green campuses. So far, 47 campuses have been covered under this programme. The list of campuses covered is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Financial assistance is provided for preparation of Master plan/detailed project report including the action plan for renewable energy installations, green campus development, awareness generation and trainings.

Statement

The list of campuses covered to be developed into green campus

Sl. No.	Green Campus
1.	Silver Jubilee Campus of Pondicherry University, Puducherry
2.	Auroville Campus, Puducherry
3.	Dayalbagh Nagar Panchayat, Uttar Pradesh
4.	School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi
5.	Malkapur Nagar Panchayat, Maharashtra
6.	KIIT University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
7.	Tezpur University, Sonitpur, Assam
8.	Indian Institute of Engineering, Science & Technology, Shibpur, Kolkata, West Bengal
9.	Jadhavpur University, Kolkata, West Bengal
10.	Writers Building, Kolkata, West Bengal

Sl. No.	Green Campus
11.	Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh
12.	Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
13.	National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh
14.	Pant Nagar University, US Nagar, Uttarakhand
15.	Gian Jyoti Group of Institutions, Mohali, Punjab
16.	Maya Institute of Technology & Management, Dehradun
17.	Shaheed Bhagat Singh College of Nursing, Ferozepur
18.	Kunwar Haribansh Singh College of Pharmacy, Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh
19.	Pacific Medical University, Udaipur, Rajasthan
20.	Silicon Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
21.	Swami Parmanand Group of College, Punjab
22.	Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Nauni (Solan), Himachal Pradesh
23.	M.S. University, Baroda, Gujarat
24.	Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Narendrapura, West Bengal
25.	Delhi Public School, Ruby Park, Kolkata, West Bengal
26.	Delhi Public School, Durgapur, West Bengal
27.	Om Dayal Group of Institutions, Engineering and Architecture College, Howrah, West Bengal
28.	AISECT University, Raisen, Madhya Pradesh
29.	Sharad Institute of Technology College of Engineering
30.	University College of Engineering and Technology, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
31.	The LNM Institute of Information Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan
32.	Central Electronics Limited (CEL), Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
33.	National Institute of Science & Technology, Berhampur, Odisha

Sl. No.	Green Campus
34.	Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi
35.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh
36.	Aryans College of Engineering, Village Nepra-Thuha, Tehsil Rajpura, District Patiala
37.	Bihar Agricultural University Sabour, Bhagalpur, Bihar
38.	Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramoday University, Chitrakoot, Distt. Satna, Madhya Pradesh
39.	Uttaranchal University, Arcadia Grant, P.O. Chandanwari, Premnagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
40.	Modern Education Society's College of Engineering, 19 Late Principal V.K. Joag Path, Wadia College Campus, Pune, Maharashtra
41.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh
42.	Government Polytechnic Namsai, Village Jaipur, Namsai, Arunachal Pradesh
43.	Jawaharlal Nehru Architecture and fine Arts University, Masab Tank, Hyderabad
44.	Central University of Jammu, Rahya-Suchani (Bagla), District Samba, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir
45.	Shoolini University of Biotechnology and Management Sciences, Solan, Himachal Pradesh
46.	Smt. Nankibai Wadhwani Kala Mahavidyalaya, Grampanchayat Moha, Dhamangaon Road, Yavatmal, Maharashtra
47.	Synergy Institute of Engineering and Tecbnoogy, Dhenkanal, Odisha

Grid connected solar rooftop systems

854. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved a budget of ₹ 5000 crore for implementation of grid connected solar rooftop systems under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent the above support would help in generating power through solar rooftop systems;

(d) whether it is also a fact that no subsidy would be given for commercial and industrial establishments under this scheme, and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved a budget of ₹ 5000 crore for implementation of grid connected solar rooftop systems. The scheme provides for subsidy upto 30% of benchmark cost for the general category States and upto 70% of benchmark cost for special category States, *i.e.* North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The subsidy is available for residential, institutional and social sectors. The subsidy is not available for Government institutions including PSUs and commercial and industrial establishments in the private sector. Achievement linked incentives/awards will be provided to Government institutions including PSUs.

(c) The above support would help in setting up of about 4200 MW solar rooftop systems.

(d) and (e) No subsidy would be given for commercial and industrial establishments in private sector as they are eligible for other benefits such as accelerated depreciation, custom duty concessions, excise duty exemptions and tax holiday. Further the electricity tariff for them is high and solar offers cheaper powers for them even without subsidy.

Harnessing of solar and wind energy in rural areas

855. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps/proposes to take steps to encourage people in rural areas of the country to harness solar and wind energy sources at a small scale to meet their energy requirements;

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

(c) whether Government provides/ proposes to provide financial support to State Governments to develop alternate energy sources like biogas generation from farm and other organic wastes in rural areas; 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 Ministry of New and Renewable

Energy (MNRE) is implementing a Programme on "Off-Grid and Decentralized Solar Applications" for promoting use of solar power through solar home lights, solar street lights, power plants, solar pumps and mini micro grids to meet the energy requirements of the rural areas of the country. Central financial assistance equivalent to 30% of the system cost is provided under the scheme to encourage the people in the remote/rural areas adopt these systems to meet their energy requirements. The MNRE is also implementing a scheme "Small Wind Energy and Hybrid system (SWES)" wherein both the solar and wind energy is effectively utilized for power generation in the remote areas by installing hybrid system consisting of both Solar Photovoltaic and aero generator/small wind turbine technologies. Central Financial assistance of ₹ one lakh/KW is provided for community users.

(c) and (d) The MNRE provides financial supports for promoting biogas based power units (off-grid) specifically in small capacity range of 3KW -250KW in dairies, goshalas, Farms etc. based on availability of animal wastes and wastes from forestry etc. The MNRE is also implementing National Biogas and Manure Management Programme in rural areas of the country, wherein family type biogas plants are installed to meet cooking and motive power requirements. Under this programme subsidy is provided based on the size of the plant and its location either in special category States or in other States.

Boosting solar equipment manufacturing industry

856. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sustainable domestic solar equipment manufacturing industry can save billions of dollars in equipment imports, reduce the cost of electricity and capital and also create lakhs of direct and indirect jobs in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating a policy to boost end-to-end manufacturing of solar equipments in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what is the present solar equipment manufacturing capacity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) A sustainable domestic solar equipment manufacturing industry can help in saving substantial foreign exchange in imports and creation of jobs in the country.

(b) and (c) The Government desires to boost manufacturing of all components of solar equipment in the country. However, this is being done through various instruments and there is no single policy for it.

(d) The present solar equipment manufacturing in the country is approximately 1200 MW Solar Cells and 5600 MW of solar Modules. Some new plants are coming up and some are becoming dis-functional from time to time.

Adherence to PESA Act

857. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the provisions of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas), (PESA). Act are not being adhered to in areas where it is compulsory;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made of the implementation and the effectiveness of the Act; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 (PESA) extends Part IX of the Constitution with certain modifications and exceptions, to the Fifth Schedule Areas of 10 States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana. The Act envisages strengthening of Gram Sabhas in Fifth Schedule Areas to enable them to function effectively as the basic institutions for people's participation ensuring transparency and accountability within the Panchayati Raj system. The success of implementation of PESA in the Fifth Schedule Areas varies from State to State keeping in view the actions taken by the States in creating facilitative environment for proper functioning of Gram Sabhas and Gram Panchayats through formulation of Rules, amendments to State Subject Laws and Panchayati Raj Acts and providing adequate manpower and infrastructure for undertaking various activities in Panchayats as per the provisions of the Act.

(b) and (c) The main findings of some of the studies undertaken by the States and institutions for assessing the implementation and effectiveness of the Act in various States include non-formulation of Rules by some States, incomplete compliance of the concerned States laws with the provisions of PESA Act, inadequate coordination

among departments of the States, non-availability of adequate resources including human resource for assisting the Gram Panchayats/Gram Sabhas and lack of awareness among them for discharging their functions effectively.

Status of Panchayat Enterprise Suite project

858. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has discarded the Panchayat Enterprise Suite project for documenting the comprehensive developmental activities of the village panchayats;
- (b) if so, the alternative programme proposed by Government in this regard; and
- (c) the details of States which have given the complete data for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has not discarded the Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) - a collection of software applications developed under e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project. The PES is under implementation across all the Panchayats in the country except in some States which have developed their own State-specific software applications.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

(c) The data in PES applications requires continuous updation to reflect the latest situation. However, due to differentials in the level of preparedness of the Panchayats, the pace of adoption of these applications varies across and within the States/UTs.

India's ranking on HDI

859. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India ranks 130th (below countries like Namibia, Iraq and Palestine) on the Human Development Index (HDI);
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of the steps being taken by Government to improve HDI ranking of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the Human Development Report (HDR) 2015 of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), India was placed at 130th position out of 188

countries in 2014. India's rank is low compared to countries like Palestine, Iraq and Namibia which were placed at 113th, 121st and 126th position respectively in 2014. India has been categorized as medium human development country along with 38 other countries ranking from 106 (Botswana) to 143 (Sao Tome and Principe). Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—*viz.* a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living—measured in terms of four indicators *viz.* Life expectancy at birth, Mean years of schooling, Expected years of schooling and Gross national income (GNI) per capita. Over the years, India has registered a consistent improvement in HDI value which increased from 0.496 in 2000 to 0.586 in 2010 and further to 0.609 in 2014.

(c) The Government's strategy of achieving high growth rate by generating more employment opportunities and strengthening social infrastructure such as public health and education through implementation of flagship programmes like National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), poverty alleviation by providing wage and self-employment, safe drinking water, Swachh Bharat Mission etc. have impacted the human well-being positively and are expected to further improve India's social indicators.

Growth of State GDP

860. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the growth of State GDPs during the last five years;
- (b) the States which have consistently remained over national average and those below the national average;
- (c) the factors responsible for poor performance of the States; and
- (d) the steps taken to accelerate the growth of GDP of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) A Statement on State wise GSDP growth rate for last five year *i.e.* 2010-11 to 2014-15 is given (*See* below).

(b) Gujarat and Uttarakhand are the only states which have consistently shown its growth rate over national average during the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15, while the states of Assam, Odisha, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh consistently remained below the national average during this period.

(c) and (d) The growth in GSDP depends on several factors including rate of savings and investments in the State, growth in productivity, business climate, human development, state of infrastructure and State Government efforts. The Central Government also supplements the State Government's efforts through transfer of resources by way of various schemes. Further, the 14th Finance Commission recommendations has enhanced the share of States in the net proceeds of Union Taxes from 32% to 42% which would give the States greater autonomy in financing and designing of schemes as per local needs and requirements as well as overall development of the States.

Statement

Details of State-wise GSDP growth rate for last five years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.8	6.3	0.1	8.5	8.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.8	5.6	1.8	10.8	6.4
3.	Assam	5.2	4.6	-0.1	6.1	3.3
4.	Bihar	15.0	10.3	3.5	7.2	15.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	10.6	5.7	5.8	4.7	7.9
6.	Goa	16.9	20.2	-6.5	1.3	7.8
7.	Gujarat	10.0	6.7	10.8	8.3	7.7
8.	Haryana	7.4	8.0	6.9	5.6	8.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.8	7.3	6.4	7.1	7.5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.7	7.7	2.8	7.3	-1.0
11.	Jharkhand	15.9	4.5	8.2	5.0	11.0
12.	Karnataka	10.2	3.7	5.9	6.9	7.8
13.	Kerala	6.9	5.9	6.5	4.5	6.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6.3	8.5	11.6	2.3	6.8
15.	Maharashtra	11.3	4.5	6.6	6.2	5.8
16.	Manipur	-0.6	9.7	1.7	10.2	NA
17.	Meghalaya	8.6	12.5	2.4	4.2	2.3

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
18.	Mizoram	17.2	-2.6	7.2	11.4	8.9
19.	Nagaland	9.4	8.3	5.1	9.8	7.3
20.	Odisha	8.0	4.0	3.5	4.7	6.2
21.	Punjab	6.5	6.5	5.3	6.3	4.9
22.	Rajasthan	14.4	8.3	4.2	6.1	6.1
23.	Sikkim	8.7	10.8	NA	NA	NA
24.	Tamil Nadu	13.1	7.4	5.0	9.9	8.7
25.	Telangana	18.0	8.7	2.4	6.4	8.8
26.	Tripura	8.1	7.2	NA	NA	NA
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7.9	5.6	3.9	4.7	6.2
28.	Uttarakhand	10.0	9.4	7.4	7.3	7.3
29.	West Bengal	5.8	4.7	NA	NA	NA
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.9	7.9	9.7	5.7	7.0
31.	Chandigarh	1.0	3.4	7.9	9.0	12.8
32.	Delhi	7.2	5.3	6.4	6.7	8.0
33.	Puducherry	6.2	5.1	2.9	5.0	10.4
ALL-INDIA GDP Growth Rate (%)		8.9	6.7	5.6	6.6	7.2

Note: Base year for 2010-11 & 2011-12 is 2004-05 prices and that of 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15 is 2011-12 Price.

Source: CSO; MOSPI, Govt. of India

Stand on Tendulkar report

861. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a NITI Aayog panel, tasked with eliminating poverty through creation of jobs and strengthening of social programmes, has veered around to accept the Tendulkar line on poverty as a tool to track the progress in combating extreme poverty and not identification of the poor for purposes of disbursement of Government dues and subsidies;

(b) whether the panel has also called for creation of Coastal Economic Zones for sustained rapid growth with job creation potential; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) As it stands now, the Task Force on Elimination of Poverty in India constituted by NITI Aayog has not submitted its report.

Creation of mega Coastal Economic Zones

862. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a suggestion made by NITI Aayog Vice-Chairman for creation of mega Coastal Economic Zones (CEZ) on the west and east coast of the country for boosting the manufacturing sector and creation of jobs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Sagarmala Apex Committee (NSAC) is monitoring the development of Coastal Economic Zones. NASC is an apex body, chaired by the Minister of shipping, Road Transport and Highways having representation of other ministers including Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog, NASC's role is to provide overall policy guidance and high level coordination and to review various aspects of planning and implementation of the plans and projects. As per the proposed framework for development of CEZs, respective Maritime State Governments have to set up a CEZ Planning Unit, managed by a State designated agency (State Maritime Board, State IDC) under the guidance of State Sagarmala Committee (SSC). These CEZ Planning Units will coordinate and drive CEZ development in the respective States. The Sagarmala Development Company (SDC), to be set up by the Ministry of Shipping, will assist the State Governments in the preparation of CEZ Detailed Master Plans and will take up residual projects, on a case-to-case basis, in collaboration with central Ministries/State Departments.

Project under IAP

863. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each of the project undertaken under the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 82 selected tribal and backward districts in the country;

(b) the details of the total amount released and utilised under IAP during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of physical targets set and achieved in the identified tribal districts in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether Government has reviewed the scheme under IAP, if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by Government for proper implementation of IAP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts was in operation from 2010-11 to 2012-13. From 2013-14, assistance was provided to 88 districts under the scheme "Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts" including the 82 IAP districts. During the period 2013-14 and 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 2969 crore was released against which the States have reported an expenditure of ₹ 3920 crore (including spillover from previous years). The State-wise details of funds released and utilized and the physical targets set and achieved during 2013-14 and 2014-15 is at Statement-I and II (*See below*). The works taken up by the State Governments under the programme included village roads, drinking water facilities and sanitation, school buildings/school infrastructure, anganwadi centres etc. No budget allocation has been made for 2015-16 and 2016-17 for the scheme as it has become a part of devolution to the States.

The utilization of funds was being monitored very closely at different levels. The State Level Committee headed by Chief Secretary/Development Commissioner of each State was entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring at the State level. Information on physical and financial progress was also posted on the MIS developed for the scheme to ensure transparency. At the Central Level, erstwhile Planning Commission/NITI Aayog took periodical reviews with the State Governments to ensure that assets/infrastructure created under the programme were actually utilized.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise total amount released and utilised under ZAP

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14		2014-15	
		Amount Released	Expenditure *	Amount Released	Expenditure* (As on 27.4.2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.00	82.54	80.00	54.94
2.	Bihar	158.38	301.78	220.00	281.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	238.38	309.58	280.00	287.92
4.	Jharkhand	184.19	366.60	340.00	433.47
5.	Madhya Pradesh	148.38	269.91	200.00	175.12
6.	Maharashtra	50.00	57.67	80.00	58.54
7.	Odisha	222.57	493.40	360.00	536.22
8.	Telangana	57.10	81.13	80.00	129.32
9.	Uttar Pradesh	60.00	90.20	60.00	85.49
10.	West Bengal	30.00	38.92	60.00	68.46
TOTAL		1209.00	2091.73	1760.00	2110.62

*The expenditure exceeds the releases as it includes spill over from previous years.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of physical targets set and achieved under ZAP

Sl. No.	States	2013-14		2014-15 (As on 27.4.2016)	
		No. of Projects taken up	No. of Projects completed*	No. of Projects	No. of Projects completed*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	766	230	2602	1116
2.	Bihar	6325	2338	1415	3367
3.	Chhattisgarh	6343	4033	5148	6197
4.	Jharkhand	5986	5240	2440	3552
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3571	3343	1811	1779
6.	Maharashtra	3899	3594	3178	610
7.	Odisha	8486	8082	8340	9077
8.	Telangana	2201	1058	1473	2667
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2161	2198	2161	2189
10.	West Bengal	194	524	797	516
TOTAL		39932	30640	29365	31070

*Includes projects approved during the previous years.

Plan to provide LED bulbs at cheaper rates

†864. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make any plan to provide LED bulbs to consumers at cheaper rates;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this direction, so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Hon'ble Prime Minister launched the National LED Programme 'Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All' (UJALA) on 5th January, 2015 earlier called as Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme (DELP) to provide LED bulbs to domestic consumers at an affordable price, which is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Ltd. (EESL), a joint venture company under Ministry of Power. The programme is voluntary in nature and is based on a sustainable business model where the cost of efficient lighting is repaid by consumers from savings in energy over a period of time through their electricity bills. The entire upfront investment is made by EESL without any Government budget allocation. EESL aggregates demand across the country and procures LED bulbs through a transparent and competitive bidding process for further distribution to domestic consumers, which has resulted in reduction of prices of LED bulbs from ₹ 310/- for a 7W bulb (February, 2014) to ₹ 54.90 for a 9W bulb (March 2016) without any element of Government subsidy. As of today more than 10 crore LED bulbs are already distributed across the country by EESL.

Progress of Ultra Mega Power Plants

865. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of Ultra Mega Power Plants (UMPPs) in the country, the details thereof; and

(b) what is the future of such UMPPs and the impediments in setting them up, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b) Four UMPPs, namely Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Krishnapattnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya in Jharkhand have already been awarded and transferred to the developers. Out of the four awarded UMPPs, two UMPPs namely Mundra UMPP and Sasan UMPP are in operation. The status of the awarded UMPPs is given at Statement-I (*See* below).

The power generation capacity of each of the existing and proposed UMPP is 4000 MW approximately. The fund for UMPP is arranged by the developer of the project who is selected through International Competitive Bidding Route as per the Standard Bidding Document issued by Ministry of Power.

12 more UMPPs are under different stages of development. The status of these UMPPs is given at Statement-II (*See* below).

Some issues in setting up of some UMPPs are delay in finalisation of sites by host States, transfer/acquisition of land, availability of water linkage and identification of suitable coal blocks.

Ministry of Power has constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Pratyush Sinha, ex-CVC to examine the Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) applicable to UMPPs/Case-2. The Expert Committee, after exhaustive discussions with various stakeholders has submitted its recommendations to Ministry of Power.

Statement-I

Details of status of awarded Ultra Mega Power Projects

Sl. No.	Name of UMPP	Location	Status
1	Sasan UMPP (6x660 MW)	Sasan in District Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh	Project awarded and transferred to M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. on 07.08.2007. Project is fully commissioned.
2	Mundra UMPP (5x800 MW)	Mundra in village Tundawand in District Kutch, Gujarat	Project awarded and transferred to M/s. Tata Power Ltd. on 24.04.2007. Project is fully commissioned.
3	Krishnapattnam UMPP (6x660 MW)	Krishnapattnam in District Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	The Project awarded and transferred to M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. on 29.01.2008. The developer has stopped work at site, citing new regulation of coal pricing in Indonesia. The procurers have issued termination

Sl. No.	Name of UMPP	Location	Status
4	Tilaiya UMPP (6x660 MW)	Near Tilaiya village in Hazaribagh and Koderma Districts, Jharkhand	notice. The matter is <i>subjudice</i> . Project awarded and transferred to M/s Reliance Power Ltd on 07.08.2009. The developer (Jharkhand Integrated Power Ltd) has issued notice of termination of Power Purchase Agreement on 28.4.2015.

Statement-II

Details of status of other identified Ultra Mega Power Projects

Sl. No.	Name of UMPP	Location	Status
Odisha			
1.	Bedabahal Odisha	Bedabahal in Sundergarh District.	Fresh bid would be issued after finalization of Standard Bidding Documents.
2.	1 st additional UMPP in Odisha	Bijoyapatna in Chandbali Tehsil of Bhadrak district for coastal location	Site identified.
3.	2nd additional UMPP in Odisha	Narla & Kasinga sub division of Kalahandi District for inland location	Site identified.
Chhattisgarh			
4.	Chhattisgarh UMPP	Near Salka & Khamera villages in District Surguja.	Govt. of Chhattisgarh <i>vide</i> letters dated 05.04.2016 & 05.10.2015 has informed that they are not keen on setting up this UMPP in view of surplus power in state.
Tamil Nadu			
5.	Cheyur UMPP	Village Cheyyur, District Kancheepuram.	Fresh bid would be issued after finalization of Standard Bidding Documents
6.	2nd Tamil Nadu UMPP	Site Not finalized	CEA <i>vide</i> letter dated 22.01.15 requested TANGENDCO to identify an alternative site for setting up 2nd UMPP in Tamil Nadu.

Sl. No.	Name of UMPP	Location	Status
Jharkhand			
7.	Deoghar (2nd Jharkhand) UMPP	Husainabad, Deoghar Distt	Operating Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely Deoghar Mega Power Ltd and Infrastructure SPV namely Deoghar Infra Limited were incorporated on 26.4.2012 and 30.06.2015 respectively. Ministry of Power has requested Ministry of Coal on 24.02.2016 to identify an alternative suitable coal block, having Geological Report (GR) available.
Gujarat			
8.	2nd UMPP in Gujarat	√	On 12.01.2016 a team of CEA & PFCCCL officials visited site in Gir Somnath District identified by Govt of Gujarat to explore the possibilities for setting up of UMPP.
Karnataka			
9.	Karnataka	State Govt. has identified a suitable site in Niddodi village of Mangalore taluka Dakshina Kannada District.	Site visit report sent by CEA to Govt. of Karnataka for Niddodi village of Mangalore taluka Dakshina Kannada District highlighting issues with respect to the site and requested for quick resolution of the issues.
Maharashtra			
10.	Maharashtra	√	Location is yet to be finalized.
Bihar			
11.	Bihar	Kakwara in Banka Distt.	Infrastructure Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely Bihar Infrapower Limited and Operating SPV namely Bihar Mega Power Limited were incorporated on 30.06.2015 and 09.07.2015 respectively. Ministry of Coal has tentatively recommended Pirpainti/Barahat coal blocks.

Sl. No.	Name of UMPP	Location	Status
Uttar Pradesh			
12.	UMPP in Uttar Pradesh	Etah	In the meeting held on 21.7.2015, under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Power), Govt. of India, Principal Secretary (Energy), Govt. of U.P informed that site at Etah has been identified for UMPP at Uttar Pradesh.

Revamping of Ultra Mega Power Projects

866. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to revamp the Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs);
- (b) whether the scheme was hit due to faulty drafting of bids;
- (c) whether a senior team of experts was looking into the aspects of bid documents and these documents would be put in the public domain; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b) Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) under Case-2 for fuel and other location / specific projects were issued in 2006 for procurement of power by Distribution Licensees through [competitive bidding. The SBDs for Case-2 were also used for Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) and four UMPPs namely Mundra, Sasan Krishnapatnam and Tilaiya were awarded through the bidding process on these documents. These SBDs were further reviewed and the Model Bidding Documents (MBDs) for construction and operation of power generation/projects/UMPPs on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis were issued in September, 2013.

Based on the MBDs bids for two UMPPs namely, Odisha and Cheyyur were invited. However, the private sector bidders withdrew from bidding process at Request for v Proposal (RfP) stage giving the reason that their concerns were not fully addressed in MBDs 3s. based on DBFOT structure.

(c) and (d) To address various concerns raised by stakeholders including bankers and to encourage larger participation from investors/developers in the bidding, an

Expert Committee was constituted to further examine Standard/Model Bidding Documents applicable for Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs)/Case-2. The Committee, after exhaustive deliberations/discussions with various stakeholders, has prepared revised SBDs and Guidelines for UMPPs based on allocated Domestic Coal Blocks and based on imported coal. The draft SBDs for UMPPs based on allocated Domestic Coal Blocks as well as based on imported coal were placed on the website of Ministry of Power on 17th August, 2015 and 29th December, 2015 respectively for seeking comments from the stakeholders.

Power generation in States

†867. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of sources of power generation in every State and the quantum of power generated during the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) the details of pending power projects, till date; and
- (c) the names of power projects pending in Madhya Pradesh and by when these would be completed along with the action being taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) The details of sources wise, state-wise and power generation from conventional sources of capacity 25 MW and above, monitored by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), in every state for last five years is given at Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per information available with CEA, the details of thermal, gas, nuclear and hydro power projects under construction are given at Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) In the State of Madhya Pradesh, six (6) thermal power projects aggregating to 5545 MW capacity and one (1) hydroelectric Project (Maheshwar) of 400 MW capacity are under construction. The details of these power projects along with their anticipated commissioning schedule is given at Statement-III (*See below*).

CEA and Ministry of Power are monitoring these projects through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers and equipment suppliers for its timely completion.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*State-wise details of sources of power generation in last five years*

States	Category	Fuel	Monitored Capacity as 2015-16* on 31.03.2016	Generation MU				
				2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			MW					
BBMB	Hydro	Hydro	2,884	11,829	10,600	12,125	10,945	12,459
TOTAL			2,884	11,829	10,600	12,125	10,945	12,459
Delhi	Thermal	Coal	840	2,288	3,705	4,526	5,348	5,594
		Natural Gas	2,208	3,918	5,018	4,111	5,393	4,377
TOTAL			3,048	6,206	8,723	8,638	10,741	9,971
Haryana	Thermal	Coal	5,980	21,144	27,177	24,642	23,013	20,979
		Natural Gas	432	1,101	1,571	1,732	2,403	3,068
TOTAL			6,412	22,244	28,749	26,374	25,416	24,046
Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	Hydro	6,597	27,081	23,319	21,681	20,331	19,161
TOTAL			6,597	27,081	23,319	21,681	20,331	19,161
Jammu and Kashmir	Hydro	Hydro	3,119	15,132	14,485	12,427	12,486	12,279
	Thermal	High speed Diesel	175	0	0	0	0	5

TOTAL			3,294	15,132	14,485	12,427	12,486	12,284
Punjab	Hydro	Hydro	1,051	4,328	4,039	3,914	3,926	4,627
	Thermal	Coal	6,540	19,008	18,922	16,818	18,012	19,068
TOTAL			7,591	23,337	22,961	20,731	21,938	23,695
Rajasthan	Hydro	Hydro	411	1,034	863	1,060	845	822
	Nuclear	Nuclear	1,180	8,401	7,722	9,233	8,847	8,974
	Thermal	Coal	6,260	32,888	32,760	25,778	23,234	23,256
		Lignite	1,580	8,779	9,090	6,010	5,602	2,790
		Natural Gas	1,023	2,836	3,751	3,770	3,837	5,485
TOTAL			10,454	53,937	54,186	45,851	42,366	41,327
Uttar Pradesh	Hydro	Hydro	502	937	1,248	1,242	1,578	1,404
	Nuclear	Nuclear	440	3,435	2,891	2,704	2,541	1,984
	Thermal	Coal	19,063	102,401	103,569	102,706	93,035	84,365
		Natural Gas	1,493	4,512	4,194	5,192	7,192	9,255
TOTAL			21,498	111,285	111,902	111,843	104,347	97,008
Uttarakhand	Hydro	Hydro	3,756	12,769	11,439	11,025	12,439	13,543
TOTAL			3,756	12,769	11,439	11,025	12,439	13,543
Chhattisgarh	Hydro	Hydro	120	323	258	252	302	314

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	Thermal	Coal	19,458	89,150	79,452	70,679	67,814	59,061
Goa	Thermal	Naptha	19,578	89,473	79,711	70,930	68,116	59,375
TOTAL			48	0	13	241	245	277
Gujarat	Hydro	Hydro	48	0	13	241	245	277
	Nuclear	Nuclear	1,990	2,951	3,812	7,106	4,578	4,959
	Thermal	Coal	440	2,028	3,529	3,752	3,470	3,787
		Lignite	14,672	81,256	84,969	74,375	60,890	39,829
		Natural Gas	1,040	6,127	6,258	5,813	6,292	5,325
TOTAL			7,695	12,551	6,971	6,152	15,760	24,524
Madhya Pradesh	Hydro	Hydro	25,837	104,913	105,539	97,199	90,991	78,425
	Thermal	Coal	2,395	4,870	6,300	9,216	7,228	7,736
			17,185	90,885	68,913	50,431	43,468	41,696
TOTAL			19,580	95,755	75,212	59,647	50,696	49,432
Maharashtra	Hydro	Hydro	2,887	4,694	5,288	6,255	5,557	6,238
	Nuclear	Nuclear	1,400	10,389	10,270	9,885	9,824	9,814
	Thermal	Coal	23,626	96,805	87,036	72,507	66,288	59,483
		Natural Gas	3,072	5,300	4,716	6,053	10,465	17,856

TOTAL			30,985	117,188	107,309	94,700	92,135	93,392
Andhra Pradesh								
	Hydro	Hydro	1,100	674	1,862	2,027	916	1,791
	Thermal	Coal	9,150	52,009	40,822	38,256	35,795	32,636
		Diesel	37	0	0	0	0	13
		Natural Gas	4,880	5,477	2,561	5,244	10,300	18,101
TOTAL			15,167	58,160	45,245	45,527	47,010	52,540
Karnataka								
	Hydro	Hydro	3,657	7,473	13,160	13,027	10,299	14,447
	Nuclear	Nuclear	880	7,672	6,462	6,539	5,442	5,211
	Thermal	Coal	6,280	32,402	30,541	29,774	28,014	23,482
		Diesel	234	0	0	24	320	631
TOTAL			11,052	47,547	50,163	49,365	44,075	43,770
Kerala								
	Hydro	Hydro	1,882	6,365	6,853	7,708	4,650	7,808
	Thermal	Diesel	235	146	208	221	533	291
		Naptha	534	143	974	1,321	1,685	755
TOTAL			2,650	6,653	8,034	9,250	6,868	8,854
Puducherry								
	Thermal	Natural Gas	33	228	102	257	231	251
TOTAL			33	228	102	257	231	251

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tamil Nadu	Hydro	Hydro	2,182	4,468	5,059	4,995	2,868	5,199
	Nuclear	Nuclear	1,440	5,468	5,227	2,115	2,741	2,516
	Thermal	Coal	9,370	44,214	35,819	28,299	21,559	20,324
		Diesel	412	76	1,046	1,451	1,296	1,432
		Lignite	3,240	19,340	20,156	20,416	20,429	19,977
		Naptha	120	9	3	1	0	30
		Natural Gas	897	2,671	4,109	4,933	4,800	4,934
TOTAL			17,661	76,246	71,418	62,211	53,694	54,413
Telangana	Hydro	Hydro	2,657	1,515	4,401	4,502	1,847	3,908
	Thermal	Coal	6,083	35,352	36,501	34,651	37,616	34,948
TOTAL			8,739	36,867	40,902	39,153	39,463	38,856
Andaman Nicobar	Thermal	Diesel	40	172	154	171	136	95
TOTAL			40	172	154	171	136	95
Bihar	Thermal	Coal	4,535	20,816	18,272	14,939	14,707	13,812
TOTAL			4,535	20,816	18,272	14,939	14,707	13,812
DVC	Hydro	Hydro	143	177	267	226	199	296
	Thermal	Coal	7,900	27,853	25,284	27,890	26,078	19,537
		Naptha	90	0	0	0	0	0

TOTAL		8,133	28,029	25,551	28,115	26,277	19,833
Jharkhand	Hydro	130	51	34	110	142	270
	Thermal	3,140	15,894	14,588	14,236	11,378	6,387
TOTAL		3,270	15,945	14,622	14,345	11,520	6,657
Odisha	Hydro	2,142	4,891	6,919	7,547	4,939	5,473
	Thermal	8,880	52,314	44,413	38,665	37,290	35,299
TOTAL		11,022	57,205	51,332	46,212	42,229	40,771
Sikkim	Hydro	765	3,549	3,345	2,945	2,597	2,921
TOTAL		765	3,549	3,345	2,945	2,597	2,921
West Bengal	Hydro	1,189	2,024	2,150	1,396	1,138	1,078
	Thermal	9,735	44,925	47,592	44,674	45,690	45,031
	High Speed Diesel	80	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		11,004	46,948	49,742	46,070	46,829	46,109
Arunachal Pradesh	Hydro	405	1,280	1,109	981	1,240	978
TOTAL		405	1,280	1,109	981	1,240	978
Assam	Hydro	325	1,191	1,032	1,216	1,103	1,453
	Thermal	250	112				
	Multi Fuel	60	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL		Natural Gas	567	3,212	3,268	3,149	3,100	3,103
Manipur	Hydro	Hydro	1,202	4,514	4,300	4,365	4,202	4,556
	Thermal	Diesel	105	537	372	640	580	524
TOTAL			36	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	Hydro	Hydro	141	537	372	640	580	524
TOTAL			332	1,036	863	982	775	595
Nagaland	Hydro	Hydro	332	1,036	863	982	775	595
TOTAL			75	164	165	246	213	229
Tripura	Thermal	Natural Gas	75	164	165	246	213	229
TOTAL			1,107	5,097	3,824	2,366	1,425	1,443
Bhutan (Imp)	Hydro	Hydro	1,107	5,097	3,824	2,366	1,425	1,443
TOTAL				5,245	5,008	5,598	4,795	5,285
GRAND TOTAL			258,896	1,107,386	1,048,673	967,150	912,057	876,887

* Provisional based on actual-cum-assessment

Note: Generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) stations of 25 MW and above only.

Statement-II**(A) Details of Under Construction Thermal Power Projects in the country (as on 25.04.16)**

Sl. No.	State	Project Name/Impl. Agency/EPC or BTG	Unit No	Cap. (MW)
Central Sector				
1.	Assam	Bongaigaon TPP/ NTPC/ BHEL	U-2	250
			U-3	250
2.	Bihar	Barh STPP-1 /NTPC/Others (\$ Indicates Revised Schedule)	U-1	660
			U-2	660
			U-3	660
3.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPP(Kanti) Exp/ JV of NTPC& BSEB/BHEL	U-4	195
4.	Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP / JV of NTPC & Rly./BHEL	U-2	250
			U-3	250
			U-4	250
5.	Bihar	New Nabi Nagar TPP /JV of NTPC and BSPGCL TG-Alsthom SG-BHEL	U-1	660
			U-2	660
			U-3	660
6.	Chhattisgarh	Lara TPP/NTPC SG-Dooson TG-BGR Hitachi	U-1	800
			U-2	800

Sl. No.	States	Project Name/Impl. Agency/EPC or BTG	Unit No	Cap. (MW)
7.	Jharkhand	North Karanpura TPP/NTPC SG-Doosan TG - Thoshiba	U-1 U-2 U-3	660 660 660
8.	Jharkhand	Kudgi STPP Ph-I/NTPC SG -Doosan TG-Toshiba	U-1 U-2 U-3	800 800 800
9.	Maharashtra	Mouda STPP Ph-11/ NTPC /BHEL	U-4	660
10.	Maharashtra	Solapur STPP/ NTPC/ SG-BGR TG-Alstom	U-1 U-2	660 660
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Gadarwara TPP/ NTPC /BTG-BHEL	U-1 U-2	800 800
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone TPP/ NTPC EPC - L&T	U-1 U-2	660 660
13.	Odisha	Darlipalli STPP/NTPC SG-BHEL TG-Toshiba	U-1 U-2	800 800
14.	Telangana	Telangana Ph-1 / NTPC	U-1 U-2	800 800

15.	Tamil Nadu	Neyveli New TPP/NLC/BHEL	U-1	500
			U-2	500
16.	Tripura	Agartala / NEEPCO/THERMAX	ST-1	25.5
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Unchahar - IV/ NTPC/NBPPC	U-6	500
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Meja STPP/ JV of NTPC and UPRVUNL SG-BGR TG-Thshiba	U-1	660
			U-2	660
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Tanda TPP/ NTPC	U-1	660
			U-2	660
20.	West Bengal	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-II / DVC/ Chinese	U-1	660
			U-2	660
Total Central Sector				24971
State Sector				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rayalaseema TPP St-IV / APGENCO/ BTG-BHEL	U-6	600
2.	Assam	Namrup CCGT/APGCL	GT	70
			ST	30
3.	Bihar	Barauni TPS Extn./ BSEB/ EPC - BHEL	U-8	250
			U-9	250

Sl. No.	States	Project Name/Impl. Agency/EPC or BTG	Unit No	Cap. (MW)
4.	Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPP / CSPGCL/BHEL	U-2	500
5.	Gujarat	BhavnagarCFBCTPP/BHEL	U-1	250
			U-2	250
6.	Gujarat	Wanakbori TPS Extn. / GSECL SG-Alstom TG-Siemens	U-8	800
7.	Karnataka	Yermarus TPP/KPCL BTG-BHEL	U-2	800
8.	Maharashtra	Koradi TPP Expn./ MSPGCL BTG-L&T	U-10	660
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Singhaji TPP-II / MPGENCO EPC-L&T	U-3	660
			U-4	660
10.	Odisha	Ib valley TPP / OPGCL BTG-BHEL	U-3	660
			U-4	660
11.	Rajasthan	Chhabra TPP Extn./RRVUNL / L&T-MHI	U-5	660
			U-6	660
12.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh TPS/ RRVLTNL SG-Alstom TG-Siemens	U-7	660
			U-8	660
13.	Telangana	Kothagudem TPS St-VII / TSGENCO BTG-BHEL	U-1	800
14.	Telangana	Bhadradi TPP / TSGENCO	U-1	270
			U-2	270

15.	Telangana	Singareni TPP/ SCCL BTG-BHEL	U-3	270
16.	Tamil Nadu	Ennore exp. SCTPP(Lanco)/TANGEDCO BTG-LANCO	U-4	270
17.	Tamil Nadu	Ennore SCTPP/TANGEDCO	U-2	600
			U-1	660
			U-1	660
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Harduaganj Exp.-II TPP/UPRVUNL	U-2	660
19.	West Bengal	Sagardighi TPP-II/ WBPDC/ BTG-BHEL	U-1	660
	Total State Sector	15360	U-4	500
	Private Sector			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Bhavanapadu TPP Ph-1/East Coast Energy Ltd. BTG-Chinese	U-1	660
			U-2	660
2.	Andhra Pradesh	NCC TPP / NCC Power Project Ltd. BTG-BHEL	U-1	660
			U-2	660
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Thamminapatnam TPP stage -II/Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd. SG-Cether vessels TG-Chinese	U-3	350
			U-4	350

Sl. No.	State	Project Name/Impl. Agency/EPC or BTG	Unit No	Cap. (MW)
4.	Bihar	JasInfra. TPS/JICPL BTG-Chinese	U-1 U-2 U-3 U-4	660 660 660 660
5.	Chhattisgarh	Akaltara TPP (Naiyara)/KSK Mahandi Power Company Ltd./Chinese	U-3 U-4 U-5 U-6	600 600 600 600
6.	Chhattisgarh	Binjkote TPP/ SKS Power Generation (Chhattisgarh) Ltd. SG-Cethar Vessels TG-Harbin China	U-1	300
			U-2 U-3 U-4	300 300 300
7.	Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPP-II/LAP Pvt. Ltd. BTG-DEC	U-3 U-4	660 660
8.	Chhattisgarh	Singhitarai TPP/Athena Chhattisgarh Power Ltd. BTG -DECL	U-1 U-2	600 600
9.	Chhattisgarh	Nawapara TPP/TRN Energy Pvt. Ltd./Chinese	U-1	300

10.	Chhattisgarh	Uchpinda TPP/RKM Powergen. Pvt. Ltd. SG-China Western TG-Habin Chaina	U-2	300
			U-3	360
			U-4	360
11.	Chhattisgarh	Salora TPP/Vandana Vidyut BTG-Cether Vessles	U-2	135
12.	Chhattisgarh	Deveri (Visa) TPP/Visa Power Ltd. BTG-BHEL	U-1	600
13.	Jharkhand	Matrishri Usha TPP Ph-I/Corporate Power Ltd. EPC-BHEL	U-1	270
			U-2	270
14.	Jharkhand	Matrishri Usha TPP Ph-1/Corporate Power Ltd. EPC-BHEL	U-3	270
			U-4	270
15.	Jharkhand	Tori TPP PH-I/Essar Power Ltd. BTG-China	U-1	600
			U-2	600
16.	Jharkhand	Tori TPP Ph-1/1/Essar Power Ltd.	U-3	600
17.	Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II/Ratan India Power Pvt. Ltd. BTG-BHEL	U-1	270
			U-2	270
			U-3	270
			U-4	270
			U-5	270
18.	Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP/LVP Pvt. Ltd. EPC-LANCO	U-1	660

Sl. No.	States	Project Name/Impl. Agency/EPC or BTG	Unit No	Cap. (MW)
19.	Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I/Ratan India Nasik Power Pvt. Ltd. BTG-BHEL	U-2	660
			U-2	270
			U-3	270
			U-4	270
			U-5	270
20.	Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II/Ratan India Nasik Power Pvt. Ltd. BTG-BHEL	U-1	270
			U-2	270
			U-3	270
			U-4	270
			U-5	270
21.	Maharashtra	Bijora Ghanmukh TPP/Jinbhuvish Power Generation Pvt. Ltd. BTG-Chinese	U-1	300
			U-2	300
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahan TPP/Essar Power MP Ltd./Chinese	U-2	600
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Gorgi TPP/D.B. Power (MP) Ltd. BTG-BHEL	U-1	660
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Niwari TPP/BLA Power Ltd. BHEL - Siemens	U-2	45
25.	Odisha	Ind Barath TPP (Odisha)/Ind Barath BTG-Cethar Vessels	U-2	350
26.	Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP/ KVK Nilanchal BTG-Harbin China	U-1	350

			U-2	350
			U-3	350
27.	Odisha	Lanco Babandh TPP/LBP Ltd. BTG-Chinese	U-1	660
			U-2	660
28.	Odisha	Malibrahmani TPP/MPCL BTG-BHEL	U-1	525
			U-2	525
29.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPP (Ind- Barath)/IBPIL BTG-Chinese	U-1	660
30.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPP St-IV/SEPC EPC-MEIL(BTG-BHEL)	U-1	525
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP/PPGENCO SG-BHEL Alstom TG-BHEL - Siemens	U-2	660
			U-3	660
32.	West Bengal	India Power TPP/Haldia Energy Ltd BTG-BHEL.	U-1	150
			U-2	150
			U-3	150
		Total Private Sector		30765
		GRAND TOTAL		71095.5

(B) Details of under construction gas projects in the country

State	Project Name	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	Panduranga CCPP	Module-1	116
Andhra Pradesh	RVK Gas Engine	GE: 5-8	38
	RVK Gas Engine	GE: 1-4	38
Andhra Pradesh	RVKCCPP	Module-1	120
	RVKCCPP	Module-2	120
	RVKCCPP	Module-3	120
Andhra Pradesh	Samalkot CCPP-II	Module-1	400
	Samalkot CCPP-II	Module-2	400
	Samalkot CCPP-II	Module-3	400
	Samalkot CCPP-II	Module-4	400
	Samalkot CCPP-II	Module-5	400
	Samalkot CCPP-II	Module-6	400
Maharashtra	Mangaon CCPP	Block-I	388
Telangana	Astha Gas Engines	4 Engines	34.88
Uttarakhand	Kashipur CCPP-I	Block-I	225
Uttarakhand	Kashipur CCPP-II	Block-II	225
Uttarakhand	Beta CCPP	GT+ST	225
Uttarakhand	Gamma CCPP	GT+ST	225
TOTAL (Private Sector)			4274.88

(C) Details of under construction nuclear power projects in the country

Sl. No.	Project	State	Developer	Sector	Capacity (MW)
1.	Kudankulam U-2	TN	NPC	C	1000
2.	PFBR (Kalpakkam)	TN	Bhavini	C	500
3.	RAPP U-7 & 8	Rajasthan	NPC	C	1400
4.	KAPP U-3,4	Gujarat	NPC	C	1400
TOTAL					4300

(D) Details of under construction hydro electric projects (above 25 MW) in the Country (as on 31.03.2016)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme (Executing Agency)	Sector	I.C. (No. x MW)	Capacity Under Execution (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	Polavaram (PPA)	State	12x80	960.00
2.	Nagarujana Sagar-TR(APGENCO)	State	2x25	50.00
	SUB-TOTAL			1010.00
Arunachal Pradesh				
3.	Kameng (NEEPCO)	Central	4x150	600.00
4.	Pare (NEEPCO)	Central	2x55	110.00
5.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Central	8x250	2000.00
6.	Gongri(Dirang Energy)	Private	2x72	144.00
	SUB-TOTAL			2854.00
Himachal Pradesh				
7.	Parbati St. II (NHPC)	Central	4x200	800.00
8.	Uhl-III (BVPCL)	State	3x33.33	100.00
9.	Swara Kuddu (HPPCL)	State	3x37	111.00
10.	Sainj (HPPCL)	State	2x50	100.00
11.	Shongtong Karcham (HPPCL)	State	3x150	450.00
12.	Kashang-I (HPPCL)	State	1x65	65.00
13.	Kashang -II & III (HPPCL)	State	2x65	130.00
14.	Bajoli Holi (OMR)	Private	3x60	180.00
15.	Sorang (HSPCL)	Private	2x50	100.00
16.	Tangnu Romai (TRPG)	Private	2x22	44.00
17.	Tidong-I (NSL Tidong)	Private	100.00	100.00

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Chanju-I (IA Energy)	Private	3x12	36.00
	SUB-TOTAL			2216.00
	Jammu and Kashmir			
19.	Kishanganga (NHPC)	Central	3x110	330.00
20.	Ratle (RHEPPL)	Private	4x205 + 1x30	850.00
	SUB-TOTAL			1180.00
	Kerala			
21.	Pallivasal (K.SEB)	State	2x30	60.00
22.	Thottiyar (KSEB)	State	1x30 + 1x10	40.00
	SUB-TOTAL			100.00
	Madhya Pradesh			
23.	Maheshwar (SMHPCL)	Private	10x40	400.00
	SUB-TOTAL			400.00
	Maharashtra			
24.	Koyna Left Bank (WRD,MAH)	State	2x40	80.00
	SUB-TOTAL			80.00
	Meghalaya			
25.	New Umtru (MePGCL)	State	2x20	40.00
	SUB-TOTAL			40.00
	Mizoram			
26.	Tuirial (NEEPCO)	Central	2x30	60.00
	SUB-TOTAL			60.00
	Punjab			
27.	Shahpurkandi (PSPCL)	State	3x33 + 3x33 + 1x8	206.00
	SUB-TOTAL			206.00
	Sikkim			
28.	Bhasmey (Gati Infrastructure)	Private	3x17	51.00
29.	Dikchu (Sneha Kinetic)	Private	3x32	96.00

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Rangit-IV (JAL Power)	Private	3x40	120.00
31.	Rangit-II (Sikkim Hydro)	Private	2x33	66.00
32.	Rongnichu (Madhya Bharat)	Private	2x48	96.00
33.	Tashiding (Shiga Energy)	Private	2x48.5	97.00
34.	Teesta St. III (Teesta Urja Ltd.)	State	6x200	1200.00
35.	Teesta St. VI (LANCO)	Private	4x125	500.00
36.	Panan (Himagiri)	Private	4x75	300.00
	SUB-TOTAL			2526.00
	Telangana			
37.	Lower Jurala (TSGENCO)	State	6x40	80.00
38.	Pulichintala (TSGENCO)	State	4x30	120.00
	SUB-TOTAL			200.00
	Uttarakhand			
39.	Lata Tapovan (NTPC)	Central	3x57	171.00
40.	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	Central	4x130	520.00
41.	Tehri PSS (THDC)	Central	4x250	1000.00
42.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti (THDC)	Central	4x111	444.00
43.	Vyasi (UJVNL)	State	2x60	120.00
44.	Phata Byung (LANCO)	Private	2x38	76.00
45.	Singoli Bhatwari (L&T)	Private	3x33	99.00
	SUB-TOTAL			2430.00
	West Bengal			
46.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (NHPC)	Central	4x40	80.00
47.	Rammam-III (NTPC)	Central	3x40	120.00
	SUB-TOTAL			200.00
	GRAND TOTAL			13502.00

* Subject to restart of works.

Subject to active start of works.

Statement-III

Details of under construction thermal power projects in the State of Madhya Pradesh (as on 25-04-16)

Sl. No.	Project Name/ Implementing Agency/ EPC or BTG	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Anticipated Commissioning Schedule
Central Sector				
1.	Gadarwara TPP/NTPC/BTG-BHEL	U-1	800	Jun.-17
		U-2	800	Dec.-17
2.	Khargone TPP/NTPC/EPC-L&T	U-1	660	Mar.-19
		U-2	660	Sep.-19
	TOTAL		2920	
State Sector				
1.	Shri Singhaji TPP-II/MPGENCO/EPC-L&T	U-3	660	Jul.-18
		U-4	660	Nov.-18
	TOTAL		1320	
Private Sector				
1.	Mahan TPP/Essar Power MP Ltd./Chinese	U-2	600	Jul.-16
2.	GorgiTPP/D.B. Power (MP) Ltd. BTG-BHEL	U-1	660	Uncertain
3.	Niwari TPP/BLA Power Ltd. BHEL-Siemens	U-2	45	2017.-18*
	TOTAL		1305	
GRAND TOTAL			5545	
Private Sector				
1.	Maheshwar (SMHPCL)	10x40	400	2017-18 *

* No work in progress. Commissioning dates would be assessed after start of work.

Provision for affordable electricity

†868. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously contemplating to provide affordable electricity to every household and business establishment;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Providing affordable electricity to every household and business establishment in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants and transmission systems in the Central Sector through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).

(b) and (c) The steps taken by the Government to assist States/UTs to provide affordable electricity to every household and business establishment *inter-alia* are:

- (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 85,186 MW from conventional sources has been achieved till 31.03.2016 and about 14,612 MW from renewable sources till 31.1.2016.
- (ii) Government of India has taken initiative to prepare State specific Action Plans for providing 24X7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States.
- (iii) Two new schemes are being implemented by the Government of India, namely, Deendayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana and Integrated Power Development Scheme for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders to give adequate, affordable and reliable supply and reduce line losses.
- (iv) Central Government has notified a new scheme namely Ujjawal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) on 20.11.2015 for Operational and Financial Turnaround of DISCOMS. The lower cost of procurement of loans envisaged in the scheme will also help in bringing down the cost of power.
- (v) Providing support from Power System Development Fund (PSDF) for stranded gas based generation.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (vi) Providing support from PSDF to augment the transmission system for secure operation of the Grid.
- (vii) Central Government has notified the revised tariff policy on 28.01.2016.

Manufacturing of LED bulbs

869. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of Government's push to replace 750 million tungsten bulbs with LED bulbs;
- (b) whether the local companies do not have the wherewithal and hence the orders would go to Chinese companies;
- (c) whether it would defeat the very objective of Make in India; and
- (d) if so, how the Ministry and the Bureau of Energy Efficiency are planning to move ahead?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) The Hon'ble Prime Minister launched the National LED Programme 'Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All' (UJALA) on 5th January, 2015 earlier called as DELP to provide LED bulbs to domestic consumers at an affordable price, which is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Ltd. (EESL), a joint venture company under Ministry of Power. So far, more than 10 crore LED bulbs have been successfully distributed in 13 States and 1 Union Territory.

(b) to (d) In order to support 'Make in India', the eligibility conditions prescribed in the tenders for procurement of LED bulbs by EESL, require bidder to have manufacturing facility in India. Further, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has developed LED standards for general lighting and others with Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and published 12 standards covering wide range of LED appliances. BEE has also initiated star rating of LED bulbs and EESL has been advised to procure labelled LED bulbs.

Rate of power

870. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether different States charge different rates for the same kind of power *e.g.* hydro or thermal;

- (b) whether it is because those States generate or purchase it at lower rates;
- (c) how Delhi is able to distribute power with 50 per cent subsidy whereas many other State Governments are not able to do so; and
- (d) whether Government bears the expenses thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The cost of generation in thermal and hydro power stations vary and depend upon parameters like type of fuel, source of fuel, life of the plant, location of plant, size of the unit, technology of the plant and plant efficiency. Different States procure power at different rates depending upon the Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs).

Further, the Appropriate Regulatory Commissions have the power to determine the tariff in line with the provisions of the Act and the policies made thereunder. The tariff for generation, supply and transmission companies owned and controlled by Central Government is regulated by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission while the tariff for generation, supply and transmission within the States are determined by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) and Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions (JERCs). There is no provision for direct regulation of the electricity tariff by the Government of India.

(c) and (d) As per the information made available by Government of NCT of Delhi, in case of Delhi, DERC decides the consumer Retail Tariff after scrutinizing the Annual Revenue and Requirement (ARR) which includes the power purchase cost from all sources such as Thermal, Hydro, Gas etc. and other expenses of DISCOMs. As per section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003, State Governments have to bear all the expenses on subsidy on Electricity Tariff. Delhi Government is providing subsidy to the domestic consumers whose consumption is upto 400 units per month from its Annual Budget. The amount of subsidy provided during the year 2015-16 was ₹ 1440 crore.

Best technology for power generation

†871. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to bring the best technology of the world for power generation in India;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) to (c) The Government has taken following steps to bring the best technology for generation of power in India:

(i) Thermal power generation

- (1) Ministry of Power has issued an advisory that capacity addition under Thirteenth Plan will be through Supercritical units only.
- (2) An Advanced Ultra Super Critical (AUSC) Technology R&D Project has been approved by Government involving BHEL, NTPC and Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR). The objective of the scheme is to achieve higher efficiency, reduce carbon-dioxide emissions and reduce coal consumption for coal based power plants. The R&D work for the programme has commenced. The development of AUSC technology will be carried out in two phases. First phase will comprise of R&D activities for a duration of about 2.5 years from the date of approval. The second phase will comprise installation of 800 MWe AUSC demonstration plant in about 4.5 years after completion of the first phase. Estimated expenditure on R&D phase of AUSC technology is about ₹1554 crores.

(ii) Hydro power generation

The hydro power sector in India is already using the state of the art technologies which are prevalent worldwide. The operational capabilities, efficiency, flexibility and reliability aspects of the equipment/system used in hydro power generation are comparable to the best practises being followed internationally. Further, technology improvement is a continuous process and research and development activities are carried for further improvement. Recent advances adopted in hydro power generation are greaseless turbine components, improved generators component, variable speed technologies and adjustable speed pump turbine, improved control and instrumentation system, improved governor technology, improved insulation resulting in compact generator etc.

(iii) Wind power generation

In order to ensure installation of technically best quality wind turbines, only those wind turbines that have Type Certification from any international accredited agency are allowed for installation in the country. Normally the standards followed for type certification of wind turbine are IEC or GL.

(iv) Solar power generation

The solar power projects, under MNREs (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) schemes, are through competitive bidding, where the market forces ensure that only the

best and cost-effective technologies can survive. Further, the Government has allowed international participation in most of its Solar Power Projects, thereby encouraging the best technologies of the world to be a part of Solar Power generation in India.

Demand supply gap in Tamil Nadu

872. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the data on demand supply gap of power in Tamil Nadu, district-wise;
- (b) whether Government has taken any steps to meet this gap;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details regarding upcoming power projects in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) Electricity is a concurrent subject. The responsibility of arranging supply of power in a State/UT including to its various districts is within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants and transmission systems in the Central Sector through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). As reported by the State, the details of the Demand Supply Gap of power in Tamil Nadu for the year 2013-14 to 2015-16 is given at Statement-I (*See* below).

The power energy deficit in Tamil Nadu as reported by the state has reduced to 0.7% during 2015-16 from 5.9% during 2013-14 and similarly peak power deficit has reduced to 0.3% during 2015-16 from 7.6% during 2013-14.

(b) and (c) Steps taken by the Government to meet the demand supply gap in Tamil Nadu, *inter-alia*, are:

- (i) To meet the projected demand of power as per 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS), generation capacity addition target of 88,537 MW has been planned from conventional sources during Twelfth Five Year Plan. In addition, the capacity addition planned from Renewable sources is 30,000 MW during Twelfth Five Year Plan. With this capacity addition on All India basis, the projected demand for power as per 18th EPS is likely to be fully met by the terminal year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Government has advised States/UTs to tie up power to meet their requirement, based on their anticipated demand supply scenario.

Out of planned capacity of 88,537 MW during the 12th Plan, 7,270 MW was targeted for Tamil Nadu. Against this, total capacity commissioned in the State of

Tamil Nadu as on 31.03.2016 was 7,210 MW, comprising of 3,250 MW in Central Sector, 1,860 MW in State Sector, 2,100 MW in Private sector.

- (ii) The Available Transfer Capacity (ATC) to Southern Region has increased from 3,450 MW to 5,900 MW *i.e.* by 71% in the last two years. The entire capacity of 5,900 MW has been allocated under LTA/MTOA for constituents States of Southern Region including Tamil Nadu. Out of the 5,900 MW ATC, the total LTA/MTOA allocation to Tamil Nadu is about 2,900 - 3,000 MW. All LTA applications of Tamil Nadu have been granted and operationalized.
- (iii) Central Government has notified a new scheme namely Ujjawal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) on 20.11.2015 for Operational and Financial Turnaround of Discoms. In case Tamil Nadu joins UDAY, the expected benefit would be around ₹ 22400 crores.

(d) The details regarding the upcoming power projects in Tamil Nadu are given at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of the Demand Supply Gap of power in Tamil Nadu for the year and 2013-14 to 2015-16

Year	Energy				Peak			
	Requirement	Availa- bility	Deficit		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Deficit	
	MU	MU	MU		MW	MW	MW	
2013-14	93,508	87,980	5,528	5.9	13,522	12,492	1,030	7.6
2014-15	95,758	92,750	3,008	3.1	13,707	13,498	209	1.5
2015-16 (Provisional)	97,159	96,469	690	0.7	14,217	14,180	37	0.3

Statement-II

Details of upcoming power projects in Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Project	Unit No.	Sector	Capacity (MW)
1.	ITPCL TPP	2	Private	600
2.	Kudankulam NPP	2	Central	1,000

Sl. No.	Project	Unit No.	Sector	Capacity (MW)
3.	PFBR Kalpakkam	1	Central	500
4.	Neyveli New TPP	1	Central	500
5.	Ennore exp. SCTPP	1	State	660
6.	Ennore SCTPP	1	State	660
7.	Tuticorin TPP	1	Private	660
8.	TuticorinTPP St-IV	1	Private	525
TOTAL				5,105

States joining UDAY

873. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, even after six decades of independence, over 18,000 villages do not have basic facility of electricity or 25 per cent of the people are still deprived of electricity for which Government is working;

(b) whether many State Governments have expressed their desire to join Ujjawal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY);

(c) whether UDAY is aimed at reviving the ailing State Electricity Boards and improve operational efficiency of power distribution companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) As informed by States, there were 18,452 un-electrified census villages in the country, as on 01-04-2015. Out of the 18,452 un-electrified villages, it is reported by the States that electrification works in 7,108 un-electrified villages have been completed, as on 31-03-2016.

(b) 18 States and one Union Territory viz. Puducherry have given their 'In-principle' approval to join the scheme Ujjawal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY). So far, 10 States have already signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with Ministry of Power under 'UDAY'.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has launched UDAY for the financial and

operational turnaround of State-owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). The scheme aims to reduce interest burden, reduce the cost of power, reduce power losses in Distribution sector, and improve operational efficiency of DISCOMs. The scheme also incentivizes the States by exempting State takeover of DISCOM debts from FRBM limits for two years; increased supply of domestic coal; coal linkage rationalization; liberally allowing coal swaps from inefficient to efficient plants; allocation of coal linkages to States at notified prices and additional/priority funding in schemes of Ministry of Power and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, if they meet the operational milestones in the scheme.

Power shortage in Maharashtra

874. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total peak demand and supply of electricity across various categories, including wind, solar, hydro, nuclear, thermal and gas and the shortage thereof in Maharashtra; and

(b) what measures are being taken or have been proposed by the Central Government to assist the State Government in overcoming the shortage of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) As reported by the State, during 2015-16 Maharashtra recorded a peak demand of 20,973 MW and faced energy and peak shortages of 0.3% & 1.8% respectively as per details given at the Statement (*See* below).

The energy deficit in Maharashtra as informed by the State has reduced to 0.3% during 2015-16 from 2.1% during 2013-14 and similarly peak power deficit has reduced to 1.8% during 2015-16 from 8.6% during 2013-14.

During 2015-16, the supply of electricity (energy) in Maharashtra across various categories including wind, solar, hydro, nuclear, thermal and gas is given below:

(Figures in MU)							
Wind	Solar	Hydro	Nuclear	Thermal	Gas	Central Sector (Thermal + Gas)	Net Energy
5,129	410	5,135	4,548	86,637	4,218	35,284	141,361

(b) Electricity is a Concurrent subject. The responsibility of supply of power in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants and transmission system in the Central Sector through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).

Statement

Details of the Demand-Supply Gap of power in Maharashtra for the year and 2013-14 to 2015-16

Year	Energy				Peak			
	Requir- ement	Availa- bility	Deficit		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Deficit	
	MU	MU	MU	%	MW	MW	MW	%
2013-14	126,288	123,672	2,616	2.1	19,276	17,621	1,655	8.6
2014-15	134,897	133,078	1,819	1.3	20,147	19,804	343	1.7
2015-16 (Provisional)	141,917	141,361	456	0.3	20,973	20,594	379	1.8

Standards of T&D losses

875. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any standards with regard to transmission and distribution of electricity have been fixed by advanced countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses suffered in the country in comparison to the advanced countries, State-wise;

(c) whether the factors responsible for T&D losses have been assessed;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to reduce the losses along with the success achieved; and

(e) whether Government proposes to modernize the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) specifically to reduce leakages and losses and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) There are no universally accepted standards for Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses.

(b) A Statement of T&D losses in some countries in the world is enclosed as Statement-I (*See* below). T&D losses together with loss in revenue collection give Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses. Statement indicating the percentage of AT&C losses from 2011-12 to 2013-14 in various Discoms is given as Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The factors responsible for AT&C losses are overloading of existing lines and substation equipment; Low HT: LT lines ratio; poor repair and maintenance of equipment; non-installation of sufficient capacitors/reactive power equipment; low metering/billing/collection efficiency; theft, pilferage of electricity and tampering of meters and, absence of energy accounting and auditing.

(d) and (e) The responsibility of reduction of AT&C losses in the Distribution network rests with the State power departments/utilities. However, to facilitate the reduction of AT&C losses and to improve power distribution system, the Government of India has launched schemes such as Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), National Electricity Fund (NEF) and Ujjawal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY).

Statement

Details of T & D losses of various countries including India in 2011 and 2012 in percentage

Name of the country	Year	
	2011	2012
1	2	3
Korea	3.57	3.47
Japan	4.98	4.79
Germany	4.7	4.46
Italy	6.46	6.61
Australia	5.94	5.68
South Africa	9.61	10.19
France	6.47	7.99
China	6.54	6.56

1	2	3
USA	6.41	6.73
Canada	6.27	8.19
UK	8.06	8.26
Russia	12.59	12.59
Brazil	16.08	16.63
India	23.97	23.65
World	8.9	8.89

(Source: CEA)

Statement*Details of percentage of AT & C losses in various Discoms from 2011-2014*

Region	State	Utility	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	59.24	59.40	
		NBPDCL		50.85	41.93
		SBPDCL		45.77	48.70
	TOTAL		59.24	54.64	46.33
	Jharkhand	JSEB	42.76	47.49	42.17
		TOTAL	42.76	47.49	42.17
	Odisha	CESU	46.15	43.43	38.48
		NESCO	39.54	39.61	36.47
		SESCO	52.60	49.36	41.18
		WESCO	43.46	41.87	41.24
		TOTAL	44.66	42.88	39.19
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	58.32	53.51	71.23
	TOTAL		58.32	53.51	71.23
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	32.90	34.43	32.05
		TOTAL	32.90	34.43	32.05

Region	State	Utility	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Eastern	TOTAL		41.80	42.04	38.02
North	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	65.55	60.26	68.20
Eastern	TOTAL		65.55	60.26	68.20
	Assam	APDCL	29.47	31.85	30.25
	TOTAL		29.47	31.85	30.25
	Manipur	Manipur PD	44.80	85.49	43.55
	TOTAL		44.80	85.49	43.55
	Meghalaya	MeECL	45.33		
		MePDCL		36.25	35.38
	TOTAL		45.33	36.25	35.38
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	36.59	27.55	32.53
	TOTAL		36.59	27.55	32.53
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	22.85	75.30	38.37
	TOTAL		22.85	75.30	38.37
	Tripura	TSECL	33.76	24.86	27.81
	TOTAL		33.76	24.86	27.81
North Eastern	TOTAL		35.22	38.31	33.94
		BSES			
Northern	Delhi	Rajdhani	16.65	15.16	16.19
		BSES Yamuna	25.54	17.94	15.51
		TPDDL	15.67	13.12	9.75
	TOTAL		18.56	15.22	14.09
	Haryana	DHBVNL	27.53	28.31	30.89
		UHBVNL	29.06	36.97	38.61
	TOTAL		28.27	32.55	34.33
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB Ltd.	18.04	11.90	15.13

Region	State	Utility	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
	TOTAL		18.04	11.90	15.13
	Jammu and Kashmir	J&K PDD	71.16	60.87	49.14
	TOTAL		71.16	60.87	49.14
	Punjab	PSPCL	18.96	17.52	17.91
	TOTAL		18.96	17.52	17.91
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	28.12	19.90	22.04
		JDVVNL	23.83	18.97	25.69
		JVVNL	23.18	20.91	31.08
	TOTAL		24.81	20.00	26.76
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	40.50	45.69	36.47
		KESCO	30.48	37.61	34.29
		MVVN	44.42	45.83	14.32
		Pash VVN	35.95	33.39	23.49
		Poorv VVN	52.37	52.37	20.09
	TOTAL		41.95	42.85	24.65
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	25.84	23.18	19.01
	TOTAL		25.84	23.18	19.01
Northern	TOTAL		30.34	28.89	24.86
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	17.77	15.64	17.54
		APEPDCL	10.53	10.15	6.57
		APNPDCL	17.26	13.09	20.80
		APSPDCL	12.19	12.74	11.77
	TOTAL		15.27	13.70	14.77
	Karnataka	BESCOM	22.57	20.45	18.93
		CHESCOM	28.99	30.42	33.92

Region	State	Utility	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
		GESCOM	23.96	18.28	30.45
		HESCOM	23.62	20.44	20.42
		MESCOM	17.94	14.57	14.83
	TOTAL		23.29	20.78	22.02
	Kerala	KSEB	12.17	12.32	11.45
		KSEBL			22.78
	TOTAL		12.17	12.32	16.38
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	18.91	9.13	16.18
	TOTAL		18.91	9.13	16.18
	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	21.70	20.71	22.35
	TOTAL		21.70	20.71	22.35
Southern	TOTAL		18.89	17.40	19.08
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	29.05	25.12	23.17
	TOTAL		29.05	25.12	23.17
	Goa	Goa PD	15.12	14.14	10.72
	TOTAL		15.12	14.14	10.72
	Gujarat	DGVCL	13.14	10.40	10.83
		MGVCL	14.40	14.94	14.77
		PGVCL	28.03	30.41	24.12
		UGVCL	14.01	14.37	9.10
	TOTAL		19.26	19.87	15.93
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	45.85	29.97	29.60
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	34.43	28.16	21.15
		MPPurv Kshetra VVCL	34.94	36.40	34.83
	TOTAL		38.26	31.15	28.03
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	21.63	21.95	14.39

Region	State	Utility	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
	TOTAL		21.63	21.95	14.39
WESTERN	TOTAL		24.81	23.36	18.37
GRAND	TOTAL		26.63	25.45	22.70

Source: PFC

Smart Grid Projects

†876. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to increase the number of Smart Grid projects in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of expenditure incurred by Government for development of Smart Grid network in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to take more initiatives to accelerate the development of Smart Grid network in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) Yes, Sir. Government of India (GoI) has launched National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM), to plan and monitor implementation of policies and programmes related to Smart Grid activities in India.

(b) An expenditure of ₹ 21.73 crore has been incurred for development of four Smart Grid pilot projects and one Smart City Pilot project during 2015-16.

(c) and (d) NSGM envisages implementation of Smart Grid projects in the country to make Indian Power infrastructure cost effective, responsive, reliable and self healing. Two smart grid projects for Amravati and Chandigarh have been approved under NSGM, at a cost of ₹ 118.63 crore with 30% funding from Gol under NSGM. The Budgetary support for NSGM activities for the Financial Year 2016-17 is ₹ 30 crore.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Construction of Ranchi-Tata-Mahulua NH-33

†877. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of Ranchi-Tata-Mahulua road (NH-33) is pending;

(b) whether the agency named Madhucon, involved in the construction of this road, was supposed to complete this task till June, 2016;

(c) if so, whether only 25 per cent progress has been made in this project, so far; and

(d) the date by which the construction of this road would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The construction of Ranchi-Tata-Mahulua section of NH-33 is delayed from its scheduled completion date of 04.06.2015. The physical progress of the project upto March, 2016 is about 23.5 %. The concessionaire M/s Madhucon has committed for the completion of the project by May, 2017 as per revised schedule.

Awarding new road projects

878. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has proposed to award 273 road projects covering a length of 10,000 kms amounting to ₹ 1,26,700 crore during 2016-17;

(b) if so, the details of proposals to be taken up and their respective value, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has identified and finalized new road projects to be covered during the next two financial years, 2017-18 and 2018-19; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the estimated cost for each of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Ministry has targeted to award 25000 km of National Highways in the current financial year 2016-17. Government has not yet finalized the new road projects to be covered during the next two financial years 2017-18 and 2018-19.

Pending projects in West Bengal

879. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of highway projects are pending or running behind schedule in West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and since when;
- (c) the reasons therefor; and
- (d) when these projects are going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Project-wise details of delayed projects along with reasons for delay and likely anticipated date of completion is given in Statement.

(Toll) Basis

Statement
Details of delayed Highway Projects in West Bengal

Status of pending Road Projects

Sl. No.	NH	Name of the project	Length Km	Estimate Cost/TP C in ₹	Mode of Project	Date of start	Original Completion	Anticipated completion	Reasons for delay	Status of project (as on 25.04.16)
1.	34	4-laning of Behrampore Farakka section of NH-34 from km. 191.416 to km. 294.684 in the State of WB under NHDP Phase-III on DBFOT (Toll) Basis	100.625	998.79	BOT	03.02.2011	01.08.2013	July, 2017	Delay in acquisition of land and removal of encroachments etc.	Work in progress (progress achieved 79.84%)
2.	34	4-laning of Farakka Raiganj section of NH-34 from km. 295.00 to km. 398.00 in the State of WB under NHDP Phase-III on DBFOT (Toll) Basis	103	1078.84	BOT	03.02.2014	01.08.2013	Aug. 2016	Delay in acquisition of land and removal of encroachments etc.	Work in progress (progress achieved 74.46 %)
3.	34	4-laning of Raiganj Dalkola section of NH-34 from km. 398.00 to km. 452.750 in the State of WB under NHDP Phase-III on DBFOT (Toll) Basis	49.895	580.43	BOT	03.02.2011	01.08.2013	May, 2017	Delay in acquisition of land and removal of encroachments etc.	Work in progress (progress achieved 9.08%)
4.	34	4-laning of Krishnagar Behrampore section of NH-34	78	702.16	BOT (Annuity)	10.02.2012	07.07.2014	Feb. 2017	Delay in acquisition of land and removal of encroachments etc.	Work in progress (progress achieved 51.20%)

***Note:** The NHAI has issued a notice for 'Intention to issue Termination Notice' to Concessionaire on 08.04.2016

Borrowing of funds by NHAI

880. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NHAI plans to borrow ₹1 lakh crore during the next 2 fiscal years to meet its financial needs;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government had finalised plans to complete 30 kms of roads every day;
- (c) the areas where these borrowed funds would be spent; and
- (d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that such borrowed funds are spent only in high density traffic sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The Government has allowed borrowing of ₹ 59,279 crore by NHAI during 2016-17 as IEBR. Ministry and NHAI propose to construct maximum possible number of kms of National Highways in the year 2016-17. Borrowed funds would be utilized towards part financing of various projects being implemented by NHAI under the NHDP and other National Highway Projects as approved by the Government of India. Emphasis will be on the ongoing projects and also various special projects.

Bulk purchase of cement for highway projects

881. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has initiated steps to procure cement for its highway projects at bulk rates by contracting bulk quantities with a consortium of cement manufacturers and if so, whether negotiations are underway through Government sponsored web portal INAM-PRO;
- (b) whether provisions for a change in prices, when the project is already underway, is included in the contract format;
- (c) whether such supplies meant for public sector highway projects would enjoy eligible concessions on excise duty, sales tax and freight charges; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Government has created the INAM-

PRO portal as a common platform to facilitate the material providers and Infrastructure Developers for procurement of cement.

(b) Cement companies have committed quantities and ceiling price for a period of 3 years with 10% escalation on 1st of April of every year to arrive at the next year ceiling price. The cement companies have the freedom to dynamically increase/decrease their prices within the ceiling price.

(c) and (d) The price given are ex-factory price over which taxes are payable. No concession on the excise duty, sales tax and freight charges are being given.

Operationalising of call centres for accident victims

882. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that call centres for helping road accident victims on National Highways in the country have not been fully operational and are still under testing stage only;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) by when Government call centres would be in operation; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The call centres are not fully operationalised due to issues related to declaration of 1033 as "Non-metered" services by Department of Telecommunication (DoT). The call centre agencies are encountering difficulties in routing of calls by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) as they communicated to the implementing agencies that National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is required to execute a commercial agreement with all the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) to implement DoT decision. Due to these issues, NHAI has decided to terminate the existing contracts and has invited fresh bids. The last date for submission of bid is 20 May, 2016. The service provider has to set up call centres within 45 days from the date of signing of contract.

Reducing road accidents

883. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road accident incidents, fatalities and injuries during 2015, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been an increase in road accident fatalities during 2015 *vis-a-vis* 2014;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Ministry thereto;

(d) whether Government has set a target of reducing road accident fatalities by 50 per cent during the next five years; and

(e) if so, the road map along with the details of initiatives proposed and undertaken by Government to meet the above target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Transport Research Wing (TRW) of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways publishes data relating to various aspects of road accidents in the country. Based on the provisional data provided by TRW for the year 2015, there has been an increase of 4.6% in total accidents fatalities in the country from 1,39,671 in 2014 to 1,46,133 (provisional) in 2015. The details of total number of road accidents, persons killed and injured during 2014 and 2015 (provisional) are enclosed as Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The Government along with other member countries of the United Nations Organization has set a target of reducing road accidents fatalities by 50% by 2020. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken a number of steps to implement the said target:

- (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 has been taken up.

- (vii) High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on National Highways. Around 700 such black spots have been identified for improvement.
- (viii) The threshold for four laning of National Highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs. About 52,000 Km of stretches of State Highways has been identified for conversion to National Highways.
- (ix) Setting up of model driving training institutes in States and refresher training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicle in the unorganized sector.
- (x) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.
- (xi) Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like Seat Belts, Power-steering, anti-lock braking system etc.
- (xii) 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.
- (xiii) Launch of pilot projects for providing cashless treatment of road accident victims on Gurgaon - Jaipur, Vadodara - Mumbai stretch of National Highway No. 8 and Ranchi - Rargaon -Mahulia stretch of National Highway No. 33.

Statement

Total number of road accidents, person killed and injured in India during 2014 and 2015

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Road Accidents		No. of persons killed		No. of Persons injured	
		2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24440	24258	7908	8297	29931	29439
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	205	284	119	127	308	359
3.	Assam	7144	6959	2522	2397	6499	7068
4.	Bihar	9556	9555	4913	5421	6640	6835

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	13821	14446	4022	4082	13157	13426
6.	Goa	4229	4338	290	311	1879	2055
7.	Gujarat	23712	23183	7955	8119	22493	21448
8.	Haryana	10676	11174	4483	4879	8944	10794
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3058	3010	1199	1096	5576	5108
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5861	5836	992	917	8043	8142
11.	Jharkhand	5201	5162	2628	2893	4356	4038
12.	Karnataka	43713	44011	10452	10856	56831	56971
13.	Kerala	36282	39014	4049	4196	41096	43735
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53472	54947	8569	9314	55335	55815
15.	Maharashtra	61627	63805	12803	13212	40455	39606
16.	Manipur	743	671	168	139	1295	1201
17.	Meghalaya	542	606	141	183	311	319
18.	Mizoram	132	70	103	72	234	103
19.	Nagaland	305	54	81	30	230	74
20.	Odisha	9648	10542	3931	4303	11087	11825
21.	Punjab	6391	6702	4621	4893	4127	4414
22.	Rajasthan	24628	24072	10289	10510	27453	26153
23.	Sikkim	203	219	59	70	352	337
24.	Tamil Nadu	67250	69059	15190	15642	77725	79746
25.	Telangana	20078	21252	6906	7110	21636	22948
26.	Tripura	716	647	188	158	1225	1028
27.	Uttarakhand	1410	1523	878	913	1531	1657
28.	Uttar Pradesh	31034	32385	16287	17666	22337	23205
29.	West Bengal	12875	13208	5875	6234	12018	11794
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	218	258	23	23	283	331
31.	Chandigarh	369	416	131	129	335	331

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	87	69	59	42	96	97
33.	Daman and Diu	39	70	15	42	49	64
34.	Delhi	8623	8085	1671	1622	8283	8258
35.	Lakshadweep	1	3	0	0	1	3
36.	Puducherry	1111	1530	151	235	1323	1552

Construction of ROB at Chakradharpur

884. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal of taking up the work of construction of sanctioned ROB in Chakradharpur at 117 kms on NH-75 extension between Ranchi and Chaibasa;

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

(c) whether there are any proposal for including construction of this long pending demand of ROB in the coming budget; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds earmarked for its execution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The work for construction of ROB in Chakradharpur at 117 kms on NH-75 extension between Ranchi and Chaibasa has already been awarded and the necessary funds have been allocated.

Provision for safe crossing of NH-44 near Peddakunta, Telangana

885. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of men from Peddakunta Tanda tribal hamlet on NH 44 linking Hyderabad and Bangalore in Mahabubnagar district of Telangana have died in road accidents during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for not providing any service road or a safe point for residents to cross the highway near the hamlet;

(c) the reasons for constructing an underpass far away from hamlet rendering it completely useless for residents; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government to help the villagers in crossing the highway safely and properly compensate all affected residents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) During the last 5 years, 4 fatal accidents have taken place near Peddakunta Tanda tribal hamlet as the villagers instead of using (Pedestrian Under pass) PUP at Km 42/100 tried to cross the highway directly.

A PUP of size 2.5 m x 3 m was provided near the village at Km.42/100 during construction of bypass in 2009 to facilitate crossing of highway by pedestrians, 2-wheelers, cars, autos, tractors etc. As the village is on newly constructed Shadnagar bypass, there is no habitation abutting the highway, hence service road is not necessitated.

(c) The PUP is at Km.42/100, close to the village.

(d) The details of the measures taken by Government are as under:-

- (i) Short Term remedial measures like providing additional sign boards (speed limit boards, pedestrian crossing boards), providing thermoplastic bar marking, providing of illumination etc., have been taken.
- (ii) The median opening has been closed permanently (to curb unauthorized access and wrong direction movement).
- (iii) Solar power lighting has been provided from Village to PUP.
- (iv) Several Counseling/Education programs were conducted by the Concessionaire, Sr. Safety Expert (Chief Engineer Retd.) from MoRT&H and NGO (Road Safety Club).
- (v) Entry and Exit ramps near the PUP are being provided.

Vehicles without insurance policy

886. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 70 per cent of country's private vehicles do not have a valid insurance policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to identify such vehicles and ensure that these vehicles have valid insurance policy and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to have a mechanism to report road accidents to the concerned insurance company for fast processing of claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways does not maintain data regarding the private vehicles having valid insurance policy. Implementation of provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 comes under the purview of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned. 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 put in place the National Road Safety and National Transport Authority which has been tasked to address the engineering, education, enforcement, monitoring and emergency care standards for road safety. The Bill also tries to remove the practices which are adverse to road safety and efficient use of transport system. The National Authority shall develop the Unified Vehicle Registration System to integrate various stakeholders including manufacturers, insurance firms, centres of fitness certification, revenue departments of the Central Government, the State Governments, enforcement agencies, consumers and Motor Accident Claims Tribunal to provide and share information. The Bill, 2015 has been furnished to all the States/UTs, seeking their comments/views. The Bill has been uploaded on Ministry's official website: www.morth.nic.in.

Funds raised by NHAI

887. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved NHAI's plan to raise upto ₹55,000 crore during this fiscal year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has also authorised NHAI to keep the proceeds of completed highway projects, that would be sold out, for a healthier balance sheet; 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. The Government has permitted borrowing of ₹ 59.279 crore by NHAI during 2016-17 as IEBR. NHAI plans to raise ₹ 5000 crore through Capital Gain Bonds and ₹ 50,000 crore/through taxable bonds or other similar instruments.

(c) and (d) No Sir.

Construction of elevated road on Ratu road

†888. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister has announced to construct an elevated road on Ratu road;

(b) whether Government has provided ₹ 500 crore therefor; and

(c) if so, by when the project would be sanctioned and the construction work would be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The Ministry has approved the inclusion of Construction of an Elevated Highway in the Ranchi city portion (Ratu Road) of NH-75 for a length of about 3.0 Km in the National Highways Development Program (NHDP)-Phase-IV. Preparation of the feasibility report has been taken up by National Highways Authority of India. Actual cost of project depends on outcome of DPR.

Study on road signages on highways

889. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in India accidents take place on highways because road signages are not put at appropriate places;

(b) whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if not, whether the Ministry would consider conducting such a study in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Road accidents in India are caused due to several reasons like over speeding, Drunken driving, deficiency in design of Roads and in some cases due to inappropriate location of Road Signs. Inappropriate installation of Road Signs are addressed through suitable remedial measures.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Compensation to damaged properties of NHAI

890. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3822 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 10th May, 2012 and state:

- (a) the updated status of the action taken by the Ministry regarding providing compensation/insurance claims to properties of NHAI getting damaged in vehicular accidents;
- (b) whether Government intends to discuss or has discussed the same with State Governments and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether adequate provisions are proposed to be inserted in relevant insurance laws or motor vehicle laws to provide insurance cover for damages to highway properties/roads just like for human injury/loss and vehicle claims in road accidents; 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) to (d) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has appointed Regional Officers of MoRTH as Highway Administration under Section 3 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002. The Act provides that Highway Administration shall get the damages to Highway repaired at its own expense and realize the same from the person causing the damage along with 15% interest on the amount spent for repair.

Status of Himalayan Highway

†891. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given in principle approval for construction of Tuini-Chakrata-Almora-Lohaghat-Pancheshwar National Highway named as Himalayan Highway;
- (b) if so, the date of approval and the length of the Highway;
- (c) whether the Ministry has received DPR of the highway; and
- (d) if so, the details of progress made in construction of this highway, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Ministry has declared the following National Highways in the State of Uttarakhand which form part of Himalayan Highway:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Section	NH.No.	Length in Km	Date of declaration	Status/ Remarks
1.	Tuini- Chakrata- Mussoorie-New Tehri- Maletha	707A	310	31.03.2015	DPR to be prepared
2.	Maletha - Srinagar -Karanprayag	58	74	24.12.1997	DPR substantially completed
3.	Karanprayag - Almora	87E	65	24.11.2004	DPR under progress
4.	Almora - Panar - Ghat	309B	89	31.03.2015	Civil work in progress by State PWD
5.	Ghat - Lohaghat	125	30	24.11.2004	DPR substantially completed

As Lohaghat-Pancheshwar section of road is not National Highway, it does not come under the purview of this Ministry. The development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process. The above National Highways are developed and maintained to traffic worthy condition as per availability of funds and *inter-se* priority of works.

Delayed NH projects in Telangana

892. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- whether some National Highway (NH) projects in Telangana are delayed;
- if so, the details of each such projects and the reasons for delay in each of such projects; and
- the efforts being made to ensure timely completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The details of the delayed National Highway (NH) projects in Telangana are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Project cost	Reason for delay
1.	Construction of Major Bridge across river Godavari at km 135/2-8 of Nizamabad- Jagadalpur section of NH 63	₹ 61.02crore	Due to change in design of superstructure of the bridge

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Project cost	Reason for delay
2.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH 565 from km 1.00 to 86.057 (Nakrekal to Nagarjunsagar Dam section)	₹ 270.00 crore	Due to forest clearances, land acquisition and shifting of utilities etc.

(c) Regular monitoring of the project milestones and persuasion with the concerned Authorities for forest clearances, land acquisition and shifting of utilities etc. are being made to ensure timely completion of these projects.

Measures to curb road rage incidents

893. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the increase in crimes of road rages are due to increase in the uncontrolled vehicular traffic on the city roads of some of the major cities, particularly the national capital;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such crimes are on increase due to uncontrolled anger of drivers of vehicles on roads; and

(c) whether the Ministry would consider making it mandatory for drivers to procure an Anger Management Course Certificate before applying for the Drivers' Licence in order to reduce the road rage crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways collects data on road accidents from all States/UTs in a format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP) region. Under this format, the data on incidence of road rage are not collected. Road rage is not a traffic violation but a criminal offence which is dealt with under existing law.

Code of conduct for toll plaza operators

894. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has issued any 'code of conduct' for toll plaza operators to maintain uniformity in toll operations making it mandatory to comply with the policy guidelines and standards prescribed by NHAI; and

(b) the details of guidelines and standards prescribed in the 'code of conduct' to be complied with by all NHAI contractors and concessionaires?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) had issued a circular on 03.07.2014, asking, user fee collection agencies to behave courteously, collect user fee as per rates approved (no overcharging) and to return exact change. NHAI had issued an another circular on 02.02.2016 asking user fee collection agencies to provide a uniform to fee collection staff as per the guidelines of the NHAI, to develop on their own a training programme/module for fee collection staff, to standardize the display boards at fee plazas according to the latest fee rates, concessions and exemptions available to users and also to use a standard and uniform format for user fee receipts as prescribed by NHAI.

Decentralized surveillance system for NHs

895. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has devised a decentralized surveillance system to locate and monitor sudden traffic disturbances or any traffic violations and accidents on National Highways in the country;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal for use of CCTV cameras and satellite data for monitoring traffic snarls, highway crimes and accidents on highways;

(d) if so, the details there of and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) why NHAI has not come up with the proposal to install CCTV cameras and satellite data, surveillance gadgets on NHs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (e) NHAI has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Indian Space and Research Organization (ISRO) and North East Centre for Technology Application and Reach (NECTAR) for use of spatial technology for highway projects for Detailed Projects Reports, feasibility study reports, road asset management and construction monitoring.

Work on Mumbai-Goa National Highway

896. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the Mumbai-Goa National Highway had the maximum number of fatal accidents during the last five years;
- (b) whether the pace of work for converting this highway into four-lane is extremely slow in the portions being handled by the State Governments;
- (c) the details of progress in the matter and by when the work would be completed, portion-wise;
- (d) the details of land acquisition, portion-wise; and
- (e) the details of financial provisions/shares of the Centre and States for this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Mumbai-Goa National Highways has been identified for 4-laning under NHDP-IV keeping in view the traffic volume and numbers of accidents on this Highway.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Four-laning of Zarap to Patradevi Section (Length=21.508 kms) has already been completed. Four laning of Indapur to Zarap Section has been divided in 10 packages. Out these 10 packages, 3 packages covering length of 131 kms have been awarded on Hybrid Annuity Mode and bids for one package covering a length of 34.450 has been invited. For remaining 7 packages, feasibility study report has been finalised and work for preparation bid documents, land acquisition, other pre construction activities, etc. have been taken up. All these packages are at initial stage of award or at feasibility stage, therefore, it is too early to say about completion of these packages. The work of construction of 10 nos. major bridges, 2 nos. minor bridges and 2 nos. ROBs is in progress and scheduled for completion by end of July/August 2016.

(d) The 3(A) and 3(D) notification for land acquisition has been published/under publication for all the packages of Indapur to Zarap section except Bhogaon Khurd to Khawati section for which 3(A) notification is under finalisation.

(e) The 4 laning of Mumbai-Goa Highway from Indapur to Zarap section has been taken up on Hybrid Annuity Mode with Central Government funds.

Proposals for declaration as National Highways

897. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received representations from the State Governments to declare roads as National Highways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any decision on the above; 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) The Ministry keeps on receiving proposals for declaration of State roads as new National Highways from various State Governments which are examined keeping in view the requirement of connectivity, *inter-se*-priority and availability of funds. The Ministry has declared about 17866 kms of State roads as new NHs during the last three years.

Projects under TOT model

898. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared a list of 75 completed projects that can be sold to private players for about 15 years under the new model named Toll-Operate-Transfer (TOT);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government expects to generate at least ₹ 40,000 to ₹ 50,000 crore upfront revenue from selling of these projects;
- (d) whether, at present these stretches annually generate ₹ 4,400 crore toll revenue; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (e) A proposal for monetisation of completed public funded National Highway (NH) projects through Toll-Operate-Transfer (TOT) mode based on the expected collection of user fee receivables, through private

sector efficiency and expertise is under active consideration in the Ministry. Proceeds from such monetisation of completed NH projects which shall accrue to the Government/ authority are to be utilised for construction and operation and maintenance of national highways throughout the country. The user fees shall be collected post auction by the selected concessionaire as per existing provisions of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 and amendments thereof for a pre-determined concession period. NH Projects to be bid out under this mode will be finalised once the proposal is approved by the Government.

Fixing life span of vehicles

899. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to fix a life-span of vehicles and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it would include all types of vehicles or only the vehicles of mass transport and freight carriages being run on diesel; and

(c) whether Government is also considering to accept the recommendations of auto industry regarding standardizing the size and structure of freight carriages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per section 41(7) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, the certificate of registration of non-transport vehicle is valid for a period of 15 years from the date of its initial registration, and thereafter it shall be renewable for a period of 5 years subject to the fitness of the vehicle. For transport vehicles, sub-rule 1 to 4 of rule 88 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVR, 1989) provides that no national permit shall be granted in respect of goods carriage, other than multi axle vehicle, which is more than 12 years old; for multi axle goods carriage vehicle which is more than 15 years old and in respect of multi axle trailer approved to carry Gross Vehicle Weight of more than 50 tons which is more than 25 years old.

Rule 82(2)(a) and (2)(b) of the CMVR, 1989 provides that:-

"2(a) A Tourist permit shall be deemed to be invalid from the date on which the motor vehicle covered by the permit completes 9 years in the case of a motor cab and 8 years where the motor vehicle is other than a motor cab, unless the motor

vehicle is replaced, and where a vehicle covered by a tourist permit is proposed to be replaced by another, the latter vehicle shall not be more than 2 years old on the date of such replacement.

(c) Ministry has issued draft notification GSR 425(E) dated 18th April, 2016 specifying the size and structure of articulated vehicles engaged by automobile manufacturers to carry motor vehicles from their factories to different sale outlets in the country.

Extension and construction of median on highways in Tamil Nadu

900. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the stretches of highways that are undergoing work for extension and construction of median in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the work on any of these stretches has been abruptly stopped;

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

(d) the details of steps taken by NHAI to ensure the safety of people;

(e) whether NHAI takes action against the contractors who have failed to put up caution boards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Thirteen works of widening (4/6 laning) on National Highways are presently under progress in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) There is no abrupt stoppage of works by any of the Concessionaire/ Contractors. However, there are delays in some projects due to land acquisition, shifting of utilities; delay in permission for borrow areas/mining, financial constraints of Concessionaire, court cases etc.

(d) Necessary safety measures are provided in the construction zone as well as in the improved stretches.

(e) and (f) Necessary Caution/Sign Boards are provided at all NH stretches as per the site requirement, No incident has been reported where the Concessionaire/ Contractor has failed to provide caution boards.

Agreement with Railways for speeding up highway projects

901. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Railways have entered into an agreement with the Ministry to speed up highway projects in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how far it would help in fast tracking road projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes Sir. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has signed Memorandum of Understanding with Ministry of Railways so as to speed up the ROB/RUB projects on National Highways.

(b) to (c) Ministry of Railways has developed a web-based programme for online submission for getting expeditious approval of various drawings related to ROB/RUB within 60 days. It would help in time bound approval of General Arrangement Drawings (GAD) by Ministry of Railways, resulting into timely completion of ROB/RUB projects.

Accidents due to overloaded vehicles

†902. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that most road accidents take place due to overloading of vehicles;
- (b) if so, the measures being adopted to prevent the same;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to install smart transportation system on all highways of the country so that road accidents caused due to overloading of vehicles could be avoided; and
- (d) the details of action being initiated by Government with regard to NH-3 on which 20-25 fatal accidents take place every month on an average on the stretch approximately 50-55 KMs away from Indore towards Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Suitable provisions have been

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

made under Section 114 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 to curb overloading. The enforcement of the above provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act come under the purview of State Governments and the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has been emphasizing States/UTs from time to time for strict enforcement of the provisions of law to check the menace of overloading. Weigh-in-Motion (WIM) systems are being installed on National Highways to check overloading.

Compliance with international standards for safety by vehicle manufacturers

903. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made it mandatory for vehicle manufacturers especially cars for complying with best international standards for safety of drivers and passengers for new vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the state-of-the art automotive design and testing centres existing in the country for the purpose; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to formulate new norms for crash test, emissions and other safety equipments to ensure safer vehicles manufacturing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Government has introduced several safety standards, which are very similar to international regulation. All such requirements are notified under Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs) from time to time. The following are the latest requirements which are in-line with international standards. These standards are already notified effective from the dates indicated.

Date of Implementation	Applicability	Standard and description	UN Equivalent Standards	Pertaining to
1	2	3	4	5
1st Oct. 2017	New car models, and LMV of GVW < 1500 kg	AIS 096 - Protection of driver with regards to steering column intrusion (speed of impact - 50 kmph)	UN ECE R12	Full Frontal Crash test
	New car models - GVW < 2500 kg	AIS 098 - Protection of the drivers and passengers in the event of an offset frontal collision (Speed of impact - 56 kmph)	UN ECE R98	40% overlap offset frontal crash test

1	2	3	4	5
	New Car models and LCV category vehicles (with respect to height of vehicles)	AIS 099 -Protection of the Occupants in the event of a Lateral Collision (Speed of impact - 50 kmph)	UN ECE R99	Test of Moving deformable barrier crash perpendicular into stationary vehicle
1st Oct. 2018	New car models - GVW < 2500 kg	AIS 100-Protection of pedestrians and other vulnerable road users in the event of a collision with a car	GTR9	Pedestrian body forms being impacted on the hood of the vehicle
1st Oct. 2019	AH car models, and LMV of GVW < 1500 kg	AIS 096 - Protection of driver with regards to steering column intrusion (speed of impact -50 kmph)	UNECE R12	Full Frontal Crash test
	All car models - GVW < 2500 kg	AIS 098 - Protection of the drivers and passengers in the event of an offset frontal collision (Speed of impact - 56 kmph)	UN ECE R98	40% overlap offset frontal crash test
	All Car models and LCV models category vehicles (with respect to height of vehicles)	AIS 099 -Protection of the Occupants in the event of a Lateral Collision (Speed of impact - 50 kmph)	UN ECE R99	Test of Moving deformable barrier crash perpendicular into stationary vehicle
1st Oct. 2020	All car models - GVW < 2500 kg	AIS 100-Protection of pedestrians and other vulnerable road users in the event of a collision with a car	GTR9	Pedestrian body forms being impacted on the hood of the vehicle

The Government, under the National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRiP) initiative has taken up project to setup state of art testing centres at Pune (Automotive Research Association of India), Manesar (International Centre for Automotive Technology), and Chennai (Global Automotive Research Centre). Of these centres, Crash Test Centre at ARAI is already operational and facility at ICAT is in advance stage of completion. The centre at Chennai (GARC) is expected to be ready by next year.

(c) Cars being manufactured from the dates mentioned in the above table need to have compliance at the manufacturing stage. In addition, standards for Seat Belts

and their Anchorages, Child Seats, Seats and their Anchorages are already mandated step by step since 2010. Regarding Emission, the current notified requirement is Bharat Stage IV (BS IV). The Government has notified draft notification GSR 187(E) dated 19.02.2016 to introduce Bharat Stage VI emission norms, skipping BS-V emission norms for all vehicles to be applicable all over the country by 1st April, 2020.

Non-release of payments by TNGDC

904. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NITI Aayog have received several representation from SSI units based in NOIDA (UP) for non-release of payment by Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation (TNGDC) for energy meters;

(b) if so, the details and action taken by NITI Aayog on these representations;

(c) whether NITI Aayog would consider to terminate and abate any financial assistance in power sector to Tamil Nadu Government until TNGDC clears the dues of SSI units for energy meters received and consumed without any justifiable reasons; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) NITI Aayog received a communication/ complaint dated 9.3.2016 from Shri Salim Ansari, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) regarding non-payment to certain supplier. Hon'ble Member of Parliament was communicated the action taken on the communication/complaint. NITI Aayog does not provide any financial assistance to State Government power and distribution companies.

Asset management system for National Highways

905. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has set a target to have an asset management system to have all details of the entire length of the National Highways;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the details of the progress made in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Development of

Road Asset Management System (RAMS) is in progress. RAMS is being developed under World Bank Technical Assistance Progress.

(c) Mapping of 3000 km. of National Highways is currently in progress for the asset management system. Upon completion, the remaining length of National Highways shall be mapped subsequently.

Use of plastic waste in construction of roads

†906. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the target which has been fixed by Government for construction of roads using plastic waste during 2016-17 and 2017-18;

(b) whether the roads, which are to be constructed using plastic waste, have been selected;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, by when the roads would be selected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Ministry has decided that Bituminous mix with waste plastic shall be the default mode for periodic renewal with hot mixes within 50 kms. periphery of urban area having population more than 5 lakhs and any relaxation on ground of non-availability of waste plastic, cost etc. shall involve approval of the Ministry.

FDI in construction of NHs

907. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals received, approved and funds allocated separately for the construction of National Highways during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the present status of projects under FDI and by when these projects would be completed, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) 100% Foreign Direct Investment

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(FDI) on automatic route is permitted in the Highway Sector. In addition, many foreign developers form joint ventures with Indian companies to bid for various National Highways projects.

Reconstruction and revamping of old bridges

908. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to reconstruct and revamp 1,500 old bridges at a cost of ₹ 30,000 crore;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any proposals from State Governments in this regard; 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. Ministry has envisaged a plan for replacement/widening/strengthening of approximately 1500 bridges in a phased manner at an amount of ₹ 30,000 crore.

(c) and (d) No Sir.

Widening of NH 24

909. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to widen NH-24 into 16 lanes from Noida crossing to Dasna Border in U.P.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of work on the project; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure time bound execution of work on the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Government has decided to widen the existing Delhi-Dasna section of NH: 24 (Old) to 14-lanes with 6-lane expressway in centre and 4-lane each on both sides. The project from Nizamuddin bridge to U.P.

border section (Length 8.716 Km.) has been awarded in January, 2016 and tender has been invited for U.P. border to Dasna section (Length 22.270 Km.) with bid due date as 09.05.2016.

Status of proposal on NH-75

†910. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for Ratu road to Bijupara on National Highway No. 75 (Ranchi-Daltonganj road) is pending with Government;

(b) if so, the planning of Government in this regard; and

(c) by when this proposal would be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) No Sir. However, the proposal for development of NH-75 from Ratu road to Bijupara is included for four laning in current year.

Payment of compensation for land acquired for 4 laning of NH-56

†911. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land of farmers is being acquired for four laning of Varanasi-Lucknow National Highway No. 56 in U.P.;

(b) whether the compensation is being provided according to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government regarding complaints made by farmers of district Sultanpur on irregularities in payment of compensation and the demand for constituting a Central investigation team to enquire into the matter made by me on 15th March, 2016 during Zero Hour in the Rajya Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) As per the provisions of the National Highways Act, 1956, the rates for determination of compensation of land acquired there under, is determined by the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA). After determination of the award of amount of compensation under section 3G of the Act, the amount is deposited by the implementing agency in the account of CALA for disbursement among the legitimate land owners. If the amount determined by the CALA is not acceptable by the affected party, there is a provision in the Act for Arbitration, if an application is so made by the party.

Action to reduce road accidents

912. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the United Nations has promulgated the United Nations Decade of Action targeting to reduce road accidents by 50 per cent by the year 2020;
- (b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to implement the aforesaid target;
- (c) whether Government has proposed to set up a Road Safety Authority to reduce the number of accidents on Indian roads;
- (d) if so, the details of composition and functioning of the Authority; and
- (e) the details and break-up of funds allocated and sanctioned by Government to fix blank spots (accident spots) throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government along with other member countries of the United Nations Organization has set a target of reducing road accidents fatalities by 50% by 2020. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken a number of steps to implement the said target:

- (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 has been taken up.
- (vii) High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on National Highways. Around 700 such black spots have been identified for improvement.
- (viii) The threshold for four laning of National Highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs. About 52,000 Km. of stretches of State Highways has been identified for conversion to national highways.
- (ix) Setting up of model driving training institutes in States and refresher training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicle in the unorganized sector.
- (x) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.
- (xi) Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like seat belts, power-steering, anti-lock braking system etc.
- (xii) 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.
- (xiii) Launch of pilot projects for providing cashless treatment of road accident victims on Gurgaon - Jaipur, Vadodara - Mumbai stretch of National Highway No. 8 and Ranchi - Rargaon - Mahulia stretch of National Highway No. 33.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has drafted a new Road Transport and Safety Bill covering entire gamut of road safety. The Bill envisages the creation of a National Road Safety and Traffic Management Authority (NRSTMA) to look after all issues related to vehicle regulation and road safety.

(e) A sanctioned ceiling of ₹ 500 crore has been earmarked under NH(O) for rectification of identified road accident black spots on National Highways during the year 2015-16 for the entire country.

Construction of houses under IAY in Puducherry

913. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of houses constructed under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in Puducherry since its inception, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) the number of houses for which the Puducherry Government has sought help under IAY and how many have been approved by Government;

(c) whether there are any houses still left out for construction and allotment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) A Statement indicating number of houses constructed under IAY since inception in Puducherry is enclosed (*See* below).

(b) During 2016-17, under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin), allocation to the States/UTs will be finalised on the basis of beneficiaries identified from SECC data in the country including Puducherry.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Do not arise.

Statement***Details of houses constructed under IAY since inception in Puducherry***

Year	No. of house constructed*
1985-86	NR
1986-87	NR
1987-88	96
1988-89	180
1989-90	205
1990-91	40
1991-92	22
1992-93	47
1993-94	48

Year	No. of house constructed*
1994-95	NR
1995-96	36
1996-97	113
1997-98	214
1998-99	290
1999-2000	426
2000-01	428
2001-02	266
2002-03	403
2003-04	264
2004-05	88
2005-06	238
2006-07	261
2007-08	101
2008-09	52
2009-10	47
2010-11	NR
2011-12	NR
2012-13	NR
2013-14	NR
2014-15	NR
2015-16	NR
TOTAL	3865

* As reported by the UT of Puducherry on AwaasSoft
 NR-Not reported by UT on AwaasSoft

Status of SPMRM

914. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM);
- (b) how far it has been implemented to fill the rural urban divide;
- (c) what is the cost of this project and how much money has been spent for development of rural India; and
- (d) what is the status of Odisha under this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) aims at development of 300 clusters in all States and UTs. These clusters would be developed by provisioning of economic activities, developing skills & local entrepreneurship and providing infrastructure amenities. In the first phase, 100 clusters have been allocated to the States. The following components are envisaged as desirable in each cluster: (i) Skill development training linked to economic activities (ii) Agro Processing, Agri Services, Storage and Warehousing (iii) Fully equipped mobile health unit (iv) Upgrading school/higher education facilities (v) Sanitation (vi) Provision of piped water supply (vii) Solid and liquid waste management (viii) Village streets and drains (ix) Street lights (x) Inter-village road connectivity (xi) Public transport (xii) LPG gas connections (xiii) Digital literacy (xiv) Citizen Service Centres (CSC) - for electronic delivery of citizen centric services/e-gram connectivity.

For this purpose, the State Government shall identify existing Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored and State Government schemes relevant for the development of the cluster and converge their implementation in an integrated and time bound manner. The Government of India shall provide Critical Gap Funding (CGF) to the clusters to supplement the shortfall in funding available through various Government schemes in achieving the outcomes desired for the cluster. An outlay of ₹ 5142.08 crores has been allocated for the scheme for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20. During 2015-16 ₹ 32.05 crore has been released to the States for the preparation of Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAP). It is envisaged that as an outcome of implementing the Mission the rural urban divide will be bridged.

- (d) In the first phase of the mission State of Odisha has been allocated 5 Clusters as under:

Sl. No.	Cluster	Sub-District	District
1.	Samasingha	Kolabira	Jharsuguda
2.	Banapur	Banapur	Khurda
3.	Tala Basta	Banki	Cuttack
4.	Thakurmunda (Tribal)	Thakurmunda	Mayurbhanj
5.	Utkela (Tribal)	Kesinga	Kalahandi

Fall in work days under MGNREGA

915. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 9 per cent of the households which were to be benefited under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) completed 100 days of work during the last fiscal year;

(b) whether employment under MGNREGA has been even less in drought-hit States during the last fiscal year; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to address the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. 9.85 per cent of the households under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) completed 100 days of work during the last fiscal year.

(b) and (c) The primary objective of MGNREGA is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households, by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household for doing unskilled manual work on demand to be made following a prescribed process. The details of household provided employment, total person-days generated, household completed at least 100 days, average person-days, percentage of household completed 100 days employment in respect of notified drought affected areas of the respective States are given in the Statement.

Statement*The details of households provided employment under MGNREGA during the last fiscal year in drought hit areas*

Sl. No.	States	No. of HH provided employment (In Nos)		Persondays generated (in Lakhs)		No. of HH completed 100 days (In Nos)		Average persondays per Household		% of HH completed 100 days Employment	
		2014-15	2015-16 Provisional	2014-15	2015-16 Provisional	2014-15	2015-16 Provisional	2014-15	2015-16 Provisional	2014-15	2015-16 Provisional
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3297269	3578923	1555.87	1972.30	380660	581240	47	55	11.54	16.24
2.	Chhattisgarh	1748085	2179118	555.79	1013.72	48032	241979	32	47	2.75	11.10
3.	Jharkhand	11110849	1128462	453.28	587.17	82390	174952	41	52	7.42	15.50
4.	Karnataka	1094870	1237210	433.70	599.48	41372	133345	40	48	3.78	10.78
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2788969	2702627	1172.10	1237.76	157961	225594	42	46	5.66	8.35
6.	Maharashtra	1159696	1275230	613.88	763.59	165381	218475	53	60	14.26	17.13
7.	Odisha	1467859	1996442	534.84	893.81	81959	197227	36	45	5.58	9.88
8.	Rajasthan	3684955	4220746	1685.46	2341.13	281234	468686	46	55	7.63	11.10
9.	Telangana	2462894	2455650	1047.27	1239.92	161926	322114	43	50	6.57	13.12
10.	Uttar Pradesh	3915880	5464859	1312.72	1832.19	110180	187419	34	34	2.81	3.43
TOTAL		22731326	26239267	9364.90	12481.08	1511095	2751031	41	48	6.65	10.48

Source: As uploaded by the States in Management Information System

Allocation of funds under MGNREGA

916. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount allocated under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2015-16 was not enough to address the problems of farmers and rural population hit by drought;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a major chunk of fund allocated was for the liabilities of the previous year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme and funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget and performance of the States during the year. Hence no allocation is made to the States/UTs. During the Financial Year 2015-16, Budget provision was ₹ 34699 crore which was increased at Revised Estimate to ₹ 37345.95 crore. Funds were released to the States/UTs for running the programme during FY 2015-16 and also to liquidate the pending liabilities of previous FY 2014-15. State/UT- wise funds release position is given at Statement-I (*See below*).

During the current FY 2016-17, the Budget provision is ₹ 38500 crore and Vote on Account provision is ₹ 19664 crore. Ministry has released ₹ 16023.10 crore to States/UTs for liquidating the pending liability of wage component of FY 2015-16 and for running the programme during FY 2016-17. State/UT-wise funds release position is attached at Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Funds release position of MGNREGA during the FY 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	307380.330

Sl. No.	States	2015-16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4395.100
3.	Assam	87830.060
4.	Bihar	102412.260
5.	Chhattisgarh	106341.300
6.	Gujarat	30598.720
7.	Haryana	12470.720
8.	Himachal Pradesh	39610.320
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	55801.830
10.	Jharkhand	97879.900
11.	Karnataka	99155.270
12.	Kerala	152633.877
13.	Madhya Pradesh	236732.200
14.	Maharashtra	123834.730
15.	Manipur	25532.290
16.	Meghalaya	22182.560
17.	Mizoram	28517.360
18.	Nagaland	26665.950
19.	Odisha	147941.050
20.	Punjab	24533.370
21.	Rajasthan	269583.230
22.	Sikkim	8623.440
23.	Tamil Nadu	547037.470
24.	Telangana	182484.920
25.	Tripura	135894.190
26.	Uttarakhand	45076.654
27.	Uttar Pradesh	269569.440

Sl. No.	States	2015-16
28.	West Bengal	471174.200
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1035.720
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000
31.	Daman and Diu	0.000
32.	Lakshadweep	11.850
33.	Puducherry	1292.570
34.	Goa	246.820
35.	Chandigarh	0.000
TOTAL		3664479.701

Statement-II

Central funds released to MGNRCGA States during 2016-17 (As on 26.04.2016)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	282042.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6984.60
3.	Assam	14376.86
4.	Bihar	18693.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	102119.70
6.	Gujarat	5120.40
7.	Haryana	1788.59
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4376.30
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	36272.32
10.	Jharkhand	78916.70
11.	Karnataka	62638.56

Sl. No.	States	Total
12.	Kerala	52216.33
13.	Madhya Pradesh	140716.20
14.	Maharashtra	81729.80
15.	Manipur	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	42350.20
17.	Mizoram	1992.14
18.	Nagaland	44232.00
19.	Odisha	48390.83
20.	Punjab	12406.46
21.	Rajasthan	62648.78
22.	Sikkim	2753.70
23.	Tamil Nadu	74976.60
24.	Telangana	120299.90
25.	Tripura	4380.53
26.	Uttar Pradesh	52185.89
27.	Uttarakhand	7940.87
28.	West Bengal	239130.40
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	221.56
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	0.00
33.	Puducherry	297.80
34.	Chandigarh	0.00
35.	Goa	111.00
TOTAL		1602310.31

Identification of households under Housing for All initiative

917. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has started identifying households to be provided houses under the Housing for All by 2022 initiative;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) Identification of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin) will be on the basis of SECC data. The State-wise SECC data of eligible beneficiaries have been provided to the State Governments for finalisation of annual priority list.

Work provided under MGNREGA

†918. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people who applied for work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2014-15 and 2015-16 the details, State-wise; and
- (b) whether it is a fact that the number of applications received for work under MGNREGA this year is more in comparison to the previous years and if so, the details of the action plan to ensure 100 days employment to all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) As per the Programme Management Information System (MIS), details of household demanded employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) MGNREGA is a demand-driven wage employment programme. Not less than 100 days of employment are provided to registered workers upon receipt of their demand. The Government is actively engaged with State Governments in establishing systems that ensure provision of work as per demand, transparency and accountability.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 and to disseminate awareness about the provisions of the Act.
- (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.

Statement

Number of people who applied for work under MGNREGA during 2014-16

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	No. of HH demanded employment	
		2014-15	2015-16 * Provisional
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.93	39.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.45	1.92
3.	Assam	10.83	16.68
4.	Bihar	14.74	19.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.43	26.12
6.	Gujarat	5.96	6.42
7.	Haryana	2.63	2.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.99	4.67
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.82	7.03
10.	Jharkhand	12.32	12.73

1	2	3	4
11.	Karnataka	15.14	16.63
12.	Kerala	15.65	16.65
13.	Madhya Pradesh	31.02	30.24
14.	Maharashtra	12.82	14.21
15.	Manipur	4.72	4.81
16.	Meghalaya	3.57	3.75
17.	Mizoram	1.94	1.94
18.	Nagaland	4.07	4.18
19.	Odisha	16.93	22.28
20.	Punjab	3.41	5.29
21.	Rajasthan	41.17	46.88
22.	Sikkim	0.60	0.68
23.	Tamil Nadu	56.82	60.83
24.	Telangana	29.10	29.62
25.	Tripura	5.93	5.80
26.	Uttar Pradesh	45.36	63.11
27.	Uttarakhand	4.92	5.88
28.	West Bengal	57.19	65.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.14	0.03
30.	Goa	0.07	0.06
31.	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.00
32.	Puducherry	0.36	0.38
TOTAL		465.03	534.69

Deen Dayal Upadhyay Swaniyojan Yojana

919. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Deen Dayal Upadhyay Swaniyojan Yojana, its budgetary allocations and timeline for its commencement;

(b) whether Government would collaborate with private individuals and entities to determine entrepreneurship opportunities and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has taken measures to coordinate efforts with other Government departments and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) A proposal is under consideration in the Ministry and details regarding its modalities and budgetary allocation are yet to be worked out.

Implementation of SPMRM

920. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), its budgetary allocations, timeline for its commencement and completion;

(b) the process identified by Government to select clusters of villages under SPMRM particularly in tribal and non-tribal districts; and

(c) the role of State Governments in planning and implementation of SPMRM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) aims at development of 300 clusters in all States and UTs. In the first phase 100 clusters have been identified. These clusters would be developed by provisioning of economic activities, developing skills and local entrepreneurship and providing infrastructure amenities. An outlay of ₹ 5142.08 crores has been approved for the scheme for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20. During 2015-16 ₹ 32.05 crore has been released to the States for the preparation of Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAP).

(b) The selection of clusters is done by the Ministry of Rural Development and the States for Non-Tribal and Tribal districts as per the process stated below:

Non-Tribal Clusters: For selection of Non-Tribal clusters, the Ministry of Rural Development provides a list of sub districts to each State, within which the clusters could be identified. The selection of these sub districts by the Ministry would be based on parameters such as (i) Decadal Growth in Rural Population (ii) Decadal Growth in Non-Farm work participation (iii) Presence of Economic Clusters (iv) Presence of places of Tourism and Religious significance and (v) Proximity to Transport Corridors.

Thereafter, within these sub districts, so provided by the Ministry of Rural Development, the State Governments select the clusters and while doing so, includes the following performance parameters:

- (i) Decadal growth in Rural Population.
- (ii) Rise in Land Values.
- (iii) Decadal growth in Non-Farm Work force participation.
- (iv) Percentage Enrollment of girls in secondary schools.
- (v) Percentage Households with Bank accounts under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana.
- (vi) Performance in Swacch Bharat Mission (Grameen).
- (vii) Good Governance Initiatives by Gram Panchayats.

Any other factor which the States may consider relevant may also be included. However, a total weightage of 80% would be given for the first 4 parameters and the States will have the flexibility to choose the last three parameters, subject to a total of 20%.

While selecting the Rurban cluster the State may identify a large village/ gram panchayat that are growth centers with resources available in the area and could potentially lead the economic transformation of the region. These growth centers could be block headquarter villages, census towns (under the administration of Gram panchayats). The clusters could then be formed by identifying geographically contiguous villages/gram panchayats within a radius of 5 - 10 km (or radius appropriate to the population density and geography of the region) around the identified growth centre.

Tribal Clusters: For selection of Tribal Clusters, the Ministry of Rural Development has provided a list of Sub-districts to each State, from which the clusters could be identified. The sub-districts have been identified from the top 100 Tribal clusters of the country, based on the Scheduled Tribes population. The selection of these sub districts is based on parameters such as (i) Decadal growth in Tribal Population (ii) Current Tribal Literacy Rate (iii) Decadal growth in Non- Farm Work force participation (iv) Decadal growth in Rural Population and (v) Presence of Economic Clusters.

Thereafter, within these sub districts so provided by the Ministry, the State Governments could select the clusters and while doing so, could include the following

performance parameters: (i) Decadal growth in Tribal Population (ii) Growth in Tribal Literacy rates (iii) Decadal growth in Non- Farm Work force participation.

Any other factor which the States may consider relevant may be included in addition to the above three parameters, provided the weightage for the above three parameters is not reduced below 80%.

(c) The State Government shall prepare an Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAP) that will be enunciate - (1) A strategy for the cluster integrating the vision for each Gram Panchayat, identified in the cluster (2) The desired components for the cluster (3) The resources to be converged under various Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored and State Sector schemes (4) The Critical Gap Funding (CGF) required for the cluster (5) The ICAP would also delineate the cluster as a planning area for further notification.

Additional funds under MGNREGA

921. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had made a commitment in the Budget for 2015-16 for releasing additional funds under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) whether some State Governments have sought funds under MGNREGA;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when funds would be made available to the States like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and other States to carry on the works under MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The funds are released to the States/ UTs on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget and performance of the States during the year. The State/UT-wise funds release position during the FY 2015-16 is at Statement-I [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 916 Part (a) to (d)]

(d) Ministry has released ₹ 16023.10 crore to States/UTs (Including Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh) under the MGNREGS during the current FY 2016-17 (as on 26.04.2016), for liquidating the pending liability of wage component of FY 2015-16 and for running the programme during FY 2016-17. State/UT-wise release position is given in the Statement-II. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 916 Part (a) to (d)]

Work under MGNREGA

922. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of households who demanded and were given work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) since 2009 till date, year-wise, State-wise and category-wise *e.g.* SC, ST and others;

(b) whether during 2013-14 to 2015-16 the total number of households and SC households working under MGNREGA as well as reaching 100 days limit was reduced and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is a huge delay in payment of wages which has discouraged workers from seeking work under MGNREGA and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The details of number of households demanded and employment provided under Mahatma. Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) since 2009 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The MGREGA is a demand driven programme and the demand for work itself is influenced by various factors such as rain-fall pattern, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGA and prevailing unskilled wage rates.

(c) Cases of delay in payment of wages in States/UTs have been reported in the Ministry. The delay in payment of wages under MGNREGA has been reduced in the FY 2015-16 as compared to previous year. The employment generation has been 233.5 crore persondays which is the highest in the last five financial year.

Statement

State-wise, year-wise and category-wise (SC, ST, Others) number of households who demanded employment and were given employment under MGNREGA since 2009

Sl. No.	States	No. of HH demanded employment (in lakhs)							No. of HH provided employment (in lakhs)						
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
* Provisional															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61.58	62.00	49.98	58.54	65.97	36.93	39.63	61.58	62.00	49.98	58.54	60.40	32.97	35.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.73	1.52	0.15	1.55	1.57	1.45	1.92	0.68	1.35	0.04	1.29	1.40	1.36	1.82
3.	Assam	21.39	18.08	13.55	1247	13.21	10.83	16.68	21.37	17.98	13.49	12.35	12.62	9.67	15.08
4.	Bihar	41.27	47.64	18.05	21.79	23.78	14.74	19.24	41.27	47.38	17.69	20.88	20.59	10.36	15.74
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.26	24.86	27.39	27.32	27.49	20.43	26.12	20.26	24.86	27.25	26.38	25.12	17.48	21.79
6.	Gujarat	15.96	10.97	8.37	7.50	6.43	5.96	6.42	15.96	10.96	8.22	6.81	5.79	5.13	5.57
7.	Haryana	1.56	2.37	2.78	3.02	3.62	2.63	2.00	1.56	2.35	2.78	2.94	3.25	2.18	1.69
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.99	4.47	5.29	5.46	5.72	4.99	4.67	4.97	4.44	5.05	5.15	5.39	4.53	4.22
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.52	4.98	4.40	6.59	7.12	3.82	7.03	3.36	4.92	4.31	6.47	6.58	3.32	6.49
10.	Jharkhand	17.03	19.89	15.82	14.35	1216	12.32	1273	17.03	19.87	15.75	14.19	11.39	11.11	11.28
11.	Karnataka	36.26	24.14	16.63	14.70	19.09	15.14	16.63	35.35	22.24	16.52	13.32	14.50	10.95	12.37

12.	Kerala	9.57	11.86	14.18	16.94	16.79	15.65	16.65	9.56	11.76	14.16	15.26	15.24	13.80	15.06
13.	Madhya Pradesh	47.15	44.46	38.96	35.41	31.56	31.02	30.24	47.15	44.08	38.80	35.19	29.09	27.89	27.03
14.	Maharashtra	5.92	4.54	15.20	16.44	12.59	12.82	14.21	5.92	4.51	15.05	16.25	11.44	11.60	12.75
15.	Manipur	4.19	4.37	3.81	4.58	4.55	4.72	4.81	4.19	4.34	3.56	4.57	4.55	4.69	4.74
16.	Meghalaya	3.03	3.58	3.36	3.34	3.68	3.57	3.75	3.00	3.46	3.35	3.32	3.64	3.51	3.68
17.	Mizoram	1.80	1.71	1.76	1.76	1.78	1.94	1.94	1.80	1.71	1.69	1.75	1.78	1.94	1.94
18.	Nagaland	3.25	3.51	3.73	3.87	4.08	4.07	4.18	3.25	3.51	3.73	3.87	4.08	4.05	4.17
19.	Odisha	14.17	20.30	13.91	17.66	18.90	16.93	22.28	13.98	20.05	13.79	15.99	17.10	14.68	19.96
20.	Punjab	2.73	2.79	2.46	2.47	4.54	3.41	5.29	2.72	2.78	2.45	2.40	4.12	2.89	4.74
21.	Rajasthan	65.22	61.57	47.06	45.36	39.47	41.17	46.88	65.22	58.60	45.22	42.17	36.15	36.85	42.21
22.	Sikkim	0.54	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.65	0.60	0.68	0.54	0.56	0.55	0.57	0.63	0.57	0.65
23.	Tamil Nadu	43.73	49.69	63.76	71.05	63.09	56.82	60.83	43.73	49.69	63.43	70.61	62.68	56.58	60.40
24.	Telangana						29.10	29.62						24.63	24.56
25.	Tripura	5.78	5.57	5.67	5.97	5.97	5.93	5.80	5.76	5.57	5.67	5.97	5.91	5.82	5.70
26.	Uttar Pradesh	56.68	65.82	73.64	52.33	55.02	45.36	63.11	54.83	64.31	73.28	49.47	49.95	39.16	54.65
27.	Uttarakhand	5.22	5.42	4.71	4.44	4.05	4.92	5.88	5.22	5.42	4.69	4.40	3.97	4.56	5.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
28.	West Bengal	34.89	50.12	55.32	58.45	64.42	57.19	65.00	34.80	49.98	55.17	58.17	61.33	51.20	61.11
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.21	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.14	0.03	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.13	0.17	0.13	0.03
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.04	0.02	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	0.07	0.14	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.14	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.06
33.	Lakshadweep	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.40	0.39	0.43	0.41	0.44	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.38	0.43	0.41	0.39	0.30	0.33
TOTAL		529.20	557.56	511.29	514.59	517.97	465.03	534.69	525.82	549.45	506.45	498.88	479.30	413.97	481.06

NR=Not Reported

Sl. No.	States	% age of SC Persondays						
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 * Provi- sional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.68	24.32	26.91	23.38	23.16	22.80	22.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.05
3.	Assam	12.15	11.00	5.61	6.00	6.59	6.07	5.22
4.	Bihar	45.30	45.40	25.03	27.47	29.15	28.04	23.73
5.	Chhattisgarh	15.32	14.57	9.70	9.06	9.02	10.81	8.39
6.	Gujarat	14.87	14.54	7.83	8.59	7.66	6.94	7.32
7.	Haryana	53.61	48.93	49.99	50.71	48.48	43.79	49.49
8.	Himachal Pradesh	33.35	32.58	29.77	28.51	28.44	27.10	26.97
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.38	7.21	6.73	5.80	5.99	4.71	5.81
10.	Jharkhand	16.04	13.44	12.82	12.80	12.87	13.55	12.08
11.	Karnataka	16.70	16.16	15.80	16.89	15.89	15.84	16.16
12.	Kerala	16.77	16.22	15.61	15.85	16.88	17.48	17.37
13.	Madhya Pradesh	18.48	19.34	20.09	18.86	17.21	15.93	16.24
14.	Maharashtra	25.61	22.01	7.85	8.90	9.94	10.11	9.19
15.	Manipur	27.53	2.58	0.67	1.49	1.45	3.06	2.02
16.	Meghalaya	0.52	0.38	0.64	0.66	0.85	0.72	0.55
17.	Mizoram	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.70	1.08	0.57	0.57	0.61
19.	Odisha	19.16	18.13	17.48	17.60	16.35	15.81	15.91
20.	Punjab	78.92	78.29	77.40	78.49	76.91	76.70	76.67
21.	Rajasthan	26.53	25.50	17.17	19.67	19.85	19.70	20.84
22.	Sikkim	9.66	12.03	4.53	4.31	4.23	4.21	4.42
23.	Tamil Nadu	59.07	57.71	29.17	31.37	29.66	28.94	28.28
24.	Telangana						23.95	24.41
25.	Tripura	18.03	17.95	18.01	17.52	17.31	17.24	17.32
26.	Uttar Pradesh	56.41	53.96	32.78	33.83	35.07	34.44	34.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Uttarakhand	26.03	26.37	18.43	17.80	18.65	18.12	17.64
28.	West Bengal	36.86	36.92	33.62	32.53	33.49	32.46	32.91
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	5.41	4.05	3.33	3.61	3.05	3.31	3.58
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	46.20	32.83	34.50	34.90	35.39	35.10	33.25
TOTAL		30.48	30.63	22.16	22.22	22.81	22.39	22.26

Sl. No.	States	%age of ST Persondays						
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 * Provi- sional
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.71	16.02	18.35	15.43	14.71	11.87	12.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	97.76	90.26	99.90	88.96	91.31	89.92	91.68
3.	Assam	31.02	27.26	22.74	20.82	16.18	15.16	18.56
4.	Bihar	2.16	2.14	1.78	1.95	2.10	1.60	1.75
5.	Chhattisgarh	38.20	36.51	37.77	38.45	40.12	32.03	42.55
6.	Gujarat	39.46	41.17	40.44	38.54	41.07	39.81	42.20
7.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8.70	8.19	6.11	6.83	7.37	8.24	8.13
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.14	25.09	16.11	15.37	15.90	20.11	16.82
10.	Jharkhand	42.98	42.08	39.50	40.36	37.09	35.56	38.89
11.	Karnataka	8.57	9.36	8.29	8.97	7.94	8.18	8.98
12.	Kerala	5.33	3.10	2.43	2.63	2.93	3.81	3.87
13.	Madhya Pradesh	45.34	43.45	28.99	28.57	32.74	28.75	32.48
14.	Maharashtra	33.16	25.56	19.70	16.88	19.67	18.67	19.28

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15.	Manipur	42.85	70.64	69.73	64.05	65.86	51.56	57.18
16.	Meghalaya	94.09	94.51	93.03	92.81	89.39	94.01	93.54
17.	Mizoram	99.86	99.84	99.72	99.74	99.73	99.64	99.41
18.	Nagaland	100.00	100.00	93.86	93.44	94.55	94.54	94.62
19.	Odisha	36.26	35.55	38.19	37.69	40.82	41.55	41.74
20.	Punjab	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
21.	Rajasthan	22.50	23.28	24.70	24.22	26.17	26.40	24.18
22.	Sikkim	42.55	39.90	36.10	40.25	40.09	35.71	38.29
23.	Tamil Nadu	2.50	2.19	1.28	1.32	1.30	1.12	1.21
24.	Telangana						19.09	17.65
25.	Tripura	40.98	43.45	42.00	42.74	43.24	44.37	43.32
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1.48	2.10	1.24	1.03	1.03	0.83	1.09
27.	Uttarakhand	4.04	4.24	2.87	2.52	2.60	2.75	4.11
28.	West Bengal	14.38	13.41	10.37	9.96	9.65	8.45	8.50
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	6.86	13.65	3.98	6.91	8.53	5.59	3.99
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	27.03	24.32	21.17	19.15	32.97	27.66	24.87
33.	Lakshadweep	100.00	100.00	98.70	97.99	98.70	97.58	99.02
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.09
TOTAL		20.71	20.85	18.70	17.79	17.52	17.02	17.73

Sl. No.	State	%age of Other Persondays						
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
								* Provi- sional
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.62	59.66	54.74	61.20	62.14	65.33	65.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.24	9.70	0.09	11.00	8.63	10.02	8.28

1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3.	Assam	56.83	61.75	71.65	73.19	77.23	78.77	76.22
4.	Bihar	52.54	52.46	73.19	70.58	68.75	70.36	74.53
5.	Chhattisgarh	46.48	48.92	52.53	52.49	50.86	57.16	49.06
6.	Gujarat	45.67	44.28	51.73	52.87	51.27	53.24	50.47
7.	Haryana	46.39	51.07	49.98	49.29	51.52	56.20	50.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	57.94	59.23	64.12	64.66	64.19	64.65	64.90
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	65.48	67.72	77.16	78.83	78.11	75.19	77.36
10.	Jharkhand	40.97	44.47	47.68	46.84	50.04	50.89	49.03
11.	Karnataka	74.72	74.49	75.91	74.14	76.17	75.98	74.86
12.	Kerala	77.90	80.68	81.96	81.52	80.19	78.71	78.76
13.	Madhya Pradesh	36.17	37.21	50.91	52.57	50.05	55.32	51.28
14.	Maharashtra	41.22	52.44	72.45	74.22	70.39	71.22	71.53
15.	Manipur	29.62	26.78	29.61	34.45	32.69	45.38	40.80
16.	Meghalaya	5.39	5.11	6.33	6.53	9.76	5.27	5.91
17.	Mizoram	0.13	0.16	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.34	0.57
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	5.44	5.48	4.88	4.89	4.76
19.	Odisha	44.58	46.32	44.33	44.71	42.82	42.64	42.35
20.	Punjab	21.08	21.67	22.56	21.49	23.06	23.28	23.30
21.	Rajasthan	50.97	51.22	58.14	56.11	53.98	53.90	54.99
22.	Sikkim	47.79	48.07	59.36	55.44	55.68	60.09	57.28
23.	Tamil Nadu	38.43	40.10	69.56	67.31	69.03	69.94	70.51
24.	Telangana						56.96	57.94
25.	Tripura	40.99	38.61	39.99	39.75	39.45	38.39	39.37
26.	Uttar Pradesh	42.11	43.94	65.98	65.14	63.90	64.73	64.17
27.	Uttarakhand	69.92	69.40	78.70	79.68	78.75	79.13	78.25
28.	West Bengal	48.76	49.67	56.01	57.51	56.86	59.10	58.59
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	93.14	86.35	96.02	93.09	91.47	94.40	95.99

1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	67.57	71.62	75.50	77.24	63.98	69.04	71.54
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	1.13	1.93	1.30	2.42	0.98
34.	Puducherry	53.80	67.17	65.41	65.03	64.53	64.82	66.66
TOTAL		48.80	48.52	59.14	59.99	59.66	60.59	60.01

NR=Not Reported.

Housing for All

923. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved construction of 2.95 crore houses in rural areas under Housing for All scheme wherein financial assistance of up to ₹ 1.30 lakh would be provided for construction of pucca houses for homeless families;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the target would be achieved by 2022; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (d) To realize its vision of providing 'Housing for All by 2022' the Government has approved construction of 1.0 crore houses in rural areas over the next three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19. The unit assistance under PMAY (G) has also been enhanced to ₹ 1.2 lakh in plain areas and ₹ 1.3 lakh in difficult areas/hilly States/IAP districts.

Status of PMGSY in naxal-affected districts of Chhattisgarh

†924. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the road construction works sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in 8 naxal affected districts of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Chhattisgarh are yet to be started because of non-participation of contractors in bidding;

(b) whether the premium amount of contracts has been hiked by the States due to non-availability of construction material in those districts where roads have to be constructed;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government for construction of roads in naxal affected districts; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The road construction works sanctioned under PMGSY in 8 naxal affected district of chhattisgarh have already been started. However because of the peculiar problems of this area, some road works have been let incomplete by the original contractors. After review of the situation by the State authorities, the retender process for completion of these works has been started. The present status of physical progress of LWE districts in Chhattisgarh State as on March, 2016 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) The State Government of Chhattisgarh has reported that out of 8 naxal affected districts, in 4 districts *i.e.* dantewada, Sukma, Narayanpur and Bijapur, construction materials are not easily available and the Schedule of Rates (SoR) have been revised for these districts. 92 incomplete roads of LWE affected districts have been identified where the situation is now favourable for road construction. At present 28 road works have been awarded and re-tendering of the balance works has been initiated.

Present status of physical progress for the LWE districts in Chhattisgarh under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

(Report upto March, 2016)

Sl. No.	Name of State(s)	District(s)	No. of roads sanctioned	No. of road works completed	Length of road works	Length of road completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	343	275	1634.03	1257.29
2.	-do-	Bijapur	20	2	88.54	18.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	-do-	Dantewada	91	62	495.41	319.14
4.	-do-	Kanker	285	238	1115.20	840.75
5.	-do-	Kondagaon	210	168	948.42	720.43
6.	-do-	Narayanpur	26	5	84.03	18.25
7.	-do-	Rajnandgaon	596	552	2146.67	1853.43
8.	-do-	Sukma	44	25	314.16	188.86
TOTAL			1615	1327	6826.46	5216.45

Model land leasing law

925. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether NITI Aayog has formulated model land leasing law to facilitate process of land reforms across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the action taken by Government to facilitate transfer of leased land directly from tenant in various States for development projects;

(c) whether meeting of Chief Ministers would be convened for helping States in land acquisition for various infrastructure projects and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the details of other measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) An Expert Committee constituted by NITI Aayog to prepare a Model Agricultural Land Leasing Act, based on critical review of the existing agricultural tenancy laws of States and keeping in view the need to legalize land leasing, has submitted its final report on 31.3.2016. The report is available on NITI Aayog's website at the following URL:-

<http://niti.gov.in/mgov_file/Final_Report_Expert_Group_on_Land_Leasing.pdf>.

(b) As per Entry 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, the subject of Land and its management is within the jurisdiction of States. The role of the Central Government in the field of land reforms is that of an advisory nature.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

Status of PMRDFs scheme

926. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellows (PMRDFs) scheme has been discontinued by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the number of applications received by Government under this scheme, stipend provided to each selected applicant and the number of applicants who have been selected this year and during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply given at (a) above.

(c) Two rounds of selections for recruiting fellows to two batches has been completed, so far. For the first batch, out of 8560 applicants 156 fellows have been selected in the year 2012. For the second batch, out of 12178 applicants 160 fellows were selected in the year 2014. Fellows are paid a monthly stipend of ₹ 50,000/- during the training and ₹ 75,000/- in the first year with an increment of 10% in the second year.

Road connectivity in rural areas of Maharashtra

927. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place a roadmap for road connectivity to difficult and sparsely populated areas of rural Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide single connectivity by way of an All-Weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 Census) and above in plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the desert areas, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and 88 selected tribal and backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission, the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). In critical LWE affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population 100 to 249 persons also.

In Maharashtra State, 10 Blocks in Gadchiroli district and 3 blocks in Gondia districts are identified as LWE affected blocks.

For accelerated execution of PMGSY in the States, the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the State Governments, has formulated an action plan to complete the connectivity mandate of the balance eligible habitations under PMGSY-I by March, 2019, before the earlier set target date of 2022. Accordingly, all State Governments have also formulated annual action plan for 2016-17 to complete all sanctioned PMGSY road works within the stipulated time-frame.

Construction of roads under PMGSY

†928. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a scheme of providing road connectivity to all small and big villages of the country including Maharashtra till 2019;

(b) if so, the target set for construction of roads in kilometres, per day;

(c) the cost involved in road construction per kilometre under PMGSY at present and the criteria for deciding width, length and other criteria of such roads and whether

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government is contemplating on reducing the cost on road construction by using new technology of using unutilized plastic; and

(d) if so, the provisions of expenditure on plantation, installation of lights, construction of roadside drainage etc. under PMGSY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide single connectivity by way of an All-Weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 Census) and above in plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the desert areas, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and 88 selected tribal and backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission, the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). In critical LWE affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population 100 to 249 persons also.

For accelerated execution of PMGSY in the States, the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the State Governments, has formulated an action plan to complete the connectivity mandate of the balance eligible habitations under PMGSY-I by March, 2019, before the earlier set target date of 2022. As per the physical targets of PMGSY for 2016-17, on the national scale, 130 km. of road length per day would be constructed. State-wise targets of road length to be constructed during the year 2016-17 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The cost of road works under PMGSY is sanctioned based on the specific Detailed Project Report (DPR) of each road prepared by the State Government after thorough investigations of factors like terrain, type of soil, rainfall and traffic load, following the technical specifications laid down in MORD Book of Specifications, Rural Roads Manual, other guidelines published by Indian Roads Congress and scrutinized by the State Technical Agencies. The average cost of construction/Km. varies from State to State due to material cost, labour cost as per State specific Schedule of Rates, cartage of materials, location of site and specific provisions made in the DPRs. The road should be a minimum length of 0.50 Km. in plain areas and 1.50 Kms. in hilly areas for

PMGSY -1. Width of carriageway may be 3.75 m or 3.00 m with roadway width of 7.50 m or 6.00 m depending on projected traffic volume on proposed road, as per IRC guidelines. PMGSY-II permits widening of roads up to 5.50 m carriage way, based on traffic intensity.

IRC has published a document "Guidelines for the use of Waste Plastic in Hot Bituminous Mixes (Dry Process) in Wearing courses". The State Governments have been requested to propose roads by using waste plastic, in addition to various other new technologies and non-conventional materials, as per new technology initiatives guidelines issued by the Ministry, in May, 2013.

(d) The Ministry of Rural Development has prepared an action plan and guidelines for road side plantation on both sides of the PMGSY roads in convergence with MGNREGS and circulated the guidelines to the State Governments. The National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) and Indian Road Congress (IRC) have jointly issued detailed technical guidelines (IRC: SP: 103-2014) for road side plantation on rural roads. States have been requested to take follow up action for plantation of trees on the flanks of PMGSY roads in consultation with Gram Panchayats/Zilla Panchayat and MGNREGA functionaries. There is no provision in PMGSY guidelines for lighting of PMGSY roads. However, side drains can be proposed based on case specific requirements in DPRs without any minimum and maximum ceiling in terms of funds.

Statement

State-wise targets of road length to be constructed under PMGSY during 2016-17

Sl. No.	State(s)	Length (in km.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1350
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	650
3.	Assam	750
4.	Bihar	6540
5.	Chhattisgarh	2750
6.	Goa	0

Sl. No.	State(s)	Length (in km.)
7.	Gujarat	400
8.	Haryana	52
9.	Himachal Pradesh	500
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1050
11.	Jharkhand	3000
12.	Karnataka	800
13.	Kerala	430
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6200
15.	Maharashtra	1900
16.	Manipur	790
17.	Meghalaya	400
18.	Mizoram	200
19.	Nagaland	150
20.	Odisha	6200
21.	Punjab	450
22.	Rajasthan	3000
23.	Sikkim	150
24.	Tamil Nadu	800
25.	Telangana	900
26.	Tripura	400
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3900
28.	Uttarakhand	1000
29.	West Bengal	4100
TOTAL		48812

Employment under MGNREGA

929. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many households have been benefited under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act (MGNREGA) during the last three years;

(b) how many days of work they got, State-wise; and

(c) the details of money they got, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) As per the Programme Management Information System (MIS), State/UT-wise households provided employment, average number of man days and wage expenditure under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme (MGNREGS) are given in the Statement.

Statement**State-wise details of households provided employment under MGNREGA**

Sl. No.	State	HHs Provided Employment			Average Persondays per HH			Wage Expenditure (₹ in Lakh)		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Provi- sional)	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Provi- sional)	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6039951	3297269	3578923	50	47	55	336137.6	171613.8	251776.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	140081	136096	182430	26	14	27	5948.9	1933.7	3877.5
3.	Assam	1261778	966980	1507806	24	22	33	45386.3	33335.3	38276.4
4.	Bihar	2059338	1035621	1573616	42	34	45	108385.0	53025.0	102487.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	2512379	1748085	2179118	52	32	47	147203.4	124382.9	83240.7
6.	Gujarat	578674	513154	556989	40	35	40	28982.2	27864.5	30600.1
7.	Haryana	324919	217914	168741	36	28	29	24729.2	16012.8	10367.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	539223	452655	422293	52	42	42	37709.1	28685.0	28469.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	657588	331936	649071	51	36	48	40047.5	17896.6	34099.3
10.	Jharkhand	1138912	1110849	1128462	38	41	52	58001.4	70343.2	87774.0
11.	Karnataka	1450457	1094870	1237210	50	40	48	142392.4	99333.1	112221.5
12.	Kerala	1523863	1380248	1505635	57	43	49	120293.4	149801.9	140187.3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2908506	2788969	2702627	42	42	46	165696.2	181579.7	145969.9
14.	Maharashtra	1143837	1159696	1275230	45	53	60	80887.3	103951.0	130324.6
15.	Manipur	455398	468864	473891	25	22	16	17442.1	17412.4	14258.6
16.	Meghalaya	364008	351192	368291	59	48	54	24557.8	21048.7	18438.3
17.	Mizoram	177511	194044	193946	75	22	69	20430.5	7411.5	24324.2
18.	Nagaland	407712	405385	417474	45	22	52	20101.3	8820.2	12739.3
19.	Odisha	1710268	1467859	1996442	42	36	45	92605.3	71448.6	157761.8
20.	Punjab	412104	288892	473640	33	22	30	17081.4	15270.7	22748.5
21.	Rajasthan	3615080	3684955	4220746	51	46	55	181722.4	210549.1	249916.7
22.	Sikkim	63288	56756	65444	70	43	67	5849.7	3492.8	5380.5
23.	Tamil Nadu	6267704	5657572	6039843	59	47	61	364089.1	312205.9	463467.4
24.	Telangana	NA	2462894	2455650	NA	43	50	NA	114480.1	147531.2
25.	Tripura	591458	581821	570341	88	88	94	69715.0	69430.1	91957.8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4994721	3915880	5464859	35	34	34	222757.7	196792.2	232464.9
27.	Uttarakhand	397482	455671	544225	42	32	41	23116.1	19040.7	32255.8
28.	West Bengal	6132613	5120407	6111214	37	33	47	249379.6	271511.1	363882.7
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	16631	13325	2686	48	38	17	1610.0	745.1	148.8
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	5021	7225	5909	23	24	18	204.7	339.2	214.7
33.	Lakshadweep	614	477	121	24	26	22	33.8	21.9	7.6
34.	Puducherry	39335	29560	32736	21	13	17	1041.5	529.7	825.4
TOTAL		47930454	41397121	48105609	46	40	49	2653537.8	2420308.3	3037995.0

NR = Not Reported.

Revenue generated by public sector ports

930. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that entry of new private ports has made severe impact in the revenue generation of Government owned ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of private ports that have come into operations since liberalisation of port sector;

(d) the details of revenue generated by public sector ports before opening of the port sector to private sector; and

(e) the details of revenue generated by public sector ports after opening of port sector to private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No, Sir. In fact entry of private ports has only helped the Major Ports to become more competitive and efficient ports. Due to various initiatives taken in Major Ports, the operating income has shown an increase of 8% in FY 2015-16 as compared to FY 2014-15.

(c) Private ports are coming under the jurisdiction of State Governments. As per information available, State-wise number of operational Non-Major Ports are given below:

Sl. No.	State	Number of Operational Non-Major Ports
1.	Andhra Pradesh	05
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	09
3.	Gujarat	17
4.	Goa	01
5.	Karnataka	07
6.	Kerala	04
7.	Maharashtra	14
8.	Odisha	02
9.	Puducherry	02
10.	Tamil Nadu	09
	TOTAL	70

(d) and (e) Kamarajar Port Limited (KPL) is the only public sector Major Port of the country which started functioning in the year 2001. Year-wise revenue generated by KPL since inception is as under:

Financial Year	Revenue	Net profit/(Loss) (₹ in crore)
2001-02 (from 22.06.2001 to 31.3.2002)	30.94	-35.94
2002-2003	78.05	7.13
2003-2004	87.32	-5.79
2004-2005	93.26	10.01
2005-2006	97.81	9.32
2006-2007	110.50	34.61
2007-2008	143.72	39.42
2008-2009	142.00	46.91
2009-2010	145.53	59.46
2010-2011	168.10	69.86
2011-2012	250.25	120.77
2012-2013	325.71	216.74
2013-2014	520.66	400.19
2014-2015	597.51	425.82
2015-16 (Provisional and Unaudited)	638.16	438.00

Agreements with private players on port related projects

931. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is expected to sign agreements worth over ₹ 72,000 crore with private players on port related projects at the Indian Maritime Summit to be held in Mumbai soon;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has identified 109 projects worth ₹ 72,864 crore on which agreements will be signed during the said event;

(c) whether the sectors identified for investment include ship building, ship repair and recycling, port modernization, new port development and multi modal logistic hubs among others; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Maritime India Summit was held during 14th to 16th April, 2016 at Mumbai. During the Summit, 141 MOUs/Business Agreements were signed which envisage estimated investments of about ₹ 83,000 crores. These MOUs/ Business Agreements relate to different segments of the maritime sector such as port modernization, new port development, inland waterways, hinterland connectivity & multimodal logistics, coastal shipping, ship building and ship repair, port led industrialization, green initiatives in port, light house tourism and maritime education and training etc.

Promotion of water transport

932. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that by promoting water transport, logistic cost, which was 18 per cent in India as compared to barely 8-10 per cent in China and 10-12 per cent in European countries, would come down significantly;

(b) whether it is also a fact that water transport is not only environment friendly but also much cheaper;

(c) whether it would cost ₹1.5 a km. to carry cargo by road and ₹ 1 by rail and through waterways the cost would be a mere 25 paise a km.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Inland Water Transport (IWT) mode is recognized as a cost effective, fuel efficient, environment friendly and safe mode of transport in various countries, specially for hazardous goods and over dimensional cargo. As per a Report produced by RITES in 2014 on "Integrated National Waterways Transportation Grid", the cost of movement of freight (₹ per Tonne km.) after taxes is ₹ 2.58 by highways, ₹ 1.41 by railways and ₹ 1.06 by IWT. Thus, a modal shift towards IWT is expected to reduce logistics cost in our country.

Investment under Sagarmala project for port modernisation

933. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will showcase more than 150 projects for investment under the Sagarmala project for 217 port modernisation in the Indian Maritime Summit to be held in Mumbai;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is planning to create 40 lakh direct employment and 50 lakh indirect employment during the next five years in the maritime sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) As part of the National Perspective Plan, April 2016, prepared under Sagarmala more than 150 projects have been identified across the areas of port modernization and new port development, port connectivity enhancement, port-led industrialization and coastal community development.

These projects were presented as potential investment projects in the Maritime India Summit, 2016 held, in Mumbai from 14th to 16th April, 2016.

(b) and (c) The consultants have projected that these projects are expected to enable creation of approximately 1 crore new jobs, including approximately 40 lakh direct jobs, in the next 10 years. The direct jobs details are given in table below:

Sl. No.	Industrial Clusters	Direct Job Creation Potential (Lakh)
1.	9 Energy clusters	0.6
2.	4 Materials clusters	2.6
3.	2 Marine clusters	2.5
4.	14 Discrete manufacturing clusters	33
TOTAL		38.7

In addition, a large number of jobs related to civil works are expected to be created in the infrastructure projects envisaged under Sagarmala. These jobs would be available for the duration of the construction phase of the projects.

Re-implementation of shipbuilding subsidy scheme

934. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware of the drastic reduction in fleet share falling from 35.5 per cent in 1990 to just 10.9 in 2011-12;
- (b) the details of existing fleet share along with details of production of vessels during the last five years and the steps taken to boost production in the country;
- (c) the details of vessels imported during that period; and
- (d) the details of Shipbuilding Subsidy Scheme operational in the country 8 years ago and projected period of its re-implementation by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of ships registered in the Indian registry, as on 31.03.2016 is 1269. The total Dead Weight Tonnage (DWT) is 16.01 Million, and the Gross Tonnage is 10.84 million. The existing fleet share of Indian ships in India's overseas trade stood at 7.45% in 2014-15.

There are two Public Sector Shipyards *viz.* Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL), Kochi and Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Limited (HDPEL), Kolkata under the administrative control of Ministry of Shipping and four Public Sector Shipyards under the administrative control of Ministry of Defence *viz.* Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL), Mumbai, Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited (GRSEL), Kolkata, Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL), Visakhapatnam and Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL). Goa. The number of ships/boats/cargo ships manufactured by the Central Public Sector Shipyards during each of the last five years by these shipyards is given in tabular form in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of vessels imported during the period 2011-2012 to 2015-February, 2016 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The Ship building Subsidy Scheme was extended to all Indian shipyards on October 25, 2002. The subsidy scheme expired on August 14, 2007. The salient features of the scheme were as follows:

(i) The Shipbuilding Subsidy Scheme was applicable to:

- a. For domestic orders: Ocean going vessel as defined in Section 3(41)

of Merchant shipping act., 1958, having a minimum length of 80M.

- b. For export orders: On each export order irrespective of the type and size of the vessel.
- ii. 30% subsidy was payable for the above orders.
- iii. Prices to be determined by global tender in case of domestic orders.
- iv. In case of export orders obtained on price negotiation a 'Price Reasonableness Certificate' to be obtained from DG Shipping.
- v. In case of public sector shipyards, subsidy is payable on stage payments received by shipyard, at market determined parity rate of foreign exchange prevailing on date of actual payment.
- vi. In case of private sector shipyards, subsidy is payable after delivery of the vessel.

The Government decided in February, 2009 to release subsidy for eligible shipbuilding contracts signed upto August 14, 2007 and, accordingly, budgetary provision was approved for the period 2008-09 to 2013-14.

To promote Indian shipyards, the Union Cabinet on December 9, 2015 has approved Shipbuilding Financial Assistance policy for Indian shipyards for contracts signed during a ten year period, viz. 2016-2026.

Statement-I

*Number of vessels manufactured by Central Public Sector
Shipyards in the last five years*

1. Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Number of Ships/boats/cargo ships manufactured
1.	2011-12	5
2.	2012-13	6
3.	2013-14	7
4.	2014-15	7
5.	2015-16	6

2. Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Kolkata

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Number of Ships/boats/cargo ships manufactured
1.	2011-12	1
2.	2012-13	1
3.	2013-14	0
4.	2014-15	0
5.	2015-16	4

3. Hindustan Shipyard Limited

1.	2011-12	3
2.	2012-13	1
3.	2013-14	5
4.	2014-15	0
5.	2015-16	3

4. Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited

1.	2011-12	5
2.	2012-13	4
3.	2013-14	2
4.	2014-15	2
5.	2015-16	1

5. Mazagon Dock Limited

1.	2011-12	0
2.	2012-13	2
3.	2013-14	0

[illegible]

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Kinds							4	330363		
Other Under Hdng 8906	114	5641849	27	541379137	10	132727358	40	367787270	1879	127404647
Invlatable Rafts	408	1122540	458	885098	333	818307	347	526990	819	867055
Other Floting Structures	680	34288416	796	10969383	3282	12800370	5711	2616068	8904	4075221.548
Vssls and other floating Strctrs for Breaking up	100	145052681	365	1257890108	271	947867229	286	1073319556	237	685557426
TOTAL	2830	4362073653	4513	7225578141	6037	6723517197	8517	4959360145	14065	4007403306

Harnessing sea and river fronts as waterways

935. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to harness the country's 50,000 kms. of sea and river fronts as waterways;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering innovative ways to raise around ₹ 70,000 crore to develop these stretches in the first phase;

(c) whether only five of the river stretches has been declared as national waterways, so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The length of India's coastline is 7,517 kms. and that of 111 national waterways, declared under the National Waterways Act, 2016 is 20,275 kms. The Government is committed to develop viable ports on the coastline and stretches of navigable national waterways to handle the increase in trade and reduce logistics cost. Funding for setting up the new ports and waterways projects could be undertaken either through multi-model financial institutions, private sector participation, Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode and budgetary resources.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. 111 waterways have been declared as National Waterways under the National Waterways Act, 2016. A State-wise list of these National Waterways is given in Statement.

Statement*State-wise list of National Waterways***111 National Waterways list**

Sl. No.	Name of National Waterways	State
1.	Ganga- Bhagirathi- Hooghly	U.P. Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal
2.	Brahmaputra	Assam
3.	West Coast Canal along with Champakara & Udyogmandal Canal	Kerala
4.	Kakinada Puducherry Canal along with Godavari & Krishna rivers	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telanagana
5.	East Coast Canal along with Brahmani & Mahanadi Delta	Odisha, West Bengal
6.	Aai	Assam
7.	Ajoy (Ajay)	West Bengal
8.	Alappuzha-Changanassery Canal	Kerala
9.	Alappuzha- Kottayam-Athirampuzha Canal	Kerala
10.	Amba River	Maharashtra
11.	Arunawati/Aran River	Maharashtra
12.	Asi	U.P.
13.	AVM Canal (Kanyakumari to Kollam)	Tamil Nadu
14.	Baitarni River	Odisha
15.	Bakreswar/Mayurakshi River	West Bengal
16.	Barak	Assam
17.	Beas	HP and Punjab
18.	Beki	Assam
19.	Betwa	U.P.
20.	Bhavani River	Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of National Waterways	State
21.	Bheema	Telangana, Karnataka
22.	Birupa/Badi Genguti/Brahmani River System	Odisha
23.	Budha Balanga	Odisha
24.	Chambal	U.P.
25.	Chapora	Goa
26.	Chenab	J&K & Punjab
27.	Cumberjua	Goa
28.	Dabhol Creek/Vasishti river	Maharashtra
29.	Damodar	West Bengal
30.	Dehing	Assam
31.	Dhansiri/Chathe	Assam
32.	Dikhu	Assam
33.	Doyans	Assam
34.	DVC Canal	West Bengal
35.	Dwarekeswar	West Bengal
36.	Dwarka	West Bengal
37.	Gandak	Bihar & U.P.
38.	Gangadhar	Assam & West Bengal
39.	Ganol River	Meghalaya
40.	Ghaghra River	Bihar & U.P.
41.	Ghataprabha	Karnataka
42.	Gomti	U.P.
43.	Gurupur	Karnataka
44.	Ichamati	West Bengal
45.	Indira Gandhi Canal	Haryana, Punjab & Rajasthan
46.	Indus	J&K

Sl. No.	Name of National Waterways	State
47.	Jalangi	West Bengal
48.	Jawai-Luni river & Rann of Kutch	Rajasthan & Gujarat
49.	Jhelum	J&K
50.	Jinjiram River	Meghalaya & Assam
51.	Kabini	Karnataka
52.	Kali	Karnataka
53.	Kalyan-Thane-Mumbai Waterway, Vasai creek & Ulhas river	Maharashtra
54.	Karamnasa	U.P. & Bihar
55.	Kaveri/ Kollidam river	Tamil Nadu
56.	Kherkai	Jharkhand
57.	Kopili River	Assam
58.	Koshi	Bihar
59.	Kottayam-Vaikom Canal	Kerala
60.	Kumari	West Bengal
61.	Kynshi River	Meghalaya
62.	Lohit	Assam
63.	Luni	Rajasthan
64.	Mahanadi	Odisha
65.	Mahananda	West Bengal
66.	Mahi	Gujarat
67.	Malaprabha	Karnataka
68.	Mandovi	Goa
69.	Manimutharu	Tamil Nadu
70.	Manjara	Maharashtra & Telangana
71.	Mapusa/Moide river	Goa
72.	Nag	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of National Waterways	State
73.	Narmada	Gujarat
74.	Netravathi	Karnataka
75.	Palar	Tamil Nadu
76.	Panchagangavali (Panchagangoli)	Karnataka
77.	Pazhyar	Tamil Nadu
78.	Penganga/ Wardha	Maharashtra & Telangana
79.	Pennar	Andhra Pradesh
80.	Ponniyar	Tamil Nadu
81.	Punpun	Bihar
82.	Puthimari	Assam
83.	Rajpuri creek	Maharashtra
84.	Ravi	HP&J&K
85.	Revdanda Creek/Kundalika river	Maharashtra
86.	Rupnarayan River	West Bengal
87.	Sabarmati	Gujarat
88.	Sai	Goa
89.	Savitri River (Bankot creek)	Maharashtra
90.	Sharavati River	Karnataka
91.	Shastri River/Jaigad creek	Maharashtra
92.	Silabati	West Bengal
93.	Simsang River	Meghalaya
94.	Sone	Bihar
95.	Subansiri	Assam
96.	Subarnrekha River	Jharkhand, West Bengal & Odisha
97.	Sunderbans Waterway	West Bengal
	Bidya river	West Bengal
	Chhota Kalagachi (Chhoto Kalergachi) river	West Bengal

Sl. No.	Name of National Waterways	State
	Gomar	West Bengal
	Haribhanga river	West Bengal
	Hogla (Hogal)-Pathankhali river	West Bengal
	Kalindi (Kalandi) river	West Bengal
	Katakhali river	West Bengal
	Matla river	West Bengal
	Muri Ganga (Baratala) river	West Bengal
	Raimangal river	West Bengal
	Sahibkhali (Sahebkhali) river	West Bengal
	Saptamukhi river	West Bengal
	Thakurran river	West Bengal
98.	Sutlej	Punjab & H.P.
99.	Tamaraparani	Tamil Nadu
100.	Tapi	Maharashtra & Gujarat
101.	Tizu/Zungki Rivers	Nagaland
102.	Tlawng (Dhaleswari)	Mizoram
103.	Tons	U.P.
104.	Tungabhadra	Telangana, Karnataka & A.P.
105.	Udayavara	Karnataka
106.	Umngot (Dawki) River	Meghalaya
107.	Vaigai	Tamil Nadu
108.	Varuna River	U.P.
109.	Wainganga/Pranahita River	Maharashtra & Telangana
110.	Yamuna	Haryana, U.P. & Delhi
111.	Zuari	Goa

PPP in shipping industry

936. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to allow Public Private Partnership in shipping industry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the areas where it is likely to be allowed in shipping industry; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Public Private Partnership projects (PPPs) have been permitted in Major Ports mainly, in Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis since, 1996. The areas in which PPPs are allowed include construction of new berths/terminals, re-equipping/machanisation of existing berths/terminals, warehousing, container freight stations, storage facilities, tank farms, carnage/handling equipment, setting up of captive power plants, dry docking, ship repair facilities, captive facilities to port based industries etc. At present, a total of 52 PPP projects are under operation in the 12 Major Ports.

Maritime colleges

937. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of maritime colleges in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of students, so far, passed out of these colleges but remained unemployed; and
- (c) how many students are given financial assistance for on-board training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Director General of Shipping, Government of India has recognized 133 maritime training institutes, out of which 78 are pre-sea maritime training institutes and 55 are post-sea training institutes. The State-wise details of Maritime Colleges in the country is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Pre-sea maritime training institute	Post-sea maritime training institute
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2
3.	Bihar	—	2
4.	Delhi	3	4
5.	Goa	3	—
6.	Gujarat	1	—
7.	Karnataka	1	—
8.	Kerla	3	2
9.	Maharashtra	20	19
10.	Odisha	2	—
11.	Puducherry	2	1
12.	Tamil Nadu	29	11
13.	Telangana	1	1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4	4
15.	Uttarakhand	1	—
16.	West Bengal	5	7
17.	Haryana	—	2
TOTAL		78	55

(b) It is estimated that around 4700 cadets/students, who have so far passed out from these colleges are not employed, as they have not been able to complete mandatory on-board ship training.

(c) Ministry of Shipping had introduced a Central Sector Scheme of Financial Assistance for the on board training of Merchant Navy Cadets/trainees of the 2010, 2011 and 2012 batches for completion of on-board training in 2015. 287 candidates had applied but none of them finally, availed the financial assistance.

Encouragement of local shipping industry

938. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of domestic shipping industry in the country;
- (b) whether the current fiscal policy and the absence of a level playing field have dented the growth of domestic shipping industry and if so, the Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether Government proposes to encourage local shipping industry including permission to raise foreign currency loans/bonds through financial institutions and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the other initiatives taken by Government to encourage shipbuilding industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The ports in India handled 172.7 million tonnes of cargo in the year 2014-15.

(b) Domestic shipping industry has shown growth of 7.01 % in the year 2014-15 against -0.4 % in the year 2013-14 in the coastal cargo.

(c) Government has not placed any restrictions on the domestic shipping companies to raise foreign currency loans/bonds through financial institutions and hence the issue of granting permission for the same does not arise.

(d) The Government of India has taken the following steps to encourage shipbuilding industry:

- (i) To promote shipbuilding and repair in Indian shipyards, the Union Cabinet has on December 9, 2015 approved Shipbuilding Financial Assistance policy for Indian shipyards for contracts signed during a ten year period, viz. 2016-2026. The Union Cabinet has also approved that all government departments or agencies including CPSUs have to provide Right of First Refusal to Indian shipyards while procuring or repairing vessels meant for governmental or own use till 2025 after which only Indian shipyards would build and repair vessels.
- (ii) The Institutional Mechanism on Infrastructure working under the Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India has, on December 21, 2015, recommended inclusion of stand-alone shipyards undertaking shipbuilding and ship-repair in the Harmonized List of Infrastructure sectors.

- (iii) To provide a level playing field for indigenously built ships *vis-a-vis* imported ships, the Government has on November 24, 2015 exempted Customs and Central Excise duty on inputs used in manufacture of ships and relaxed the limitation to operate shipyards under customs control in terms of Section 65 of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (iv) To promote ease of doing business in the sector, in the Union Budget 2016-17, Government has issued simplified procedure for tax compliance for the shipyards while procuring duty free goods for shipbuilding and ship repair.
- (v) To bring down the cost of construction of barges, river sea vessels (RSV Types 1 and 2) and port and harbour crafts and to meet demand for steel by ship and barge builders, the Government has, on February 9, 2015, decided that re-rolled steel obtained from re-cycling yards/ship breaking units would be certified for use in construction of these vessels.

Development of capacity cargo handling at ports

939. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken adequate steps to develop and improve the capacity of cargo handling at various ports in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has provided funds for development of adequate infra facilities at various ports in the country;
- (d) if so, the details of amount allocated, provided and utilized in these ports during the last five years, year-wise, port-wise; and
- (e) the performance of private ports and their capacity handling in comparison with Government ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Development and improvement of capacity of cargo handling at Major Ports are continuous process and for improvement of capacity in Major Ports, various activities such as augmentation of berths/terminals, mechanisation of berths, installation of State of art equipment, capital dredging, improving rail-road connectivity to ports etc. are regularly carried out to meet the demand of the market.

- (c) and (d) Yes Sir. Port-wise fund released by Government of India

during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and fund allocated in the year 2016-17 for development of infra facilities in Major Ports is given below:

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Port	Government Budgetary Support (GBS) released				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Kolkata	-	-	-	2.51	
2.	Paradip	-	-	17.00	-	
3.	Visakhapatnam	-	50.00	50.00	43.59	
4.	Kamarajar	-	-	-	-	
5.	Chennai	15.00	15.00	15.00	25.00	5.0
6.	V.O.Chidambaranar	124.63	50.00	54.44	42.00	15.00
7.	Cochin	-	-	10.00	7.48	4.0
8.	New Mangalore	-	-			
9.	Mormugao	-	49.95	75.00	-	5.0
10.	Mumbai	-	-	-	-	
11.	Jawaharlal Nehru	-	-	-	-	
12.	Kandla	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL		139.63	164.95	221.44	120.58	29.00

(e) The performance of Major Ports in capacity handling is better than the Non-Major Ports. In the year 2014-15, cargo handled by Major Ports is 581.34 Million Tonnes as against 470.86 Million Tonnes handled by Non-Major Ports.

Expansion of ports

940. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that approvals for expansion of existing ports and initiation of new ports along the coastline are delayed by as long as two years, for want of clearances under Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notifications;

(b) the details of requests received during the last three years for expansion of existing ports/initiation of new ports both approved and pending, project-wise;

(c) whether functioning ports, already having necessary clearances under CRZ and EIA Notifications, require clearance for expansion activities within the port area; and

(d) if so, the details of such proposals within port projects pending for approval, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Clearance under Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) and Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification are dealt in concerned State Governments and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) under Government of India, respectively. At present, no environment clearance case has been reported to be pending for more than two years. All Major Ports require CRZ/Environment clearance for expansion activities within the port area. A list of state-wise/port-wise proposals in respect of major ports preferred for CRZ/Environment clearance in last three years along with status thereof is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

*State-wise/port-wise proposals in respect of major ports preferred for CRZ/
Environment Clearance in last three years along with status thereof*

State	Port	Project	Status
West Bengal	Kolkata Port	Setting up of Floating Cargo Handling Facilities	Terms of Reference (ToR) for Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) has been approved by the Empowered Committee.
		Setting up of Outer Terminal-II	Terms of Reference (ToR) for Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) has been approved by the Empowered Committee.
		Setting up of Mooring Facilities at Sandheads	Terms of Reference (ToR) for Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) has been approved by the Empowered Committee.
		Setting up of Liquid Cargo Jetty at Haldia Dock-II,	

State	Port	Project	Status
		Shalukkhali	
Odisha	Paradip Port	NIL	
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam Port	NIL	
Tamil Nadu	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	Setting up of LNG Terminal at Ennore, Tamil Nadu by M/s Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MOEF&CC) had accorded Environment & CRZ Clearance dated 10.02.2014
		Expansion and Modernization of existing handling of multicargo container terminal at Kamarajar Port, Tamil Nadu by M/s Kamarajar Port Limited	MOEF&CC had accorded Environment & CRZ Clearance dated 24.12.2014
		Development of additional coal berths (CB3 and CB4) at Kamarajar Port, Tamil Nadu	MOEF&CC had accorded Environment & CRZ Clearance dated 12.03.2015
		Development of the facilities envisaged in the port master plan (phase-III) of Kamarajar Port Limited Reference (TOR)	MOEF&CC had accorded Terms of Reference (TOR) dated 08.01.2016
		Modification of existing iron Ore Terminal on 'As is where is' to handle common user coal at Kamarajar Port	MOEF&CC had accorded Terms of Reference (TOR) dated 28.01.2016
	Chennai Port	Reclamation of 0.45 ha. of land for auction platform at Chennai Fishing harbour	Clearance issued on September, 2014
		Strengthening of existing revetment at eastern seashore adjacent to leased plot of M/s. Suraj Agro Industries to old harbour entrance on eastern side in Chennai Port	Clearance issued on September, 2014

State	Port	Project	Status
Kerala	V O Chidambaranar Port	Development/Improvement of 7 Infrastructure Facilities at Chennai Port	Application submitted in July, 2015
		Construction of elevated road from Chennai Port to Madhuravoyal	Application submitted in January, 2016
		Construction of Godown for storage of Export/Import Cargoes	Application submitted in January, 2016
		Construction of North Cargo Berth-III, North Cargo Berth-IV and Dredging in front of North Cargo Berth-II, 2 Nos. of Shallow Draught Berth (Applied during Nov. 2010)	MOEF&CC had accorded Environment and CRZ Clearance dated 02.01.2015.
	Cochin Port	Development of a Multi-User Liquid Terminal (MULT) at Puthuvypeen SEZ, Cochin Port	MOEF&CC had accorded Environment and CRZ Clearance on 12.02.2016.
		Re-Development Activities of Cochin Port Trust at Willingdon Island	The details of Individual projects were submitted on 02.11.2015 with a request to reconsider the proposal for granting in principle CRZ clearance for the project.
		Establishing an International Ship Repair Facility (ISRF) at W/Island by Cochin Shipyard Limited.	
Karnataka	New Mangalore Port	NIL	
Goa	Mormugao Port	NIL	
Maharashtra	Jawaharlal Nehru Port	Extension of container facilities on north side of NSICT Berth	Extension of validity received on 10.05.2013.
		Construction of 4th Container terminal & Marine Chemical Terminal	Extension of validity received on 26.02.2014

State	Port	Project	Status
	Mumbai Port	Construction of 5th Oil Berth at Jawahar Dweep	The application from CRZ Clearance was made to Maharashtra Coastal Zone Development Authority (MCZMA) on 10.10.2015. Clearance obtained from State Government on 19.01.2016. Expert Committee of MoEF has cleared the project on 28.03.2016. Final letter is awaited.
		Setting up of floating storage re-gasification unit in Mumbai Harbour.	The application for CRZ clearance was made in December, 2016. Meeting of MCZMA is yet to be held.
Gujarat	Kandla Port	Developing Integrated Facilities within existing Kandla Port at Kandla	On the direction of MoEF&CC, KPT has uploaded revised Form I (7 projects) for TOR, on 21/4/2016.
		Setting up of Port Based Multi Product SEZ at Kandla and Tuna	ToR was granted by MoEF&CC on 17.02.2012.

Declaration of Kakinada-Puducherry as National Highways

941. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) when the Kakinada-Puducherry has been declared as National Waterways;
- (b) if so, what are the reasons for delay in implementing the above waterway in spite of completing other three of the five identified waterways; and
- (c) by when it is likely to be completed and the present status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Kakinada-Puducherry canal, along with Godavari

and Krishna River in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry were declared as National Waterway-4 (NW-4) in the year 2008.

(b) and (c) As the development of NW-4 was not found feasible through the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, its development in a phased manner will now be undertaken mainly with Government, budgetary support and possible external funding.

To facilitate movement of commercially viable cargo vessel, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been entered into between Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) and State Government of Andhra Pradesh for developing the NW-4 in Andhra Pradesh for providing viable and sustainable navigation system. Technical studies have been commissioned for project finalization. The development of Vijayawada Muktyala stretch in River Krishna has been taken up on priority for providing inland navigation connectivity for the new capital city being set up at Amravati.

Development of National Waterways with Central Road Fund

942. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to develop national waterways with the Central Road Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount proposed to be allocated for the purpose during the current financial year;

(d) whether Government has prioritised the waterways for development; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
(SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) To develop the National Waterways (NWs) through Central Road Fund (CRF), a proposal for amending the Central Road Fund Act, 2000 to earmark 5% of the CRF for development of National Waterways is under consideration and the requisite amount would be allocated after the proposal is approved.

(d) and (e) In addition to the five NWs, the development of 106 new additional waterways under the National Waterways Act, 2016 will be taken up on priority based on their viability for development in the Detailed Project Reports available (DPRs) on

them. These NWs are:

- (i) NW-16: Barak River.
- (ii) NW-68: Mandovi River.
- (iii) NW-111: Zuari River.
- (iv) NW-40: Ghaghra River.
- (v) NW-37: Gandak River.
- (vi) NW- 58: Kosi River.

Performance of major ports

943. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the 12 major ports in the country have successfully crossed their respective performance figures of the previous year 2015-16;

(b) whether it is also a fact that, they could not however achieve the target fixed by Government;

(c) whether every year Government fixes an unscientific target which cannot be met with; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Major Ports have continued their recovery from the performance decline in the pre financial year 2013-14 period. Overall traffic handled by the Major Ports during 2015-16 has been 606.37MT which represents an increase of 4.3% over the cargo handled of 581.34MT during the previous year 2014-15. 94MTPA of capacity was added in the Ports during 2015-16 which is the highest ever in a single year. The capacity of the Major Ports as on 31.03.2016 has increased to 965MTPA from 871.52MTPA in March, 2015. Improvement in efficiency parameters like turnaround time has lowered logistics cost for the trade. Operating income of the Major Ports has increased at the rate of 8% from 2014-15 (₹ 10190 cr.) to 2015-16 (₹ 10961 cr.). Operating surplus has seen an increase of 19% from 2014-15 (₹ 3593cr.) to 2015-16 (₹ 4268 cr.). Operating margin has increased from 35% in 2014-15 to 39% in 2015-16.

(c) and (d) The targets are fixed keeping in view the global trends and past performance of the ports of previous years.

Meetings of NMC

944. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many meetings of the National Monitoring Committee (NMC) has been held since October 1, 2015 to discuss, among other issues, the evictions at Polavaram dam together with the date of such meetings;

(b) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh Government has not submitted the full details asked for by NMC; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to give an opportunity to representatives of tribals and farmers to meet NMC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) After October 1, 2015, two meetings of National Monitoring Committee (NMC) have been held on 18th November, 2015 and 28th April, 2016.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh had sent details sought by Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development on Polavaram Dam to Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation which have been forwarded to them on 29th September, 2015.

(c) Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has intimated that there is no such proposal under consideration at this stage.

Water level in Marathwada and Bundelkhand

945. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that water level in many areas of Marathwada and Bundelkhand have gone down up to the level of 500 feet thus extraction of water has become very difficult;

(b) whether Government is aware that due to shortage of water people are migrating from such areas to other nearby places thus increasing burden on the nearby cities and towns; and

(c) what action Government has taken to find out long term solution for the water shortage in these areas where crops are not being grown due to shortage of water?

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) under the Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR carries out ground water monitoring, four times a year, on regional scale through a network of observation wells in the Country including Marathwada and Bundelkhand region. As per the latest assessment of ground water level data of January, 2016, the deepest ground water level recorded in Marathwada region is 45.62 metre (140 feet) below ground level at Nagalgaon village of the district Latur of the State of Maharashtra. Whereas, deepest ground water level recorded in Bundelkhand region is 49.4 metre (162 feet) below ground level in Chhatarpur district of the State of Madhya Pradesh. Increase in depth of ground water levels enhances difficulty for extraction of ground water.

(b) As per the information received from the Public Health Engineering Department of the Madhya Pradesh Government, no such information of migration of people from Bundelkhand region to other nearby places has been reported so far. Information is being collected from State Government of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) In view of water shortage in Marathwada and Bundelkhand region, MoWR, RD & GR has deputed technical teams comprising officers of Central Water Commission and Central Ground Water Board for on the spot study of water situation and interaction with the State Government. They have proposed various short and long term measures including excavation of borewells, artificial recharge to ground water, rainwater harvesting and mass awareness programmes on water conservation etc. The long term measures in Marthawada, *inter-alia*, include interlinking of Bhima and Manjara Rivers.

CGWB has prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during the year 2013, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the Country including Bundelkhand and Marathwada region by harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

Further, CGWB has prioritized Bundelkhand region and parts of Marathwada region for Aquifer Mapping and Management Program in order to delineate aquifer disposition

and their characterization along with quantification and for preparation of aquifer/ area specific ground water management plans.

As per the information received from Madhya Pradesh State Government, in Bundelkhand districts of Madhya Pradesh namely Sagar, Damoh, Tikamgarh, Chattarpur, Panna and Datia 101 projects covering an area of 572567 Ha. are being implemented under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana -Watershed Development. The total cost of these projects is ₹ 687.08 crore.

Extraction of ground water

†946. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of ground water being extracted everyday in the country and the details of total quantum of ground water extracted during the last two years; and

(b) whether it is a fact that continuous extraction of ground water has resulted in abysmally low level of water and some areas have been separately identified as having very low water table and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out periodic assessment of replenishable ground water resources of unconfined aquifers jointly with the respective State Ground Water Departments. There is no mechanism to monitor ground water withdrawal of the Country on daily basis. However, as per the latest assessment (year-2011), the total annual ground water withdrawal is estimated at 245 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre).

(b) Excessive withdrawal of ground water for various purposes including irrigation, domestic and industrialize are some of the factors responsible for decline in ground water levels and in many areas ground water recharge is reduced due to varied and erratic rainfall pattern as well as change in land use. As per the data of ground water monitoring during pre-monsoon 2015, carried out by CGWB, parts of 101 blocks in the Country are showing very low ground water levels (more than 40 metre below ground level). Details are given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Name of the Blocks showing depth to water level of more than 40 metre below ground level during Pre-monsoon 2015 in the country

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of District	Name of Blocks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Chitvel
		Prakasham	Tarlupadu
2.	Delhi	South	South
		South West	South West
3.	Gujarat	Banaskantha	Deesa
		Bharuch	Valia
		Gandhinagar	Mansa
		Sabarkantha	Himatnagar
4.	Haryana	Bhiwani	Badhra, Loharu
		Fatehabad	Ratia
		Kaithal	Gulha, Kaithal
		Kurukshetra	Shahbad
		Mahendragarh	Mahendragarh, Nangal Choudhury, Narnaul
		Panipat	Samalkha
		Rewari	Khol
		Sirsa	Ellenabad, Sirsa
5.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Athiyannur
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Depalpur
		Mandsaur	Malhargarh, Mandsaur
		Ratlam	Alot, Ratlam, Sailana
		Ujjain	Ujjain
7.	Maharashtra	Amravatti	Chandurbazar
		Latur	Udgir
		Ratnagiri	Khed
8.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Behror, Mandawar, Neemrana, Umrain

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of District	Name of Blocks
		Barner	Baitu, Barner, Chauhtan, Dhorimanna, Sheo, Sindri
		Bharatpur	Weir
		Bikaner	Bikaner, Kolayat, Lunkaransar, Nokha, Shridungargar
		Churu	Rajgarh, Ratangarh, Sardarshar, Tarangnagar
		Dausa	Bandikui, Dausa, Lalsot, Sikrai
		Ganganagar	Suratgarh
		Hanumangarh	Nohar
		Jaipur	Amer, Govindgarh, JamwaRamgar, Jhotwara, Sambhar, Sanganer
		Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer, Sam, Sankra
		Jalore	Ahore, Bhinmal, Jalore
		Jhunjhunu	Alsisar, Buhana, Chirawa, Jhunjhunu, Nawalgarh, Surajgarh, Udaipurwati
		Jodhpur	Balesar, Bhopalgarh, Mandore, Osian, Shergarh
		Nagaur	Degana, Mundwa, Nagaur, Riyan
		Sikar	DantaRamgarh, Dhod, Fatehpur, Khandela, Lachhamangar, Piprali, Sri Madhopur
9.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	P N Palayam
		Cuddalore	Bhuvanagiri, Kurinchipad
		Dharmapuri	Bargur, Krishnagiri
10.	Telangana	Medak	Zahirabad
		Ranga Reddy	Malkajgiri, Peddemul

Water level in dams

947. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that low water level in dams has hit irrigation during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise including A.P. and Telangana; and

(c) the corrective steps being taken to solve this problem permanently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Central Water Commission (CWC) monitors live storage status of 91 reservoirs in the country and issues a bulletin on a weekly basis. The current live storage available in these reservoirs is 34.082 BCM, which is 22% of total live storage capacity of these reservoirs. This storage is 65% of the storage of corresponding period of last year and 76% of storage of average of last ten years. The storage position at the end of monsoon season of 91 major reservoirs in the country, including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana can be seen at the Statement (*See below*).

(c) State Governments undertake several measures for augmenting, conserving and utilizing 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. This Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments in this regard through various schemes and programmes *viz.* Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water-bodies etc.

Central Ground Water Board, under this Ministry has prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during the year 2013 envisaging construction of 1.11 crore Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge structures in the country to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Meters) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purposes. The Master Plan has been

circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water constitute a special focus area for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) works and about 2/3rd of the expenditure is directly related to construction of such structures.

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. Improved water use efficiency in different sectors such as in irrigation (through micro-irrigation, e.g., drip, sprinkler etc.), industry and household is being encouraged through various initiatives, programmes/ schemes of the Government.

The National Water Policy, 2012 has been formulated which has made several recommendations for conservation, development and improved management of water resources in the country.

Jal Kranti Abhiyan (2015-16 to 2017-18) has been launched in order to consolidate water conservation and management in the country through a holistic and integrated approach involving all stakeholders, making it a mass movement.

Recycle and reuse of water, after treatment to specified standards as well as rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge are being incentivized through various initiatives, programmes/ schemes of the Government.

Various Mass Awareness Programmes, Water Management Training Programmes and other trainings, Workshops, Painting Competitions etc. are organized by this Ministry to encourage and support good practices for augmenting, conserving and utilizing water in the country.

This Ministry has also formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) envisaging inter-basin transfer of water. The implementation of NPP would give benefits of approximately 35 million hectare of additional irrigation potential and 34000 MW hydro generation apart from the incidental benefits of flood moderation, navigation, drinking and industrial water supply, fisheries, salinity and pollution control etc.

Statement*The live storage in Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) at the end of monsoon (30th of September) in the country*

Sl. No	Name of Reservoirs	States	Level Cap at FRL*	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.	Srisailem	Andhra Pradesh/Telangana	8.288	7.224	4.973	6.042	2.82	1.724
2.	Nagarjuna Sagar	Andhra Pradesh/Telangana	6.841	6.524	2.205	5.108	5.049	0.043
3.	Somasila	Andhra Pradesh	1.994	1.456	0.594	0.994	1.078	0.297
4.	Sriramsagar	Telangana	2.3	2.526	1.195	2.557	0.872	0.228
5.	Lower Manair	Telangana	0.621	0.655	0.144	0.676	0.257	0.114
6.	Tenughat	Jharkhand	0.821	0.32	0.243	0.422	0.405	0.427
7.	Maithon	Jharkhand	0.471	0.525	0.501	0.393	0.465	0.274
8.	Panchet Hill	Jharkhand	0.184	0.262	0.272	0.312	0.247	0.108
9.	Konar	Jharkhand	0.176	0.18	0.154	0.146	0.177	0.149
10.	Tilaiya	Jharkhand	0.142	0.166	0.131	0.065	0.21	0.149
11.	Ukai	Gujarat	6.615	6.237	6.162	6.335	5.84	5.142
12.	Sabarmati (Dharoi)	Gujarat	0.735	0.741	0.7	0.409	0.51	0.666
13.	Kadana	Gujarat	1.472	1.192	1.192	1.158	1.181	0.921
14.	Shetrunji	Gujarat	0.300	0.291	0.047	0.3	0.14	0.3

15.	Bhadar	Gujarat	0.188	0.188	0.009	0.188	0.09	0.163
16.	Damanaganga	Gujarat	0.502	0.478	0.413	0.468	0.487	0.483
17.	Dantiwada	Gujarat	0.399	0.386	0.207	0.104	0.087	0.343
18.	Panam	Gujarat	0.697	0.708	0.699	0.683	0.535	0.364
19.	Sardar Sarovar	Gujarat	1.566	1.568	1.511	1.646	1.441	1.412
20.	Karjan	Gujarat	0.523	0.514	0.485	0.516	0.514	0.356
21.	Gobindsagar(Bhakra)	Himachal Pradesh	6.229	5.922	4.893	5.813	5.728	5.906
22.	Pong Dam	Himachal Pradesh	6.157	5.867	5.656	5.738	4.274	5.319
23.	Krishnaraja Sagra	Karnataka	1.163	1.07	0.647	1.136	2.854	1.996
24.	Tungabhadra	Karnataka	3.276	2.831	2.712	2.844	1.387	0.53
25.	Ghataprabha	Karnataka	1.391	1.304	1.247	1.237	1.785	1.181
26.	Bhadra	Karnataka	1.785	1.791	1.344	1.785	4.207	2.195
27.	Linganamakki	Karnataka	4.294	4.146	3.401	4.278	0.656	0.52
28.	Narayanpur	Karnataka	0.863	0.679	0.827	0.731	0.728	0.261
29.	Mal Aprab H A (Re Nuka)	Karnataka	0.972	0.913	0.37	0.604	0.441	0.243

Sl. No	Name of Reservoirs	States	Level Cap at FRL*	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
30.	Kabini (Sanherla Tank)	Karnataka	0.444	0.215	0.1	0.261	3.319	1.782
31.	Hemavathy	Karnataka	0.927	0.844	0.675	0.9	0.039	0.053
32.	Harangi	Karnataka	0.220	0.199	0.154	0.211	3.137	1.657
33.	Supa	Karnataka	4.120	3.472	2.456	3.856	0.079	0.086
34.	Vanivilas Sagar	Karnataka	0.802	0.284	0.178	0.058	0.335	0.216
35.	Almatti	Karnataka	3.105	3.046	2.944	3.105	0.131	0.052
36.	Gerusoppa	Karnataka	0.130	0.094	0.105	0.119	0.222	0.136
37.	Kallada (Parap Par)	Kerala	0.507	0.465	0.119	0.468	2.049	2.055
38.	Idamalayar	Kerala	1.018	1.007	0.488	1.023	3.125	2.968
39.	Idukki	Kerala	1.460	1.274	0.461	1.402	4.511	3.43
40.	Kakki	Kerala	0.447	0.381	0.206	0.443	9.338	8.603
41.	Periyar	Kerala	0.173	0.064	0.065	0.1	2.762	1.871
42.	Malampuzha	Kerala	0.224	0.216	0.143	0.217	0.705	0.487
43.	Gandhi Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	6.827	5.014	6.05	6.586	0.973	0.147
44.	Tawa	Madhya Pradesh	1.944	2.05	2.055	2.055	2.537	1.971

45.	Bargi	Madhya Pradesh	3.180	3.185	3.18	3.185	1.682	0.062
46.	Bansagar	Madhya Pradesh	5.166	5.501	5.415	5.172	0.78	0.161
47.	Indira Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	9.745	7.832	9.498	9.566	0.581	0.314
48.	Barna	Madhya Pradesh	0.456	0.505	0.434	0.405	0.522	0.116
49.	Minimata Bangoi	Chhattisgarh	3.046	3.017	2.651	2.554	0.247	0.06
50.	Mahanadi	Chhattisgarh	0.767	0.764	0.726	0.659	0.049	0.018
51.	Jayakwadi(Pait Hon)	Maharashtra	2.171	1.389	0.033	0.637	0.331	0.236
52.	Koyana	Maharashtra	2.652	2.568	2.75	2.744	0.241	0.246
53.	Bhima(Ujjani)	Maharashtra	1.517	1.517	0.122	1.686	0.853	0.892
54.	Isapur	Maharashtra	0.965	0.894	0.509	0.971	0.564	0.564
55.	Mula	Maharashtra	0.609	0.609	0.323	0.463	0.929	0.761
56.	Yeldari	Maharashtra	0.809	0.659	0.051	0.77	0.328	0.177
57.	Gima	Maharashtra	0.524	0.206	0.088	0.206	0.681	0.504
58.	Khadakvasla	Maharashtra	0.056	0.041	0.027	0.056	0.195	0.078
59.	Upper Vaitarna	Maharashtra	0.331	0.329	0.29	0.331	0.304	0.229
60.	Upper Tapi	Maharashtra	0.255	0.234	0.226	0.229	0.389	0.24

Sl. No	Name of Reservoirs	States	Level Cap at FRL*		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
61.	Pench (Totaladoh)	Maharashtra	1.091	1.016	1.04	1.043	1.425	0.861	
62.	Upper Wardha	Maharashtra	0.564	0.564	0.564	0.533	1.461	1.36	
63.	Bhatsa	Maharashtra	0.942	0.932	0.928	0.942	1.808	1.701	
64.	Dhom	Maharashtra	0.331	0.326	0.3	0.317	0.125	0.122	
65.	Dudhganga	Maharashtra	0.664	0.669	0.684	0.68	1.401	1.109	
66.	Manikdoh (Kukadi)	Maharashtra	0.288	0.188	0.146	0.228	0.316	0.271	
67.	Bhandardara	Maharashtra	0.304	0.304	0.304	0.304	0.031	0.043	
68.	Hirakud	Odisha	5.378	5.378	5.378	4.818	0.379	0.272	
69.	Balimela	Odisha	2.676	0.651	1.626	2.42	0.095	0.082	
70.	Salanadi	Odisha	0.558	0.371	0.164	0.345	0.145	0.097	
71.	Rengali	Odisha	3.432	3.423	3.483	2.827	0.641	0.531	
72.	Machkund (Jalp UT)	Odisha	0.893	0.839	0.822	0.796	2.686	2.073	
73.	Upper Kolab	Odisha	0.935	0.322	0.788	0.644	1.856	1.628	
74.	Upper Indravati	Odisha	1.456	0.483	1.278	1.276	2.369	2.315	
75.	Thein	Punjab	2.344	2.028	1.81	1.657	0.255	0.255	
76.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	Rajasthan	1.711	1.833	1.834	1.833	0.48	0.266	

77.	Jhakam	Rajasthan	0.132	0.132	0.132	0.132	0.132	0.132	0.132
78.	Rana Pratap Sagar	Rajasthan	1.436	0.901	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436
79.	Lower Bhawani	Tamil Nadu	0.792	0.491	0.402	0.051	0.402	0.402	0.402
80.	Mettur (Stanley)	Tamil Nadu	2.647	1.402	1.879	1.041	1.041	1.879	1.879
81.	Vaigai	Tamil Nadu	0.172	0.071	0.091	0.014	0.014	0.091	0.091
82.	Parambikulam	Tamil Nadu	0.380	0.378	0.377	0.176	0.176	0.377	0.377
83.	Aliyar	Tamil Nadu	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.031	0.031	0.095	0.095
84.	Sholayar	Tamil Nadu	0.143	0.144	0.144	0.144	0.144	0.144	0.144
85.	Gumti	Tripura	0.312	0.118	0.203	0.105	0.105	0.203	0.203
86.	Matatila	Uttar Pradesh	0.707	0.706	0.641	0.706	0.706	0.641	0.641
87.	Rihand	Uttar Pradesh	5.649	4.44	2.517	3.893	3.893	2.517	2.517
88.	Ramganga	Uttarakhand	2.196	1.888	1.882	1.319	1.319	1.882	1.882
89.	Tehri	Uttarakhand	2.615	2.17	2.394	2.357	2.357	2.394	2.394
90.	Mayurakshi	West Bengal	0.480	0.392	0.252	0.192	0.192	0.252	0.252
91.	Kangsabati	West Bengal	0.914	0.649	0.843	0.607	0.607	0.843	0.843

* Full Reservoir Level

Sitarama Lift Irrigation Project on Godavari river

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that the Sitarama Lift Irrigation Project on river Godavari has been proposed by Government of Telangana;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that the above project is in violation of Section-84 and 85 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014; and

(c) if so, what action the Ministry has taken/proposes to take to stop this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) Government of Andhra Pradesh has brought to the notice of Godavari River Management Board (GRMB) *vide* their letter dated 8.03.2016 the issue regarding Telangana State Government's proposed construction of integrated (Rajiv Sagar and Indira Sagar) Dummugudum Lift Irrigation Scheme which is now named as Sitarama Lift Irrigation Project. In the said letter, Government of Andhra Pradesh has complained that the project is being constructed in violation of Section 84 and 85 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014.

GRMB has forwarded a copy of the said letter dated 8.03.2016 from Government of Andhra Pradesh to Government of Telangana for their comments/views. Meanwhile, Government of Telangana has informed that the ayacut in district Khammam under Sitarama Lift Irrigation Project is an old ayacut covered under earlier projects taken up the erstwhile Government of Andhra Pradesh and therefore, there is no violation of the said Act.

Pollution around Polavaram dam

949. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Polavaram dam Authority has constituted an environmental supervisory committee or any such body to leverage the pollution from air, water and soil around Polavaram dam;

(b) to what extent the Polavaram dam Authority has implemented the recommendations of the National Green Tribunal concerning the dam;

(c) whether it is a fact that the high intensity blasting without proper supervision is a regular feature around the dam; and

(d) the steps proposed to curb the blasting till safety and environmental guidelines are in place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has constituted a multi-disciplinary committee on 27-04-2016 to monitor the implementation of conditions stipulated by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change while according clearance to Polavaram Project.

(b) Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) has informed that they have not received the recommendations of National Green Tribunal concerning the Polavaram Dam.

(c) and (d) PPA has informed that the blasting operations for the excavation of rock portion in the Polavaram Irrigation Project are carried out by the agency in accordance with the safety precautions as per clause built into the Contract document. The concerned agency has also obtained a 'No Objection Certificate' from the concerned authorities.

Only adequate quantity of explosives is used to have desired fragmentation at site. As per the explosives rules, emulsion base explosives are only used.

Further, the storage, transportation and handling of explosives during blasting operations are in accordance with the Indian Explosives Act and other relevant rules duly taking all precautionary measures to prevent any possible damages to human habitations, structures and to safeguard the lives of human beings.

Implementation of key water related schemes

950. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to implement key water related schemes in a time bound manner and also decided to bring State Governments to implement these schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has come out with a National Water Law which may also take care of the management of Inter-State river basins and conserve existing water resources and ensure equal distribution of water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for conservation, development and improved management of water resources by way of technical and financial assistance through various schemes/programmes *viz.* Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies etc. Central Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in 2015-16 to improve access to irrigation and mitigate risk of farmers by providing assured irrigation. The PMKSY scheme under its various components envisages to enhance the irrigation facilities in an area of 28.5 lakh hectares from 2015-16 to 2019-20. The AIBP component of PMKSY focuses on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation Projects including National Projects.

(c) and (d) This Ministry had constituted a Committee headed by Dr. Y.K. Alagh for drafting National Water Framework Law on 3rd July, 2012. The Committee submitted its Report to the Government in May, 2013. The report has been circulated among all States/Union Territories and related Central Ministries and also placed on the website of the Ministry.

The National Draft Water Framework Bill proposes to establish a framework with governing principles for protection, conservation and regulation of waters and for matters connected and incidental thereto. The salient features of the draft National Water Framework Bill are at the Statement (*See below*).

A Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah has been constituted on 28.12.2015 to examine the provisions of the draft National Water Framework Law and suggest changes/modifications therein taking into account *inter-alia* the emerging challenges in the water sector, reuse of waste water after treatment, the likely impact of climate change on water resources, importance of river rejuvenation, water contamination issue etc.

Statement

The 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 per day) for essential health 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 fair 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 synergise 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.

Underground water level

951. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the American researchers have conducted a study and declared that the underground water level in some parts of India is alarming;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the factors responsible for steep fall in underground water in the country have been ascertained; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to maintain underground water levels in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) A paper on 'Satellite-based estimates of groundwater depletion in India' was published in August, 2009-Issue, of scientific journal 'Nature' by American Scientists from National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and University of California, United States of America. In that study, an area of about 4.4 lakh sq.km covering the States of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Delhi, was taken up as a single unit without actual field mapping of ground water levels. The scientists have made an attempt to estimate ground water depletion in north-western India using Terrestrial Water Storage (TWS) change observations from NASA Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (GRACE) satellite data for the period from August, 2002 to October, 2008. The study has indicated that ground water is depleting in the aforementioned four States at a mean rate of 4.0 ± 1.0 cm/year equivalent height of water (17.7 ± 4.5 cubic km/year). On review of the paper by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), it was observed that the GRACE mission's ground water storage studies are satellite based estimates and coarse resolution of GRACE data limits its applicability to study ground water dynamics. CGWB estimations are, however, based on field data and bring out smaller scale variations in the ground water storage pattern over a vast region.

(c) and (d) Excessive withdrawal of ground water for various purposes including irrigation, domestic and industrialize are some of the factors responsible for decline in ground water levels and in many areas ground water recharge is reduced due to varied and erratic rainfall pattern as well as change in land use. Central Government has taken several steps to manage ground water level in the country including:

- 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.
- During Eleventh Plan, Demonstrative Artificial Recharge Projects were taken up under Central Sector Scheme "Ground Water Management and Regulation". The scheme on Artificial Recharge project under Ground Water Management and Regulation Scheme has been discontinued during the Twelfth Plan period.

- A conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" has been prepared during the year 2013, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the Country in an area of 9,41,541 sq.km. for harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.
- Ministry of Urban Development in its Draft Model Building Bye-Laws (2015) has incorporated a Chapter on Provision of Rain Water Harvesting.
- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) constituted under 'The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986' for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management has issued advisory to States/Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary measures for adopting rain water harvesting/artificial recharge in all the Government buildings. Besides, 30 States/UTs have made rainwater harvesting mandatory by enacting laws/ formulating rules & regulations/by including provisions in building bye-laws/ through suitable Government Orders etc.
- CGWB has been organizing mass awareness programmes in the country to promote rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water.

Special Committee on inter-linking of rivers

952. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any target to inter-link rivers of Peninsular component in a time bound manner in the recently concluded meeting of Special Committee on inter-linking of rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources development envisaging Inter-basin transfer of water on surplus basins to deficit basins/ areas. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has prepared feasibility reports, which facilitated identification of 16 links under peninsular river components under NPP.

Based on the concurrence of concerned states four priority peninsular links *viz.*; Ken-Betwa link project Phase-I and II, Damanganga-Pinjal link, Par-Tapi-Narmda link and Mahanadi-Godavari link have been identified for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of K-B link, D-P link and P-T-N link have already been completed and sent to the concerned party states for their comments. The K-B link project has been declared as a National Project by the Government of India. Various clearances including environment, forest and wildlife for Ken-Betwa link Phase-I project are at an advanced stage of processing. The proposal for wildlife clearance duly recommended by State Wildlife Board and Government of Madhya Pradesh has been submitted to the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change on 15.12.2015 for consideration of National Board of Wildlife.

Further, this Ministry under Himalayan component of NPP has proposed river links, namely, Manas-Sankosh-Teesta-Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha-Mahanadi link, for diversion of the surplus water of Manas and Sankosh River with supplementation from the intermediate major streams for transfer of surplus water to augment the water in Mahanadi River, to in turn further transfer surplus water from river Mahanadi to water short areas of Krishna-Pennar and Cauveri Basins. Accordingly, nine River link systems under Peninsular Components of NPP have been proposed *viz.*; Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Palar-Cauveri-Vaigai-Gundarlink, feasibility Report of which has been completed by NWDA.

Efforts are currently on to build consensus on Mahanadi-Godavari link, which is a first and critical link of above mentioned nine river links System. Based on the suggestions of Water Resources Department, Government of Odisha, NWDA has prepared a revised preliminary proposal of Mahanadi-Godavari link Project with reduced submergence and the same has been presented to the Government of Odisha for their comments. The status of proposed river links of peninsular river component under NPP is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Further, in order to speed up the implementation of Inter-linking of Rivers Programme and to arrive at a consensus on the ILR proposal a 'Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers' has been constituted by this Ministry, in September, 2014. Nine meetings of the Special Committee have been held so far, where in State Irrigation/Water Resources Ministers along with the Secretaries of various States remained present. The Committee after considering the views of all the stakeholders is proceeding ahead to expedite the objectives of interlinking rivers as per terms of reference of the Committee.

Statement*The details of present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer links of Peninsular Component under NPP*

Sl. No	Name	States concerned	States benefited	Status
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chhattisgarh,	Andhra Pradesh & Odisha	Feasibility Report Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	-do-	-do-	Feasibility Report Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chhattisgarh,	-do-	Feasibility Report Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chhattisgarh,	Andhra Pradesh	Feasibility Report Completed
5.	Krishna (Almati) - Pennar link	-do-	Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	Feasibility Report Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem) - Pennar link	-do-	-do-	Feasibility Report Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka,	-do-	Feasibility Report Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu & Puducherry	Feasibility Report Completed

Sl. No	Name	States concerned	States benefited	Status
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai -Gundarl link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	Tamil Nadu	Feasibility Report Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link (a) Ken-Betwa link Phase-I (b) Ken-Betwa link Phase-II	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh -do-	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh Madhya Pradesh	DPR Phase-I completed in April 2010&DPR Phase-II Completed in January 2014.
11.	Parbati -Kalisindh- - Chambal link	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan	Feasibility Report Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	-do-	Gujarat	DPR completed in August, 2015
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link(As per DPR)	Maharashtra & Gujarat	Maharashtra (only water supply to Mumbai)	DPR completed in March 2014.
14.	Bedti - Varda link	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	Karnataka	Pre-Feasibility Report Completed
15.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	Karnataka	Pre-Feasibility Report Completed
16.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Kerala & Tamil Nadu,	Tamil Nadu	Feasibility Report Completed

Action on Ganga River Basin Management Plan

953. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any action on the Ganga River Basin Management Plan submitted by a consortium of 7 IITs;

(b) whether 10 IITs have been asked to adopt various stretches of Ganga river and villages along the river to implement plan to treat pollutants being diverted in the river;

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the progress made, so far; and

(d) whether the Ministry also proposes to hand over sewage treatment operations in towns along Ganga river to private sector and if so, the details in this regard and how Government plans to monitor it?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) The Consortium of 7 IITs has prepared and submitted a detailed report titled "Ganga River Basin Management Plan-2015" (GRBMP-2015) to Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MOWR, RD&GR). The report has been circulated to various Ministries involved in the cleaning of river Ganga. The report of the Consortium is being utilized by the NMCG for formulation of the Action Plan for rejuvenation of river Ganga.

(b) and (c) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the Ministry and 7 other Ministries including Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). As per this MoU, MHRD has agreed to encourage the IITs and NITs on the Ganga Basin to adopt at least 5 villages under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan to implement the project for solid/liquid waste management and make these villages open defecation free. Funding of the project would be made available by MRD/MDWS. Activities have been finalized and Nodal Officers have also been nominated.

(d) The Cabinet in its meeting held on 6.1.2016 approved a proposal for creating and putting in place an institutional mechanism and financial model for execution of infrastructure projects under Namami Gange Programme on Hybrid Annuity based Public Private Partnership (PPP) model and setting up a centrally owned Special Purpose

Vehicle (SPV) for facilitating implementation of infrastructure projects under 'Namami Gange' in a financially sustainable, outcome oriented and accountable mode to ensure long term performance, efficiency, viability and sustainability.

The projects under proposed hybrid annuity based PPP model will also have 15 years O&M of the assets included.

The special purpose vehicle shall monitor the implementation of projects on Hybrid Annuity based Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. The projects will also be monitored through concerned Urban Local Body and through third party inspection agencies. In addition the three tier mechanism as approved for Namami Gange programme comprising of a) High level task force chaired by Cabinet Secretary assisted by NMCG at national level, b) State level committee chaired by Chief Secretary assisted by SPMG at State level and c) District level committee chaired by the District Magistrate would be utilised for monitoring purpose.

Allocation of funds under AIBP in Madhya Pradesh

†954. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated/released to projects running under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) in Madhya Pradesh by the Ministry during the last five years and this financial year, project-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the details of funds allocated/released and spent therefrom, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) The details of funds released and expenditure incurred for ongoing projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) in Madhya Pradesh during the last five years, project-wise and year-wise is enclosed in the Statement (*See* below). Further, proposals for assistance have not been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the current financial year till date.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

The details of funds allocated to projects under AIBP in Madhya Pradesh

Year-wise Central assistance released and expenditure incurred on ongoing projects under AIBP of Madhya Pradesh
(in crore)

Sl. No.	Project Name	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		CA Rele-ased	Expen-diture	CA Rele-ased	Expen-diture	CA Rele-ased	Expen-diture	CA Rele-ased	Expen-diture	CA Rele-ased	Expen-diture	CA Rele-ased	Expen-diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Indira Sagar Unit II (Ph I & II)	95.47	97.40	0.00	91.81	57.23	51.67	17.99	47.58	0.00	84.98	36.58	64.19
	Indira Sagar Canal Ph. III	0.00	69.18	0.00	147.33	121.90	112.75	121.90	65.72	0.00	25.32	24.38	140.82
	Indira Sagar Unit IV	16.20	14.69	0.00	62.61	40.99	29.46	0.00	16.65	0.00	33.72	0.00	105.81
	Indira Sagar Unit V	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	206.82	47.19	0.00	0.00	26.93
2.	Bansagar Unit-II	54.02	230.35	40.52	137.13	81.86	206.82	33.42	286.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	611.78
3.	Sindh Phase II	22.95	101.01	19.01	87.52	39.15	157.47	39.29	129.08	0.00	0.00	52.12	158.14
4.	Mahi	87.63	67.39	39.39	59.50	31.00	43.40	0.00	41.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.94
5.	Bariaur LBC	0.00	47.07	0.00	69.33	8.26	33.34	1.18	22.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.22
6.	Bawanthadi	20.62	25.03	6.05	24.99	2.97	14.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Mahan	0.00	63.71	0.00	73.30	107.65	101.96	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.93
8.	Omkareshwar Ph-I	0.00	18.10	12.40	0.00	0.00	26.59	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Omkareshwar, Ph-II	0.00	31.92	46.14	26.03	0.00	21.74	12.07	23.49	0.00	49.28	0.00	53.44
	Omkareshwar, Ph.-III	0.00	117.65	0.00	94.75	47.79	62.30	15.00	31.65	0.00	14.03	0.00	21.39
	Omkareshwar, Ph.-IV	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.82	65.55	63.11	31.90
9.	Bargi Diversion Ph-I	0.00	19.21	0.00	2.17	0.00	2.11	0.00	5.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.65
	Bargi Diversion Ph-II	0.00	6.44	0.00	9.40	0.00	6.15	0.00	9.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.30
	Bargi Diversion Ph-III	0.00	79.50	0.00	50.60	0.00	51.52	15.08	21.61	0.00	35.92	0.00	18.23
	Bargi Diversion Ph-IV	0.00	92.65	0.00	72.40	0.00	61.64	11.90	91.19	0.00	45.81	3.46	38.90
10.	Pench Div-I	0.00	116.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	751.99
11.	Upper Beda	24.81	19.83	0.00	13.47	0.00	5.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Punasa lift	105.03	84.32	0.00	0.00	0.75	92.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Lower Goi	22.81	52.03	55.19	67.17	44.42	54.67	17.10	43.91	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00
14.	Jobat	6.66	7.31	0.00	19.29	10.00	12.51	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Sagar (Sagad)	0.00		14.75	80.18	9.00	53.72	2.85	20.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.76
16.	Singhpur	0.00		15.75	0.00	0.00	23.79	14.79	57.90	0.00	28.50	0.00	24.43
17.	Sanjay Sagar (Bah)	0.00		12.98	57.43	10.44	28.81	3.02	27.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.45
18.	Mahuar	0.00		0.00		0.00		8.10	36.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.23
	TOTAL	456.19	1361.37	262.18	1246.41	613.41	1254.79	314.40	1193.00	96.01	423.41	179.65	2217.43

Note: The information regarding unfilled column is not provided by State Government.

Water crisis in Marathwada

955. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that water crisis in Marathwada region of Maharashtra has recently worsened as seven dams in the region have dried up;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take in the matter?

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 Central Water Commission (CWC) monitors 17 reservoirs in Maharashtra and issues weekly report on the reservoir position. As per the latest bulletin for week ending 21.4.2016, the storage position as a percentage of live capacity at Full Reservoir Level (FRL) in four dams namely. Jayakwadi (Paithan), Bhima (Ujani), Yeldari and Girna was zero. The details of water storage in Marathwada is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) According to the Divisional Commissioner, Aurangabad, 3032 tankers have been deployed in various districts of the Marathwada region. The Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan has been taken up by the Government of Maharashtra since the end of 2014 for water conservation with target date of completion as 2019 with the following objectives:

- (i) Water conservation in village Periphery (Shivar)
- (ii) Increasing water table and water availability
- (iii) Protective irrigation to crops
- (iv) Increasing water use efficiency
- (v) Creating decentralized water storages structures
- (vi) Repair Rehabilitation and Renovation of the existing water storage structures
- (vii) Desilting
- (viii) Water budgeting *i.e.* awareness and sensitization

An integrated approach for convergence of all the schemes of various departments of Government of Maharashtra has been adopted for implementation of village action plan.

In view of water shortage in Marathwada region, MoWR, RD & GR has deputed technical teams comprising officers of Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) for on the spot study of water situation and interaction with the State Government. They have proposed various short and long term measures including excavation of bore wells, artificial recharge to ground water, rainwater harvesting and mass awareness programmes on water conservation etc. The long term measures in Marathwada, *inter-alia*, include interlinking of Bhima and Manjara Rivers.

Statement

The details of water storage in Marathwada, Maharashtra

Water Storage in Marathwada, Maharashtra (15.10.2015 and 22.04.2016)

Sl. No.	Project	No. of Projects	Projected Capacity (MCM)*	Live Storage as on 15.10.2015		Live Storage as on 22.04.2016	
				(MCM)	%	(MCM)	%
1.	Major	11	5143.00	781.00	15	151.09	3
2.	Medium	75	934.57	167.74	18	41.50	4
3.	Minor	728	1584.49	179.61	11	40.03	3
4.	Godavari Barrages	11	231.64	55.14	24	3.84	2
5.	Manjara Barrages	18	75.53	12.75	17	1.60	2
TOTAL		843	7969.23	1196.25	15	238.06	3

*MCM = Million Cubic Metres

Decision regarding ban on school children from getting relief at Polavaram dam

956. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to ban school going children from getting relief and financial packages individually for being evicted from Polavaram dam area;

(b) the number of children under 18 years who have been deprived of such benefits in Polavaram and Devipatnam Mandals:

(c) whether representations have been received by Government to rescind this harsh decision banning school going children from getting due benefits; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to enumerate children in Polavaram Project affected area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) As per Andhra Pradesh Rehabilitation and Resettlement (APR&R) Policy, 2005 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, a family includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brother and minor sister dependent on him. There are 2362 children under 18 years of age as part of 3016 Project Displaced Families in Fourteen (14) Phase-I habitations both in Polavaram Mandal and Devipatnam mandal under Polavaram Irrigation Project. As per above policies, compensation is given to project displaced families. Children below 18 are part a of such families and therefore, no separate compensation for them is envisaged.

(c) No representation has been received in this regard.

(d) Enumeration of children was done at the time of conduct of Socio-Economic survey.

Sewage treatment plants for cleaning of Ganga river

957. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many sewage treatment plants have been granted approval for facilitating the process of cleaning of Ganga river;

(b) the details of STP proposals received by Government;

(c) out of these, how many STP sites are functional; and

(d) the details of proposals which are still pending for approvals and the reasons for their pendency?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) 41 Sewage treatment plants

development/rehabilitation under 34 projects, having total capacity of 808.23 mld, have been sanctioned in the Ganga Basin States since inception of NGRBA Programme. The List of STP projects sanctioned is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The list of Proposals received and not yet been approved/sanctioned are given at Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Out of the project sanctioned since inception of NGRBA Programme, 6 STPs have been completed and created a total treatment Capacity of 126.50 mld as on 29/02/2016 as per the following details:

(i) Numayadahi, Allahabad: 50 mld (ii) Naini, Allahabad: 20 mld (iii) Kodra, Allahabad: 25 mld (iv) Ponghat, Allahabad: 10 mld (v) Sarai, Haridwar: 18 mld (vi) Tapovan, Tehri: 3.5 mld

In addition to above 681.73 MLD capacity of STPs are at different stages of construction.

(d) The Proposals of rehabilitation and upgradation of existing STPs, interception and diversions of drains and construction of new STPs have been received from State Government of 5 main-step Ganga States (Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal) which were under different stages of appraisal.

Cabinet in its meeting held on 6th January 2016 has approved adoption of hybrid annuity based PPP model for development of sewerage infrastructure under Namami Gange.

To expedite the process, five Central Public Sector Undertakings namely Engineers India Limited (EIL), WAPCOS, Engineering Projects India Limited (EPIL), National Building Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC), National project Construction corporation limited (NPCC) have been engaged to undertake the condition assessment studies in the identified 118 towns along river Ganga. The study will help in identifying the town specific gaps in sewage treatment infrastructure to enable development of projects on PPP model.

After completion of the above process, the projects will be taken on hybrid annuity based PPP Model.

Statement-I*Details of sewage treatment plants sanctioned in the five
Ganga mainstream States*

Sl. No.	State/Town	Name/Nature of works	STP Capacity to be created/ rehabilitated (mld)	STP Capacity created (mld)	No. of STPs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Badrinath	Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	3.00		1
2.	Karanprayag	Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	1.40		1
3.	Deoprayag	Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	1.40		1
4.	Rudraprayag	Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	3.00		1
5.	Tapovan (Tehri)	Sewerage system and STP for Tapovan area	3.50	3.50	1
6.	Haridwar	Construction of 18 mld STP at Sarai, Haridwar	18.00	18.00	1
7.	Gangotri	Sewerage System and STP for Gangotri Dham	1.00		1
8.	Muni ki Reti Dhalwala	Sewerage scheme and STP at Muni ki Reti Dhalwala	7.50		1
9.	Jagjeetpur, Haridwar	Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	40.00		
10.	Allahabad	Sewerage & Non-Sewerage schemes for pollution abatement of River Ganga at District-'B' & 'E' of Allahabad	85.00	85.00	3
11.	Allahabad	Sewerage & Non-Sewerage schemes for Pollution abatement of River Ganga at District-'A' of Allahabad (EAP-World Bank/Retroactive)	20.00	20.00	1
12.	Garmukteshwar	Sewerage system & STP works	9.00		2
13.	Moradabad (Ramganga)	Sewerage system & STP works (Phase I)	58.00		1
14.	Kannauj (Kali)	Sewerage system & STP works (Phase II)	1.00		1

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Varanasi	JICA assisted Ganga Action Plan Phase-II Project at Varanasi	140.00		1
16.	Allahabad	14 mld STP at Salori, Allahabad (EAP-World Bank)	14.00		1
17.	Bithoor, Kanpur Nagar	Sewerage scheme and STP at Bithoor Kanpurnagar, (UP) (EAP- World Bank)	2.40		1
18.	Bulandsahar	Sewerage scheme at Narora, Bulandsahar (EAP-World Bank)	4.00		1
19.	Anup Shahr	Sewerage Works in AnupShahr, Buland Sahar (EAP-World Bank)	2.50		2
20.	Begusarai	Sewer Network, SPS and STP	17.00		1
21.	Buxar	Sewer Networks, SPS and STP	16.00		1
22.	Hajipur (Gandak)	Sewer Networks, SPS and STP	22.00		1
23.	Munger	Sewer Networks, SPS and STP	27.00		1
24.	Patna (Pahari)	Sewage Treatment Plant at Pahari - Patna, Bihar	60.00		2
25.	Patna (Beur)	Sewage Treatment Plant - Beur for Patna, Bihar	43.00		2
26.	Patna (Karmalichak)	Sewage Treatment Plant - Karmalichak for Patna, Bihar	37.00		2
27.	Patna (Saidpur)	Saidpur STP and adjoining Network for Patna, Bihar	60.00		1
28.	Sahibganj	Sewerage scheme and STP at Sahibganj	12.00		1
29.	Gayeshpur	Sewerage system & STP	8.23		1
30.	Kalyani	Sewerage system & STP	5.00		1
31.	Bhatpara	Sewerage system & STP	31.00		1
32.	Halisahar	Sewerage scheme & STP Halishar	16.00		1
33.	Budge-Budge	Sewerage System and STP at Budge-Budge	9.30		1
34.	Barrackpore	Sewerage system with Sewer network and STP	24.00		1
TOTAL			802.23		41

Statement-II*State-wise list of proposals received and not yet been approved/sanctioned*

Sl. No.	Project Name	Town	Type	Est. Cost (₹ in crore)
Uttarakhand				
1.	4 MLD STP at Triveni Ghat	Rishikesh	I&D and STP	6.5
2.	I&D and STP project at Gopeshwar	Gopeshwar	I&D and STP	53.5
3.	I&D and STP project at Srinagar	Srinagar	I&D and STP	19.52
4.	I&D and STP project at Joshimath	Joshimath	I&D and STP	41.47
5.	I&D and STP project at Kirtinagar	Kirtinagar	I&D and STP	3.07
6.	I&D and STP at haridwar	Haridwar	I&D and STP	266.09
7.	I&D project at Karnaprayag	Karnaprayag	I&D and STP	7.69
8.	I&D project at Rudraprayag	Rudraprayag	I&D and STP	8.41
9.	I&D project at Nandprayag	Nandprayag	I&D and STP	3.79
10.	I&D project at Badrinath	Badrinath	I&D and STP	21.9
11.	I&D project at Srikot	Srikot	I&D and STP	9.26
Uttar Pradesh				
1.	Sewerage Network in District E of Allahabad-Part 2 (Additional Work)	Allahabad	Network	54.27
2.	Renovation & Up gradation of Mathura Sewage Treatment Plant/ Sewage Pumping Station & appurtenant works	Mathura	I&D & STP	89

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Renovation & Up gradation of Vrindavan Sewage Treatment Plant/Sewage Pumping Station & appurtenant works	Vrindavan	I&D & STP	16
4.	I&D works & STP at Phaphamau	Allahabad	I&D& STP	123.57
5.	I&D works and STP for Unnao Nagar Palika Parishad	Unnao	I&D& STP	102.43
6.	Interception & Diversion of Sisamau Nala	Kanpur	I&D& STP	82.45
7.	Interception, Diversion and Treatment works in Chunar, Mirzapur	Chunar	I&D& STP	53.66
8.	Interception, Diversion and Treatment works in Hastinapur	Hastinapur	I&D& STP	89.15
9.	Upgradation of 130MLD & 5 MLD STPs at Jajmau Kanpur	Kanpur	STP	245.91
10.	Sewerage works in Jajmau Area, Kanpur	Kanpur	Sewerage	91.91
11.	Rehabilitation and Proces up-gradation of existing STPs at Mirzapur	Mirzapur	STP upgradation	38.11
12.	Pollution Abatement of River Gomti, Lucknow	Lucknow	I&D & STP	456.66
13.	Sewerage Network in district 3 of varanasi	Varanasi	Network	180.43
14.	Prevention of pollution of river Kali by interception & diversion and STP at Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	I&D & STP	553.88
15.	I&D & STP Works in Merrut City	Merrut	I&D & STP	748.08

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Upgradation of existing STPs at Anupsahar	Anupsahar	STP upgradation	17.79
17.	Ram Nagar Sewerage Works	Ramnagar	Network & STP	210.58
18.	I&D works & STP at Naini	Allahabad	I&D & STP	209.97
19.	I&D Works & STP, Jhusi Area	Allahabad	I&D & STP	234.77
Bihar				
Sl. No.	Project Name	Town	Type	Est. Cost (in crore)
1.	I&D and STP DPR	Mokama	I&D and STP DPR	61
2.	I&D and STP DPR	Barahiya	I&D and STP DPR	38.14
3.	I&D and STP DPR	Jamalpur	I&D and STP DPR	77.33
4.	I&D and STP DPR	Navgachiya	I&D and STP DPR	60.03
5.	I&D and STP DPR	Sultanganj	I&D and STP DPR	54.85
Jharkhand				
1.	Sewerage network and STP at Rajmahal	Rajmahal	Sewage Network & STP	58.36
West Bengal				
1.	DPR received for renovation of Existing Kanaipur STP 22.0mld capacity 3 pond system for (Uttarpara & Konnagar town) for an amount of ₹ 48.16 cr.	Uttarpara	I&D and STP	48.16
2.	FR for integrated Pollution abatement scheme for kanchrapara for ₹ 148.75 cr.	Kanchrapara	I&D and STP	148.75
3.	DPR received for renovation of	Serampur	I&D and STP	46.85

1	2	3	4	5
	Existing Serampore STP 18.60 mld capacity Trickling Filter for ₹ 46.85 cr.			
4.	DPR received for renovation of Existing Kona STP 30 mld capacity 3 pond system for ₹ 69.76 cr.	Bally	I&D and STP	69.76
5.	DPR received for renovation of Existing Howrah STP 45mld capacity Trickling Filter for ₹ 108.13 cr.	Howrah	I&D and STP	108.13
6.	DPR received for renovation of Existing Natagarh (Painahati) low cost STP 12 mld capacity 3 pond system	Natagarh	I&D and STP	43
7.	DPR received for renovation of Existing Bandipur (Titagarh) STP 14 mld capacity 3-pond system for an amount of ₹ 41.90 cr.	Titagarh	I&D and STP	41.90
8.	DPR received for renovation of Existing Titagarh STP (a) 4.5mld capacity ASP (B) 4.5 mld capacity WSP for ₹ 24.37 crore	Titagarh	I&D and STP	24.37

Delay in approval process of irrigation projects

958. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that an inordinate delay is taking place in the approval process of irrigation projects which are being taken up by the State Governments and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to ward off/obviate the delay in giving approvals from the Central Government for irrigation projects taken up by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) The time taken for appraisal of irrigation projects depends upon quality of Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted by the State Governments and timely submission of compliance to the observation on the DPR made by the Central Water Commission (CWC). It also depends on submission of the other statutory clearances by the States such as clearances from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) etc.

(b) To expedite the appraisal process, CWC interacts frequently with the State Project Authorities and help them in finalizing the DPR early as per guidelines of CWC, wherever required.

Survey to identify reservoir and water bodies

†959. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any plan to exploit the reservoirs and neglected water bodies situated in the country by using state of the art technologies;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any survey to identify the reservoirs and water bodies that are in need of restoration and protection by such technologies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount incurred under this plan, so far, along with the details of steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) Water Resources Projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies etc.

36 major/medium irrigation projects were provided Central Assistance (CA) of ₹2327.82 crore under AIBP and 1099 water bodies were provided CA of ₹ 161.18 crore under RRR scheme in the country during 2015-16.

Erosion of coastlines

960. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to the National Institute of Oceanography scientists, nearly a quarter of India's coastline is under threat of erosion;
- (b) if so, the details of coastline falling under safe/danger zone, State-wise;
- (c) the steps taken by Government during the last decade to check the extent of erosion across coastline;
- (d) the details of role Central and State Governments play to check coastline erosion; and
- (e) the details of financial assistance required for the purpose and what is the share of Central and State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per data base compiled by the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) in the year of 2005, around 23% of the Indian coastline is affected by varying degrees of erosion. A Shoreline Change Atlas of the Indian Coast prepared by the Space Application Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad in association with the Central Water Commission in May, 2014, indicates that around 45% of the total coastline is under erosion, around 35.7% of coastline is under accretion and rest (18.79%) is under stable category. The State-wise details in this regard are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) During the last decade, following steps have been taken to check the extent of coastal erosion:

- (i) In the year 1995, this Ministry constituted a Coastal Protection Development and Advisory Committee (CPDAC) for organising, coordinating programme of collection, compilation, evaluation and publication of data relating to various natural phenomenon in coastal processes, which affect the coastal line, identification of coastal zones and draw up short and long term plans for coastal protection. The CPDAC had met 14 times so far.

During the Xth Plan (2002-07), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Critical anti-erosion works in coastal and other than Ganga basin States" was approved by Government of India under which the anti-sea erosion works for the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and UT of Puducherry were included and Central Assistance amounting to ₹ 13.17 crore was released to the states/UTs for anti-sea erosion works.

- (iii) During the XIth Plan (2007-12), the Government of India launched a Flood Management Programme (FMP) for providing Central assistance to the State Governments for taking up flood management works including anti-sea erosion works. Under this scheme, Central assistance was released to Government of Gujarat for construction of sea-walls/coastal protection works.
- (iv) In addition, this Ministry initiated the process of collecting details of severely affected reaches to explore the possibility of preparing a National Coastal Protection Project (NCP) for taking up the same for external assistance. A loan amounting to 250 Million USD for Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Programme (SCP&MIP) was approved by ADB in Oct, 2010. Currently, Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Programme (SCP&MIP)-Tranche-1 is on-going in the States of Karnataka and Maharashtra at an estimated cost of 62.7 Million USD including ADB loan of 51.56 Million USD.

(d) and (e) Planning and execution of the anti-sea erosion measures are undertaken by the maritime States/UTs as per their own priority. The Union Government supports the efforts of States by providing technical advice and promotional financial assistance for critical projects. The Flood Management Programme launched by the Ministry has

provision for anti sea erosion/coastal protection works and the funding pattern under this programme is 50(Centre):50 (States) for General Category States.

Statement

The State-wise details of the coastal accretion/erosion

Shoreline changes along the Indian coast

State(s)/UTs	Erosion Length (km)	Accretion Length (km)	Stable Length (km)	Total Length (km)
Gujarat, Daman & Diu	486.43	297.99	697.71	1482.13
Maharashtra	449.5	244.47	48.29	742.26
Goa	27.03	46.98	81.38	155.39
Karnataka	106.12	118.65	73.31	298.08
Kerala	218	294	73.6	585.6
Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	281.56	514.11	29.25	824.92
Andhra Pradesh	443.88	186.94	340.45	971.27
Odisha	199	205	32.1	436.1
West Bengal	115.06	19.46	147.68	282.2
Lakshadweep Islands	72.03	63.24	1.01	136.28
Andaman Islands	740.37	944.84	36.83	1722.04
Nicobar Islands	690.1	68.3	19.23	777.63
TOTAL	3829.1	3004	1580.8	8413.9
	45.51%	35.70%	18.79%	

Note: 1. The above data excludes the length of mouth of estuary, rivers, creeks and their inner parts.

2. *Source:* Shoreline Change Atlas prepared by SAC Ahmedabad in collaboration with CWC.

The House then adjourned at thirty-seven minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

RE. CAG REPORT ON GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, no Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहाल चन्द): अभी आ रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No Cabinet Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will deal with that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): There is no Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not a Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will deal with that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Where is the Cabinet Minister?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, LOP ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Where is the Cabinet Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी आ गए हैं। Mr. LOP. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. LOP, what is your problem?

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is not here. Who is going to reply? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is not here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That you don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Cabinet Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Cabinet Minister is here; that is enough.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a joint responsibility.

श्री जयराम रमेश: दूध का दूध, पानी का पानी हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): पानी-पानी आपका, दूध-दूध हमारा।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): दूध का दूध, पानी का पानी, इतिहास का पन्ना बताएगा, आप नहीं बोल सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: माननीय डिप्टी चैयरमैन सर, सुबह से विपक्ष के लोग और हमारी पार्टी के लोग यह मांग कर रहे थे कि हमने नोटिस दिया है, Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation में 2006-2007 से और आगे 2008 से 2011 तक, लेकिन अगर मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है तो शुरू में शायद 2006 से है, गुजरात गवर्नमेंट ने कहा था कि गुजरात में केजी बेसिन में देश का सबसे बड़ा गैस का भंडार मिला है। इस गैस को निकालने का काम Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation करेगी। गुजरात की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने अपने कंधों पर यह जिम्मेदारी ली और बैंकों से, nationalized banks से और financial institutions से कई हज़ार करोड़ रुपए लोन लिया गया। इतने साल गुज़रने के बाद हम यह अपेक्षा करते थे कि जिस गैस के भंडार का वायदा किया गया था, उल्लेख किया गया था, वह गैस देश के सामने आएगी, commercially उसका इस्तेमाल होगा, गुजरात गवर्नमेंट को भी और देश को भी उसका फायदा होगा, लेकिन इतने साल के बाद हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे, ऐसा लगता है कि वह हज़ारों करोड़ रुपया डूब गया और उसमें से निकला कुछ भी नहीं। सर, मैं अंदर की मीटिंग्स का उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता।

جناب غلام نبی آزاد : مانتے ٹپٹی چیئرمین سر، صبح سے وپکش کے لوگ اور ہماری پارٹی کے لوگ یہ مانگ کر رہے تھے کہ ہم نے نوٹس دیا ہے۔ گجرات اسٹیٹ پیٹرولیم کارپوریشن میں 2006-2007 سے اور آگے 2008 سے 2011 تک، لیکن اگر مجھے اچھی طرح سے یاد ہے تو شروع میں شاید 2006 سے ہے، گجرات گورنمنٹ نے کہا تھا کہ گجرات میں کے جی۔ بیسن میں دیش کا سب سے بڑا گیس کا بھنڈار ملا ہے۔ اس گیس کو نکالنے کا کام گجرات اسٹیٹ پیٹرولیم کارپوریشن کرے گی۔ گجرات کی اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ نے اپنے کندھوں پر یہ ذمہ داری لی اور بینکوں سے، نیشنلائزڈ بینکس سے اور فناننیشنل انسٹی ٹیوشنس سے کئی ہزار کروڑ روپے لون لیا گیا۔ اتنے سال گزرنے کے بعد ہم یہ امید کرتے تھے کہ جس گیس کے بھنڈار کا وعدہ کیا گیا تھا، الیکھ کیا گیا تھا، وہ گیس دیش کے سامنے آنے گی، کمرشٹی اس کا استعمال ہوگا، گجرات گورنمنٹ کو بھی اور دیش کو بھی اس کا فائدہ ہوگا، لیکن اتنے سال کے بعد ہم نتیجے پر پہنچے۔ ایسا لگتا ہے کہ وہ ہزاروں کروڑ روپیہ ٹوب گیا۔ اور اس میں سے نکلا کچھ بھی نہیں۔ سر، میں اندر کی میٹنگس کا الیکھ نہیں کرنا چاہتا۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what is that you want?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, the Minister, the Government says that this is a State subject. मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट नहीं है। Oil and gas exploration गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया का सब्जेक्ट है, financial institutions and banks नेशनल सब्जेक्ट है और केजी बेसिन inter-State matter है। इन तमाम चीजों को देखते हुए इसको स्टेट सब्जेक्ट न मानकर, नेशनल सब्जेक्ट मानते हुए यहां सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए, यह मेरी पार्टी की और विपक्ष की मांग है।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, the Minister, the Government says that this is a State subject.

Oil and gas exploration میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ اسٹیٹ سبجیکٹ نہیں ہے۔
 گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کا سبجیکٹ ہے، financial institutions and banks نیشنل
 سبجیکٹ ہے اور کے جی بیسن inter-State matter ہے۔ ان تمام چیزوں کو دیکھتے
 ہوئے اس کو اسٹیٹ سبجیکٹ نہ مان کر، نیشنل سبجیکٹ مانتے ہوئے یہاں سدن میں
 چرچا نہیں ہونی چاہئے، یہ میری پارٹی کی اور ویکش کی مانگ ہے۔

सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): उपसभापति महोदय, जब-जब किसी राज्य के संबंध में सीएजी रिपोर्ट देता है, तो वह रिपोर्ट उस राज्य की Public Accounts Committee के सामने जाती है। यह विषय उस राज्य की Public Accounts Committee के सामने है। जब यह विषय पीएसी के सामने होता है, तो अक्सर अगर केन्द्र का मामला भी हो, तो भी हम चर्चा नहीं करते। जब पीएसी की रिपोर्ट आती है, तब उस पर चर्चा करते हैं। चलिए, केन्द्र का मामला होता तो हम कर लेते, लेकिन जब राज्य की पीएसी इसको डिस्कस कर रही है, तो इसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है कि उसको केन्द्र डिस्कस करे और सेंट्रल पार्लियामेंट डिस्कस करे। अगर आपने यह परम्परा डाल दी, तो यहां पर जो रिपोर्ट्स आया करेंगी और जो यहां की पीएसी के सामने होंगी, फिर उन पर राज्यों की विधान सभाओं में चर्चा होगी। कम से कम इस देश का जो संघीय ढांचा है, उसको बरकरार रखिए और जो राज्य की पीएसी के सामने विषय है, केन्द्रीय संसद को उस पर चर्चा नहीं करनी चाहिए। दूसरी बात, मैं नेता प्रतिपक्ष को ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): यह मामला पीएसी के सामने नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... You listen to him.

श्री अरुण जेटली: मैं नेता प्रतिपक्ष को बता देता हूं, जो अभी उन्होंने कहा, किसी भी तेल या गैस के एक्सप्लोरेशन प्रोजेक्ट में आप बीसियों जगह एक्सप्लोर करते हो तब जाकर कहीं गैस निकलती है या वहां पर तेल निकलता है। यहां पर जितनी अपेक्षा थी, उसके मुकाबले यहां तेल कम निकला या गैस कम निकली। आज गैस निकल रही है, इंटरनेशनली सर्टिफाइड है, डीप-सी में होगी, तो उसको और कठिनाई होगी, तो यह गैस एक्सप्लोरेशन में स्वाभाविक चुनौतीपूर्ण स्थितियां आती हैं। वह केवल इस प्रोजेक्ट में ही नहीं आई, वे कई प्रोजेक्ट्स में आती हैं, इसलिए ये केवल diversionary tactics हैं, क्योंकि तृणमूल कांग्रेस के सांसद ने अगस्ता के ऊपर नोटिस दे दिया, तो हम यह जवाबी हमला कर दें और नॉन इश्यू को इश्यू बनाने की कोशिश करें ...(व्यवधान)... केवल यही मंशा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, हमने पांच दिन पहले नोटिस दिया है। यह आरोप बिल्कुल गलत है। ...(व्यवधान)...

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: यह आरापे गलत है। हमारा इससे कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने कई दिनों से ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने चार दिन से ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हमने जो नोटिस दिया है, हमने चार दिन पहले नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह पुराना नोटिस है, यह आज का नोटिस नहीं है।

ف قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : یہ آروپ غلط ہے۔ ہمارا اس سے کوئی لینا

دینا نہیں ہے۔۔۔ **(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ ہم نے کئی دنوں سے۔۔۔ **(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ ہم نے چار دن سے

۔۔۔ **(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ سر، ہم نے جو نوٹس دیا ہے، ہم نے چار دن پہلے نوٹس دیا ہے

۔۔۔ **(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ یہ پرانا نوٹس ہے، یہ آج کا نوٹس نہیں ہے

श्री परवेज हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : यह नोटिस पुराना है। यह बिल्कुल गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री जयराम रमेश: यह बहुत पुराना नोटिस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let us put the record straight. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, it is not a question what the Leader of the House has said in response to the Leader of the Opposition. Let us be very clear that off-shore exploration of oil and gas in the country is a Central subject. Number two, any issue which is inter-State can be discussed. I can say that okay on CAG Report, if it is being considered as you have said, and the Chair can have that confirmed, whether the State PAC is looking at that or not, that is a separate issue altogether. That is a separate issue. What we are discussing is a matter of national importance. We are talking about thousands and thousands of crores of rupees of public funds which have been lost. We are also talking of allegations which have been levelled to.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we want a discussion on this subject. We wanted it in the past also. And we also take actually strong objection to what has been said that this issue has been raised to divert attention. It is not true. It was five days ago, and repeatedly our Member, Shri Jairam Ramesh and others have been giving the notices. ...**(Interruptions)**... We have been giving. About the discussion on what was raised today, we ourselves have accepted it. You come and discuss that it has been listed on Agusta

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

Westland on 4th. ...(Interruptions)... We are not running away from the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... But we demand a discussion on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, in any case, in the morning, this issue was raised by your own Member.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you; no problem. I have already said that if the notice is given, that will be examined. After having given due consideration to both arguments, all aspects will be examined by the hon. Chairman, and, then, the hon. Chairman will take a decision whether there should be a discussion or not.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There was a consensus in the BAC.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you made your point; you want discussion. The Chair has taken note of that. It is understood. The Chair has also taken note of the. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. I told you that I will allow you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: On this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. It will be good for you, if you speak after I talk. After this, I want to run the House. ...(Interruptions)... I will come to that. Yes, that is why I am allowing. The Chair will also take note of what has been said by the Leader of the House and other aspects also, and, then, the hon. Chairman will take a decision on this matter. That is all what I can say now.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say on this?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Yes, Sir, on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are not having a discussion on this. ...(Interruptions)... You gave the notice on this. ...(Interruptions)... Okay, then, anything additional you want to say on this issue.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Leader of the House, characteristically, has made a series of misleading statements. We have not raised the issue today, as a diversionary tactic. This issue was raised five days ago. I mean, notice was given five days ago. That is number one.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

Number two, the matter is not before the PAC of the State Assembly, contrary to what the Leader of the House has suggested.

Number three, this issue here is not about oil and gas exploration. Of course, we know — we do not need the Leader of the House to tell us that oil and gas exploration is a risky business — that it is a risky business. Rupees twenty thousand crores, from fifteen banks, has been lent to one company. *...(Interruptions)...* Not a single iota of *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Let the hon. Chairman examine the notice. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The issue is rupees twenty thousand crores of nationalized bank has gone *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Chairman will go into the merit of that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We are after all NPAs. We are after all *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have told you, no discussion on that now. *...(Interruptions)...* We are not going into the merit of that. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes; yes. *...(Interruptions)...* I have told you that the hon. Chairman will examine it. *...(Interruptions)...* So, now, let us take up the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* It is over. *...(Interruptions)...* There is nothing more to say about that. *...(Interruptions)...* What is more to say about it? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I can assure the Leader of the House that is not a part of *...(Interruptions)...* You have alleged it to be a diversionary game. But still I want a discussion on the issue. I remember, you had joined us. You had joined me, at least, in this House on this issue of KG Basin, the manner in which the whole thing was being handled right from day one. It was a scandalous one. And, that scandal is continuing. I fully admit that the exploration business is a risky business. There is no doubt about it. But even after counting upon all those elements of risk, the manner in which the KG Basin offshore exploration is being handled is another aspect just added by the GSPC. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. *...(Interruptions)...* All these aspects will be examined by the hon. Chairman. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: And, it is all with the public money in the nationalized banks. *...(Interruptions)...* So, the issue has got a national importance. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It should be taken into discussion ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no need for further discussion now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Chairman will examine all aspects. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: We want a discussion on that, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have never said that there will be no discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have said that the notice is there and the hon. Chairman is examining that. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, there is no need of repeating all this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is there anything new? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, my friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, has made a very valid point that rupees twenty thousand crores has gone down the tube. I think, we also must remember as to who was in power at that time when this money was given by the banks in a very cavalier manner to so many companies and, today, we are seeing all these NPAs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. We will discuss all these aspects. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: During last ten years, how much money has gone down the tube? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Whosoever was in power ...*(Interruptions)*... I think, we should discuss this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Gujaralji, if and when we discuss the issue, all these aspects can be gone into. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not saying that there should not be a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैटिए I am not saying that there will not be a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the hon. Chairman decide.

SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD: Sir, my last question would be: What is the response of the Government? ...*(Interruptions)*... When are they going to have a discussion on this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already told that the hon. Chairman will decide it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to say anything? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already said that the hon. Chairman will decide it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: What is Government's position? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government has already told. ...*(Interruptions)*... What the Leader of the House has told, that is the Government's position. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, discussion करवाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

—(مداخلت) — جناب محمد علی خان: سر، ڈسکشن کرانیے۔

MR. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: Did you not hear the leader of the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... What he has said is the Government's position. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is the Finance Minister also. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, let me make an announcement. After that, I will take up the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, he reacted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, announcement by the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 2nd of May, 2016, has allotted time for Government Legislative and other Business as follows:

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and return of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2016	Four Hours (To be discussed together)
(b) The Finance Bill, 2016.	
2. Discussion on the working of the following Ministries:-	
(a) Health and Family Welfare	Four Hours each
(b) Human Resource Development	
(c) Finance	
(d) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	
(e) External Affairs (if time permits)	

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

The Committee also recommended that the House may sit beyond 6.00 p.m., as and when necessary, for the transaction of Government Legislative and other Business.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

(i) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): What about the GSPC, Sir?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016. Shri Narendra Singh Tomar.
...(Interruptions)...

खान मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

कि खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जनवरी, 2015 में हम लोग MMDR संशोधन विधेयक लेकर आए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस दौरान हमारे सामने चुनौती थी ...**(व्यवधान)**... माइनिंग के आबंटन के क्षेत्र में पारदर्शिता लाना तथा इस क्षेत्र के कारोबार को बढ़ाना। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि जब MMDR Act उस समय संशोधित हुआ, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके परिणाम आज देश में परिलक्षित होने लगे हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन जब हम लोग MMDR Act में परिवर्तन कर रहे थे, उस समय हम लोगों ने यह भी सुनिश्चित किया था कि जो माइंस auction के द्वारा आबंटित की जाएंगी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन माइंस को transfer करने की सुविधा प्राप्त होगी, लेकिन जो मौजूदा माइंस है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... चाहे वे captive mines हों या merchant mines हों, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनको किसी भी प्रकार की हस्तांतरण की सुविधा नहीं होगी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन जब एक्ट परिवर्तित हो गया, उसके बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**... इंडस्ट्री के संगठन, जैसे एसोचैम, फिक्की, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के चेयरमैन ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन सब ...**(व्यवधान)**...

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, ...**(Interruptions)**... Please.
...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen to the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Mohd. Ali Khan, ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Mohd. Ali Khan, Dr. Sadho, let me listen to the Minister.
...**(Interruptions)**... Let me listen to what the Minister is saying. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me listen to what the Minister is saying. ...**(Interruptions)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ द अपोजिशन से हमारी रिक्वेस्ट है कि वे अपने सम्मानित सदस्यों से अनुरोध करें ...(व्यवधान)... कि वे अपनी सीटों पर जाएं, क्योंकि हम इसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned upto 3.00 p.m.

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

The House re-assembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

RE. STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, this matter should be settled first. Let the hon. Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs make it clear whether the points which we have raised are going to be discussed. What does he have to say on this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you have to say something?
...(Interruptions)...

श्री जयराम रमेश (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : तेल का तेल, पानी का पानी।

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, आज 1.00 बजे बी.ए.सी. की जो बैठक हुई थी, उसमें भी ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन ने इस मुद्दे को उठाया था और चर्चा के लिए उन्होंने कहा था। उस पर हमने कहा था कि इस पर चर्चा के लिए हम तैयार नहीं हैं। उसमें तमाम पहलुओं पर चर्चा हुई और संविधान के आर्टिकल 155 पर भी चर्चा हुई। उसके बाद यह तय हुआ था कि ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन के ऊपर यह छोड़ दिया जाए तथा वे जो निर्णय करेंगे हम सब लोग उस निर्णय से बंधे हुए हैं। हम आपके माध्यम से ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स को विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि इस संबंध में चेयरमैन साहब का जो भी निर्णय होगा, वह सब लोगों के ऊपर मान्य होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think that is okay.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, are they ready for a discussion?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... That is what he said. He spoke in Hindi and you must have understood it better than me! ...(Interruptions)... What he said is that the Government has no objection to a discussion. Whatever decision is taken by the hon. Chairman, the Government is okay with that.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But, Sir, what is the Government's stand?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is not standing now! ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. So, let us have the Business. Today, let us have this Business and tomorrow, we will come to that.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what is the final decision on GSPC?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is like, पूरी रामायण पढ़ने के बाद पूछते हैं कि सीता कौन है! That is what you are doing now! ...*(Interruptions)*... What he said is that the Government has no objection to having a discussion if the hon. Chairman decides to allow a discussion.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: जयराम जी, सब कुछ समझ गए हैं, उनको ट्रांसलेशन की जरूरत नहीं है, he knows Hindi better than us.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Some people have got a delayed understanding, like some bulbs glow after some time! So, it is a delayed understanding, but now he has understood. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Now, let us take up the Bill. Mr. Minister, you have already moved it and spoken on that too.

खान मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर): सर, हमने मूव कर दिया है।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, kindly ask the Minister to repeat it, because we didn't hear it at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister has already moved the Bill. He has spoken also. I have got here names for speaking. Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, before I start speaking, I have got to make a point of order. On the 28th of April, the Defence Ministry had issued an exhaustive statement in the PIB on the Augusta deal. An exhaustive statement has been issued. When the Parliament is in Session, a Ministry has issued a statement in the PIB, the Press Information Bureau. Therefore, I have given a 'Breach of Privilege' Notice and I have prayed...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you have an issue with a statement?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the point is, they can't issue it. Secondly, I have prayed that notice be admitted, it be referred to the Privileges Committee and action may be taken as per the report. Secondly, the shocking part is, the next day, another Minister gives a statement on the PIB website, and who is that Minister? It is the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. Sir, I asked Mr. Parrikar whether he is the Defence Minister or Mr. Jaitley is the Defence Minister. Let this clarification be also made! There was a long statement by Mr. Jaitley. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the harm in Minister giving a statement? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the harm in Minister giving a statement? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not able to understand it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Give a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give a ruling that any Minister can give statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, this particular issue about which the House is yet to discuss, the past precedents, conventions and the rules are very clear, when the House is in Session, on any important matter, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is a policy matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If it is as close as that, how do you differentiate between the two? When the House is in Session, what prevented the Defence Minister to come to the House and give the statement here? Sir, regarding discussion the LOP and me and all of us have said, 'Yes', we will have it. But in the last three days, and the Government must answer it, on subject which has been bulletined for discussion on the 4th, individuals, various TV channels, journalists have been given sensitive documents of the CBI, of Enforcement Directorate and of the Defence Ministry. There should be an enquiry and the Government must answer us. ...*(Interruptions)*... Who gave the documents?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You have a Minister who is giving statements and posting them on PIB website and is not coming to the House. But this selective leak ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, there is a Official Secrets Act. These are the three sensitive Wings of the Government. We are talking of MoD, Air Force Headquarters, CBI and ED. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now I understood. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Who has leaked it? We demand this enquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Who is giving these selective leaks? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your points. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: And this is your dirty tricks department which is coordinated centrally in this Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You target ...*(Interruptions)*... and misuse the offices. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I think his Privilege Notice is very important and we support it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, if he has given notice, that will be examined. Now, Mr. Naik you can speak.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I understand ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: What is the ruling? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said that his notice would be examined. Hon. Chairman will examine it.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What about the matter I have raised? ...*(Interruptions)*... That will not be examined! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You also spoke on the same subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir, I spoke about the leaks. The Government is selectively leaking. And if the Government is not, then who has leaked? ...*(Interruptions)*... We demand that the Government institute an enquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood. ...*(Interruptions)*... If a subject is slated for ...*(Interruptions)*... I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let the Government respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... How these documents have been given? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the subject is slated for discussion in the House, the Government should come to the House and reply. I agree with it.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is a question of how they are misleading ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When the discussion comes, you can raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA:the public opinion through selective leaks of sensitive documents. Which Government, if it is not complicit at the highest level, will have this scenario, where every document, which they want to be discussed, is being leaked out ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The subject is slated for discussion, isn't it? ...*(Interruptions)*... The subject is slated for discussion on Wednesday. ...*(Interruptions)*... At that time, you can raise all these points. ...*(Interruptions)*... At that time, you can raise all these points. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am talking of leaking of CBI papers. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are misusing, in any case, these agencies. ...*(Interruptions)*... What will be the credibility that any document, which they want and BJP headquarters want, they get it and leak it. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is happening? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Anand Sharmaji. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can raise it at the time of discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can raise all these points at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Shantaram Naik.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

(i) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016 — *Contd.*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I stand here to support substantially the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016. Sir, my State is concerned with this mining activity and has suffered also because of various actions of the Government. I would like to say that before that, an exhaustive Bill was prepared on this subject by our Government consisting of 139 clauses and three long Schedules, but ultimately, when the Bill was referred to the Select Committee, it was this Bill of one page consisting of three or four clauses. Now, we were asked to finish it. And my good friend, Mr. Bhupender Yadav, pressed very much that we somehow finish this Report. One of the suggestions, which I had made in that Committee, was not accepted, and, ultimately, this has come now. If he had accepted that, I would have been happy. But he did not accept that. He listened to the Secretary and did not accept my suggestion. Today, it has come in the Bill. I am happy about that.

Sir, the point is that on the mining, we have got some long stories, out of which, I will tell you a short story. We are the sufferers in this mining issue. For one full year, before BJP came to power in Goa, the then Chief Minister, Shri Manohar Parrikar, criticized

the Congress Party left and right saying that because of these politicians, the Congress people, the mining was suffering and they were indulging in illegal mining. He made an open charge. Subsequently, when BJP won the elections, he first made a statement that neither any Member of the present Assembly nor of the previous Assembly was involved in illegal mining. This was just the contrary statement made by Mr. Parrikar when he became the Chief Minister.

Secondly, I would like to tell you about who stopped mining in Goa. People are shouting in the name of the Central Government. It has been presented as if it is the Central Government who stopped mining in Goa. But I will tell you as to who stopped the mining in Goa. On 10th September, 2012, it is Mr. Manohar Parrikar's Government which issued a notification, without quoting any law, any rule or regulation, for stopping mining in Goa. On 10th September, 2012, a notification was issued which stopped mining with effect from 11th September, 2012. Thereafter, obviously, the Environment Ministry interfered asking as to who was the State Government. The Environment Ministry issued another notification. Subsequently, it was taken up by the Supreme Court that it was neither the State Government nor the Environment Ministry, but it was the Supreme Court which would decide. The Supreme Court took up the matter and continued to stop the mining in Goa. After that, for the past three years, people of Goa have suffered. I am concerned about the workers; I am concerned about the owners of the trucks, the persons who are employed for the trucks, barges; the small traders who are affected, but nobody came to the rescue of these people. Mine owners can carry on. They may suffer a few losses, but it is these small people who have suffered a lot due to BJP Government at the instance of Mr. Manohar Parrikar, the then Chief Minister and the present Defence Minister.

Then, Sir, I had suggested, during the Select Committee meeting, to which I have already referred, that certain concessions should be given regarding the mining area, which you have now defined in the Bill. I had suggested it at that time. It states, "leased area" means the area specified in the mining lease within which mining operations can be undertaken and includes the non-mineralised area required and approved for the activities falling under the definition of mine as referred to in clause (i)". The same thing could have been added at that time. Now, for these two small clauses, you have introduced the Bill. What about the Bill which contained 139 clauses, and which was introduced by the previous Government? Is it because of the fact that the previous Government had introduced the Bill that you shied away from that Bill? This is what I would like to ask.

Then comes the question of Shah Commission, which was appointed to look into the illegal mining in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, etc. etc. Nowhere in that

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

notification, name of Goa as a State was mentioned. I don't say that it was not mentioned and the Commission could not come to Goa. They were entitled to come as per the broad guidelines of the notification. But what did the Shah Commission do? They came to Goa first — the State which was not mentioned in the notification — heard the people, not exhaustively but selectively, not all the stakeholders, and, gave the Report as per the whims and fancies of the Commission.

Another question which I would like to ask is: who is in charge of mining as such? Is it the Department of Mines; is it the Ministry of Environment; is it the Bureau of Mines; is it the State Pollution Control Board; or, is it the Village Panchayat which gives the permission for digging etc. I am mentioning here five, six authorities. Let it be known to all as to who is the authority in charge of mining activities, and, it appears that even after these Bills are passed, there will be confusion regarding the concerned authorities.

Secondly, there is much confusion with regard to the transfer of mining lease. As far as the transfer of mining lease is concerned, as the law stands today, there is no transparency and there is no control of the Government. If a leaseholder wants to transfer it in the name of another person, the law does not bar him from doing so. With minimum legal formalities, it can be done, and, thereafter, the fate of the workers will be in jeopardy. It has happened in the past in Goa, and, therefore,, the provisions of the Bill, which we had introduced, are very much required, in order to stop the illegal transfer of mines from one person to another.

Then, Sir, the question is: what are the rights of leaseholders. Sir, once you have a lease under the relevant Act of 1957, you are supposed to perform certain things. Whether there is any authority — it is the Department of Mines or the Bureau of Mines or the Ministry of Environment, who is monitoring the rights and activities of these leaseholders because had proper monitoring been there, we would not have been at the stage where we are today.

Thirdly, Sir, the mining plan is very important. There must be an approved mining plan for the State so that mining activity can be done according to the plan. Such a plan should be approved. Apart from this, such a plan should be prepared by the experts having knowledge of mining. And, Sir, if mining plan is not prepared according to the advice of the experts, then, mining plan will be in jeopardy. If mine planning is to be prepared, then which are the authorities who can prepare that mine planning and in what manner?

Is there any guideline prescribed in the 1957 Act? There can be. There are certain things, but why did you neglect to implement, I am saying it again, the 2011 Bill and made it into law so that mining plan can be effectively implemented? Today, I am not speaking of Goa in this sense, closure of mines takes place at the whims and fancies of lease holders, in our Bill, there were stringent conditions provided for closing of mines because the fate of workers is involved there. Just like the fate of workers is involved in case of transfer, in case of closure also, the fate of workers is involved. Therefore, exhaustive procedure has to be provided for the purpose of closing of mines, which was there in the Bill which the previous Government had prepared. I would like to have, at this stage, a firm assurance from the Minister that the previous Bill would be brought in this House at the earliest with those exhaustive clauses. I have mentioned about 139 clauses, but there are three schedules also. Such an exhaustive Bill it is. If they had some reservation, they could have amended it instead of bringing a small Bill. In that also, there was provision for reserving areas for mining. If the Government wants to reserve some areas for mining or whatever it is – there was a provision to mark certain areas – and this can be possible only when mining plan is prepared, so that these particular areas can be reserved for mining.

Then, there are two important things, the National Mineral Fund and the State Mineral Fund. I don't know whether you are planning to do it by any Executive Order. But these are two important Funds which are required to be operationalised for the benefit of those concerned because it is through these Funds that you can benefit the employees who are working in the mines; you can look after the interests of the children of the workers because these two Funds have a lot of scope to see the welfare of mining people.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to mention the present status of mining in Goa. A litigation was pending in the Supreme Court for years together. The State Government was helpless; mine owners were helpless; workers were helpless; barge owners were helpless. Everybody was crying. They had no resources to maintain themselves, to send their children to school. The small traders who were depending upon mining also suffered. Yet, I am sorry to say that the Supreme Court of India did not have any emotional feeling regarding those workers who were suffering. Perhaps they were thinking that they were punishing only the mine owners. Mine owners don't get punished. It is these around three lakh people who suffered and they are still suffering. Will the Environment Ministry, will the Mining Department, Bureau of Mines give them necessary compensation? Who will look after the loans taken by the truck owners, the barge owners and other small traders? You have to make a statement. In reality, you have to give justice to the mining workers. Thank you very much.

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, अभी इस संशोधन पर चर्चा करते हुए श्री शान्ताराम नायक जी ने कुछ विषयों को रखा है। वास्तव में mining area में जो एक transparent policy थी, उसे हमारी सरकार पिछले संशोधन के द्वारा लाई थी। 1957 से हमारा जो mining area है, हमने उसको open तो किया था, लेकिन यह सच है कि हमारा mining area crony capitalism का शिकार हो गया और देश की खानों को इस प्रकार से आवंटित किया गया कि जैसे वह अपने चहेते लोगों की मेहरबानी के लिए खान क्षेत्र बन गया हो। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में जिस petition की बात श्री शान्ताराम नायक जी कर रहे थे, तो गोवा फाउंडेशन के केस का अगर ध्यान किया जाए, तो किस तरीके से गोवा में भी iron ore की mining के नाम पर अवैध खनन किया गया। जब इस पर शाह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई, तो शाह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में कोई असंगति नहीं थी और वह कमीशन आपकी सरकार के ही द्वारा बनाया हुआ था, लेकिन आज आप उसका सदन में क्यों विरोध कर रहे हैं, मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। मुझे यह भी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि जब शाह कमीशन आपकी सरकार के द्वारा बनाया गया था और जब उसकी रिपोर्ट बनी थी, तो उसकी पूरी परिपालना आपकी सरकार के समय क्यों नहीं हुई? यदि आप उसके संबंध में कहते, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता।

जहां तक वर्तमान संशोधन का विषय है, इस समय देश में जो वातावरण बना है कि हमारे देश में जो परियोजनाएं हैं, विशेष रूप से जो स्टील परियोजना है, जो सीमेंट की परियोजना है, जो एल्युमीनियम की परियोजना है, ये सब देश की आधारभूत संरचना के लिए महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाएं हैं। जब दुनिया में मंदी का दौर चल रहा है, ऐसे समय में हम चाहते हैं कि दुनिया में 'Make in India' के नाते हमारा देश आगे बढ़े, तो जो आधारभूत संरचनाएं हैं, उन आधारभूत संरचनाओं में हम इसका जो भी transfer करना चाहते हैं, तो जो उनकी captive industry है, उसके साथ-साथ अगर हम उसके mining transfer का प्रावधान भी इस संशोधन के द्वारा करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से industrial क्षेत्र को जो इस समय जरूरत है, विशेषरूप से उसको चलाए रखने के लिए उसको सुविधाजनक रूप से पूरा कर पाएंगे और हमारे देश में जो ease of doing business है, हम उसको भी पूरा कर पाएंगे।

हमारे देश में जो बैंक्स हैं, वे हमारी सार्वजनिक धनराशि के रक्षक हैं। बैंकों द्वारा जो इतना लोन दिया गया है और परिसम्पत्तियों का निर्माण किया गया है अगर इन व्यावसायिक विशेष क्षेत्रों में इन वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा जो उन्हें पैसा दिया गया है, अगर उसमें से mining lease को निकाल लिया जाएगा, तो transfer करते समय, तो फिर तो किसी भी industry को जो उसका मूल्य मिलना चाहिए, वह उसको मिल नहीं पाएगा और वह industry बंद होने के कगार पर आ जाएगी। इसलिए सरकार ने एक सही संशोधन किया है। इस संशोधन को करते समय केन्द्र सरकार ने जो proviso किया है और उसमें विशेष रूप से लिखा है-

'Provided that where a mining lease has been granted otherwise than through auction and where mineral from such mining lease is being used for captive purpose, such mining lease may be permitted to be transferred subject to compliance of such terms and conditions and payment of such amount or transfer charges as may be prescribed.'

आपके captive उद्योग जो चलाने के लिए अगर सरकार आपके mining के transfer की अनुमति दे रही है, तो उसके लिए सरकार एक विशेष शुल्क का भी निर्धारण करेगी। इसलिए इसमें

सरकार को किसी किस्म के राजस्व का नुकसान नहीं है, बल्कि लम्बे समय से देश के औद्योगिक और व्यापार जगत में जो एक मंदी आ रही है, उससे बाहर निकलने का एक बहुत अच्छा रास्ता सरकार ने तय किया है। सरकार के प्रस्ताव से स्पष्ट है कि इस समस्या के निराकरण वाले मुद्दों के समाधान के अतिरिक्त अन्य हस्तांतरण को भी इसमें प्रोत्साहित नहीं किया जाएगा। उनको अपने यूज के लिए जो ट्रांसफर चाहिए, उसके अतिरिक्त वे उसका और उपयोग नहीं कर पाएंगे, इसलिए इस प्रक्रिया से इस बात को आश्रय मिलेगा कि सरकार हस्तांतरण संबंधी नियम और प्रक्रियाओं को अलग से अधिसूचित करने के लिए अपने वचन के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। यह एक ऐसा संशोधन है, जो देखने में छोटा लग रहा है, लेकिन यह देश के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए और इस समय विशेषरूप से जो हमारी आधारभूत अवसंरचनाएं हैं, जो हमारी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर इंडस्ट्री है, उसको मजबूत करने के लिए यह एक सकारात्मक कदम है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन से भी यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह संशोधन बहुत दूरगामी परिणाम लाएगा और देश में औद्योगिक विकास का जो मार्ग है, यह उसको प्रशस्त करेगा। इसलिए हम सभी मिल कर इस संशोधन को अपना समर्थन दें, ताकि सरकार के द्वारा उठाए गए कदम को हम ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से मजबूती प्रदान कर सकें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vivek Gupta; not present.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक, 2016 पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह जो प्रस्तावित विधेयक है, यह अधिनियम, 1957 को संशोधित कर ऐसे captive खनन पट्टे, जिन्हें नीलामी के माध्यम से नहीं दिया गया, उनके हस्तांतरण की अनुमति का प्रावधान करने के लिए है। दरअसल वर्ष 2015 में जब नया अधिनियम बना था, उस समय पूरे देश की सभी खदानों को, चाहे वह लौह अयस्क हो, चाहे लाइमस्टोन हो, चाहे अन्य मिनरल्स की खदानें हों, सभी को नीलामी के माध्यम से देने का प्रावधान किया गया था।

महोदय, मैं एक और निवेदन करूंगा कि जिन कंपनियों को इसे लीज पर दिया गया है, वे कंपनियां अगर दूसरी कंपनियों को हस्तांतरण करना चाहती हैं, तो कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, लेकिन ऐसी बहुत सी खदानें हैं, जो 50-50, 90-90 साल की लीज पर ऐसे लोगों के पास हैं, जिन्होंने कोई कारखाना नहीं लगाया है, लेकिन उसके पहले की खदानें हैं और वह प्रावधान में है कि वह उन्हें हस्तांतरित करे, तो क्या उसमें वह भी शामिल होगी या नहीं होगी? अगर वह शामिल होगी, तो मुझे लगता है कि उन्हें कुछ अतिरिक्त royalty देनी चाहिए, ताकि सरकार के राजस्व में कोई कमी न आ पाए। मैं समझता हूं कि उसमें इस बात का भी प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

जो छोटी-छोटी खदानें हैं, जो राज्यों के हिस्से में हैं, ये वे खनिज हैं, जिनसे नए employment generate होते हैं। बड़े-बड़े लोगों को निश्चित तौर पर कहीं-न-कहीं बैंकों के माध्यम से वित्तीय मदद मिल जाती है, लेकिन जो छोटे उद्यमी लोग हैं, खास तौर पर जो पढ़े-लिखे नौजवान हैं और कौशल विकास के माध्यम से चाहते हैं कि हम ऐसे मिनरल्स के माध्यम से कोई लघु उद्योग लगाने का काम करें, तो इससे ऐसे लोगों को भी कहीं-न-कहीं सहूलियत मिलेगी।

[श्री वीर सिंह]

महोदय, मिनरल का जो व्यापार है, वह तेजी से बढ़े। हमारे देश में अद्भुत खनिज पदार्थ हैं, लेकिन हम उनका सही दोहन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। आज यही कारण है कि कहीं-न-कहीं हमारी वित्तीय स्थिति में कमी आई है। अगर हम इन मिनरल्स का पूरी तरह से दोहन कर सकें और इनमें हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार देने की बात को ध्यान में रख कर इनको देने का काम करें, तो इसमें और भी इजाफा होगा।

महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ पर्यावरण भी जुड़ा हुआ है। जहां पर इन माइंस का खनन होता है, वहां पर पेड़ काटे जाते हैं, जिससे पर्यावरण को काफी नुकसान हो रहा है। हमें इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि यदि हम पेड़ काटते हैं, तो दूसरे नए पेड़ लगाने का भी प्रोविजन होना चाहिए, जिससे देश में पर्यावरण पर बुरा असर न पड़े।

इसके साथ-साथ ओडिशा, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़, कर्णाटक, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, तमाम 10-12 प्रदेशों में ये खानें हैं। इन्हीं प्रदेशों में आज पूरे देश में सबसे ज्यादा गरीबी है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि उन गरीबों के लिए भी जो उनमें काम करते हैं, जो पूरी तरह से ट्राइबल्स हैं, उनके लिए भी अलग से कुछ प्रावधान होने चाहिए, जिससे उनकी रोजी-रोटी चल सके। जो खानों में काम करते हैं, उनका स्वास्थ्य खराब हो जाता है, उनको टीबी हो जाती है, इसलिए उसकी भी विशेष व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इस बिल में आपने ऐसा कोई प्राविजन नहीं किया है। वह भी होना चाहिए और उनके लिए अलग से ऐसा प्रोविजन होना चाहिए, जिससे उनकी रोजी-रोटी चल सके, क्योंकि उनके पास जमीन नहीं है। उनकी सारी जमीन गवर्नमेंट ने acquire कर ली है और वे ही मजदूरी करते हैं। इसलिए पूरे देश में इन प्रदेशों में अगर सबसे गरीब हालत है, तो वह ट्राइबल्स की है, अनुसूचित जाति की है। आज वे रोजी-रोटी के लिए लड़ रहे हैं। उनका कोई विकास नहीं हुआ है, जबकि पूरे देश में ये ही प्रदेश खनन के माध्यम से सबसे ज्यादा राजस्व देते हैं। इसलिए उनमें जो मजदूर लगे हैं, उनके स्वास्थ्य के बारे में भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री जी को इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I rise to express my observations as well as serious apprehension on this amendment Bill that has been brought forward in the House. It is being projected that it is for a small change, which should have been made, that this Bill has been brought forward. The main Bill was passed in one of the previous sessions and at that time, we opposed many clauses of the Bill because that Bill was seriously diluted against the interest of the stakeholders *vis-a-vis* the Mines and Mineral Amendment Bill, 2011 which was at that time scrutinised by the Standing Committee and cleared. Mr. Shantaram has just referred to it. Around 139 clauses were there. It tried to exhaustively take care of the entire stakeholders' community who are being affected by mining. All details are drawn there and I remember, and manthriji should also remember, that when the main Bill was taken up in this House, we had moved amendments based on the 2011 Bill. It was seriously diluted. At that time,

this point could have been taken care of, but it was not taken care of. So, now, this amendment is being brought forward by the Government. My point is this. The premise of my opposition to earlier Bill raised certain issues and I think they are same now also. I would like to repeat that. These kinds of mineral resources in a developing country like ours are not for trading but for value-addition. It should be for utilising the creative value of the industry and then come to the market. There should be no direct marketing. But, unfortunately, during the tenures of successive Governments, these minerals are being extracted and traded at a very high price in the international market. In the domestic sector, the industries which are using them are being subjected to heavy burden. Even now, there are many steel industries including the public sector steel industries, which are being penalised because they are not allotted any captive mine. You go on talking about 'Make in India' and all these things, but this is a problem which has been hanging for the last more than 15 years including the last two years of this Government. Every year and every month, the matter is being raised, but nobody paid heed to that. This still continues. So, in the basic concept, I think, there is a problem that these minerals are not for trading but for value-addition. And if that is the premise of having our policy drawn and how these minerals will be harnessed for our own country's development, then the approach should have been altogether different and this transfer can never be a problem. Now, a point has been made. An industry is having captive mining and if the industry needed to be transferred to some other hand, the captive mine should also get transferred at the same time. Otherwise, he will not get the price. When an industry is required to be transferred? It is when that industry is not running well or it is sick or it is collapsing despite having the captive mine. And when it is being handed over, in what mechanism it will be done — whether it is in public sector or in private sector? There are many scandals around. Industry is transferred, alongwith land and all other resources. It was transferred as a strategic sale and ultimately, industry was closed and land was utilised for different purposes. Is there any guarantee that the way you are facilitating the transfer of the captive mines attached to a particular industry and even after transfer, that industry will grow and operate, and captive mine will be utilised for captive utilisation and for value-addition purpose? Is there any guarantee? Till now nobody could give any guarantee. Till now a number of public sector undertakings transferred to private hands got closed; and their resources are being utilised for different trading purposes only to mint money. It is a loss for the Government and for the national exchequer but they are gaining. If this kind of transfer arrangement is there, is there any guarantee or is there any protection that this will not lead or open the door for the trading of mineral resources? In this case it is a captive one. Nobody can utilise it for any other purpose. After transfer, is there any protection? You have written in the Bill subject to such charges and subject

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

to such conditions that may be prescribed. What are you going to prescribe? Is there any guarantee that you will put a complete seal that this will continue to be utilised for value addition and not for any trading purpose? Are you going to do it? Unless you guarantee that your "Make in India" concept doesn't work in this matter. That sound byte can be utilised in the media. But so far as practical thing is concerned, that just doesn't work. If you do not ensure that thing even after transfer that captive mine should continue to be utilised for value addition and not for trading. That will not work. I think, if you really want to embark upon the route of "Make in India" you should stop trading in minerals. So far as usage of minerals is concerned, you should stop trading in minerals, and that should be devoted only for value addition. Accordingly those are to be prospected so that we can maintain our reserve for a pretty long time, and the entire minerals go into value addition for bigger return out of own resources. That is the basic industrial economics. That alone will ensure "Make in India" to go on. Otherwise, it will be a sound byte. Somebody else will make money. That has become a fashion.

My hon. friend, Shri Bhupender has talked about crony capitalism. Yes, cronyism is all about capitalism, it is not crony capitalism. But cronyism is all about capitalism. That is now in the motion in this neo-liberal economic framework. You are not going to do any other thing. You can't do. So, Sir, I want a clear sovereign commitment on the floor of this House, that while facilitating transfer of captive mines on the lines of the mine being auctioned, that captive mine even after the transfer, will continue to be utilised in the value addition. Otherwise, it will come ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Please allow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I have not made my point. I have many other points. Please allow me. I am only talking about basic issues.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that you are talking about relevant points. I never said that you are talking irrelevant points. I only brought to your notice that you have taken four minutes extra. That is all.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I crave your indulgence. I think they should ensure that it will not go for trading in the hands of traders for minting money. Today the global market is in a dampen situation. Tomorrow again the export door will be opened. That should not be allowed. Why am I saying this? Because we have proven apprehension in this House, we have amended and passed the Coalmine Nationalisation Act. There also the captive coal mines were allotted to the cement industry, steel industry and other industries. You have opened the door for commercial sale from the captive mines. So

that dictates the mindset. One of my colleagues from the other side was talking about transparency. Yes, it is clearly transparent. There is no lack of transparency. Though the minerals are dedicated for value addition, but you are opening a floodgate for commercial marketing from those captive mines. It is a proven record. It is a proven record. And a Government which can do that in coal, they can do that in these iron ore mines and other mines also. You can do that by trampling the Coal Nationalisation Act. You have done it. Here also, you can do it. That is why we have this apprehension. So, I want a sovereign commitment here on that count, that it would continue to be...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Lastly, you were talking about transfer. But nobody is bothered about workers. There is no protection clause for workers here. It was not there in the last Bill also. When a mine changes hands, there is no guarantee that the same workers would continue to work there. And who are those workers? They come from the most downtrodden section of workers, from SC/STs and tribals. A majority of workers working in mines come from these sections. There is a peculiar paradox. A country having adequate mineral resources is considered to be very fortunate and rich, but these mineral resources are located in those geographic locations which happen to be the poorest of the lot in the entire country. All mineral-bearing States in our country are considered to be the poorest in the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why is there this paradox?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is because you are in an era of crony status of the whole capitalist system and, in such a situation, that is bound to happen; people are bothered about the top, not bothered about the workers, and the mines are just transferred. What happened when on the basis of Shah Commission and others' recommendations, Goa mines were closed? Who suffered? The mine workers suffered, or those who were working in transport suffered. Again and again, I have gone with numerous deputations, both to Central Ministers and State Ministers, but they have always looked at the roof. They always looked at the roof! There has been no relief even till this day, irrespective of whichever regime was in power. So, workers have been suffering. And that is the definition, or that is the reflection of the cronyism in the capitalist system, which you all are patronising.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please conclude now.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So, please ensure that workers' stand protected even in the matter of transfer of captive mines; and please also give a sovereign commitment that even in the event of transfer of captive mines, they must continue to be used for captive purpose only, only for value addition, and for nothing else.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): उपसभापति महोदय, 2015 में माइंस एंड मिनरल्स एक्ट में संशोधन कर माइंस के आवंटन के लिए ऑक्शन का प्रावधान किया गया था। उस संशोधन में पहले लीज पर दी गई माइंस के ट्रांसफर या मर्जर या अधिग्रहण की मनाही थी। इस मनाही से माइंस इंडस्ट्री में ठहराव आ गया था और बैंकों ने भी पहले ही लीज वाली जिन माइंस को लोन दिया था, वह सब पैसा फंस गया था। माइंस इंडस्ट्री और बैंकों की तरफ से लगातार यह मांग की जा रही थी कि पहले लीज पर दी गई माइंस के भी ट्रांसफर, मर्जर और अधिग्रहण की अनुमति दी जाए, ताकि इंडस्ट्री की स्थिति में सुधार हो। अन्य देशों के माइनिंग कानून में इस तरह के प्रावधान की अनुमति है। 2016 के संशोधन बिल के माध्यम से पहले लीज पर दी गई इन्हीं कैप्टिव माइंस को मर्जर, ट्रांसफर या अधिग्रहण की अनुमति दी गई है। ओडिशा एक प्रमुख माइनिंग स्टेट है और यह बिल हमारे राज्य के लाखों लोगों को प्रभावित करने वाला है। हमारी पार्टी इन संशोधनों का समर्थन करती है और हम लोगों ने ये मुद्दे तब भी उठाए थे, जब पिछली बार यह बिल पास होने जा रहा था। हमने दो अमेंडमेंट भी दिए थे, वे भी ऐसेप्ट हो गए थे। इस बिल में हमारे कुछ सुझाव हैं और मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे गंभीरता से इस पर विचार करें। पहला सुझाव, लीज राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी गई हैं, इसलिए संबंधित राज्यों की अनुमति से लीज ट्रांसफर का प्रबंध होना चाहिए। सर, हमारा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि बिल में यह प्रावधान जोड़ा जाए कि राज्य सरकारों को एक सरकारी कंपनी से ले कर किसी दूसरी सरकारी कंपनी को लीज ट्रांसफर करने का भी अधिकार होगा। तीसरी बात यह है कि अब मिनरल वाइज एरिया लिमिट बढ़ाने का प्रावधान किया गया है, लेकिन एरिया लिमिट का निर्धारण मूल रूप से लीजवाइज हुआ था, इसलिए एरिया लिमिट बढ़ाने का अधिकार भी लीजवाइज ही होना चाहिए। सरकारी कंपनियां इंडस्ट्री के रॉ मैटीरियल की भी जरूरतों को पूरा करने में प्रमुख भूमिका निभाती हैं, इसलिए MMDR एक्ट के सेक्शन 17 (ए) के तहत प्रॉस्पेक्टिंग माइंस के लिए आरक्षित एरिया लिमिट में छूट होनी चाहिए।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि पिछले साल जो माइन्स एण्ड मिनरल एक्ट के तहत जो बिल पास हुआ था, उसमें स्टेट्स को जो royalty मिलनी चाहिए, वह हमारे स्टेट को बराबर मिल रही है या नहीं? अगर मिल रही है, तो हमारे स्टेट को कितना दिया गया है? मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि सरकार इन सुझावों पर गंभीरता से विचार करेगी। इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ मैं और हमारी पार्टी इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to speak on the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016. The Bill is small but I wanted to draw the attention of the Minister on the plight of the people who are living in the mining areas. I hope the Minister is listening.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I believe the Minister is listening.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I don't know! सर, मैं आशा रखता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब सुन रहे हैं। यह मुझे पता नहीं कि ये नोट कर रहे हैं या ध्यान में हैं।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: सर, मैं सुन रहा हूं, मैं लिख रहा हूं।

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इसलिए आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि देश की बहुत सारे खदानें आदिवासी इलाकों के अंदर हैं। उनकी 8 परसेंट पॉपुलेशन है। मेरी पहले की जो Parliamentary constituency थी, वहां पर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर मार्बल्स हैं, जिनको वहां से निकाला जाता था। मैं वहां की कहानी की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। साउथ राजस्थान से गुजरात का जो इलाका लगा हुआ है, वहां पर यह एक्टिविटी बड़े पैमाने पर चल रही है। मेरी हिन्दी अच्छी नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। आपके संज्ञान में यह बात तो होगी ही कि देश के अंदर ट्राइबस एरियाज़ या फॉरेस्ट एरियाज़ में जितनी भी violent activities चलती हैं, उनमें माइन्स एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है। उसका कारण यह भी है कि उससे लोगों को एक deprivation फील होता है कि हमारी खुद की जमीन, जो हमारे बाप-दादा के जमाने से चली आ रही थी, सरकार ने उनको माइन्स के नाम पर ले लिया, चाहे वह asbestos की माइन हो, गोल्ड की माइन हो या किसी दूसरे मिनरल्स की माइन हो। उनको वहां से हटाया गया। उनको डैम के नाम पर भी हटाया गया, मिनरल्स के नाम पर भी हटाया गया, फॉरेस्ट के नाम पर भी हटाया गया। हमारा स्लोगन रहा है कि हम सबकी बात करते हैं। आज की तरह नहीं कि national interest must precede the local interest. लोकल इंटरैस्ट को बाजू में रख कर नेशनल इंटरैस्ट के नाम पर सब चीजों को आगे चलाते गए, लेकिन we have completely neglected the people of the local area, the local population. सर, आज माइन्स के अंदर क्या स्थिति है? लोग बार-बार माइन्स में जाते हैं, वहां पर ब्लैस्टिंग होती है और इसमें जब आदमी मर जाता है, तो अगर वह माइग्रेट वर्कर है, तो उसकी लाश को घर पर पहुंचा दिया जाता है। उसको compensation नहीं मिलता है। सब local casual workers हैं। वहां पर परमानेंट और स्किल्ड वर्कर्स बाहर से आते हैं और बाकी जो मजदूर हैं, वे वहां के आदिवासी लोग होते हैं। माइन्स से लगे हुए जितने भी खेत हैं, उनमें जो नुकसान होता है, उसके मालिक को उससे कुछ लेना-देना नहीं है। लेबर मिनिस्ट्री उसमें काम नहीं करती है। हमारे यहां लेबर से संबंधित केस हैं, वहां पर लेबर ऑफिसर 300 किलोमीटर दूर adjudication, conciliation का काम करते हैं। इतना दूर कौन आदिवासी अपना केस लेकर जाएगा? हाई कोर्ट या सेशन कोर्ट में कौन compensation के लिए केस फाइल करेगा? जो casual labour परमानेंट रूप से काम करते हैं, उनको भी casual ही गिना जाता है, तो ऐसे में उनकी gratuity, provident fund आदि को कौन मॉनिटर करेगा? वहां जिन आदिवासियों के हिस्से की जमीन के नीचे मार्बल है, वहां उसकी ओनरशिप के लिए एक ऐसा *modus operandi* है, जिसके तहत माइंस चलाने वाले लोग सोचते हैं कि मैं इसका मालिक हूँ। इसके लिए वे आदिवासी को अपना पार्टनर बनाते हैं, तीन-चार साल बाद उसको वहां से निकाल देते हैं और फिर वे उसके owner बन जाते हैं। इस तरह से उनकी माइनिंग पूरी तरह से चलती रहती है और पूरा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन उनके साथ रहता है। जिस माइन से करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपये स्टेट भी कमाता है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर भी कमाता है, वहां उस आदिवासी की जो झोंपड़ी है, उसके अंदर अभी भी वही हाल है। मैं यह रियेलिटी की बात कर रहा हूँ, इसमें exaggeration नहीं है। अगर आप आबू रोड से निकलकर Khedbrahma की ओर चले जाएं या गुजरात साउथ में उदयपुर वाला जो पूरा रीजन है, वहां चले जाएं, तो आपको दिखाई देगा कि वहां मलबा साफ करके नदियों के अंदर डाला

[श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री]

जाता है या वैली के अंदर डाला जाता है, जिससे खेत खराब होते हैं। किसी को उसमें कोई लेना-देना नहीं है और उनकी सोच है कि अगर मेरा काम हो गया तो मैं चलता हूँ, मैं माइंस का ओनर हूँ, इस वजह से मैं सब कुछ कर सकता हूँ। Sanctuary के नजदीक माइन होने के बाद आप अंडरग्राउंड कितना जाते हैं, इसका कुछ पता नहीं चलता। उसके अंदर कोई यह चेक करने ही नहीं जाता कि वाकई जितना एरिया दिया गया है, उसी के अंदर माइनिंग हो रही है या वे उससे भी और अंदर जा रहे हैं। No checking. डिस्ट्रिक्ट टाउंस की मेन सिविलाइजेशन से 200 या 300 किलोमीटर दूर स्थित जो अलग-अलग जगहें हैं, वहां की यह हालत है। इसमें जो मालिक, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन या तंत्र को जितना पैसा खिलाएगा, उतनी ज्यादा वह माइनिंग करेगा और वह ruthlessly आजू-बाजू के लोगों की जमीन पर लीगली या इल्लीगली कब्जा करके भी माइनिंग करेगा। मिनिस्टर साहब, इस plight की वजह से ज्यादातर ट्राइबल एरियाज़ के अंदर resentment और violence का जो एक atmosphere पैदा हुआ है, उसमें माइनिंग का हिस्सा कम नहीं है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप जो यह बिल लाए हैं, उसमें इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाएगा।

मैंने बहुत साल पहले अपनी गुजरात सरकार से कहा था कि आप इसमें से करोड़ों रुपये लेकर जाते हैं, लेकिन आपने डेवलपमेंट के लिए क्या किया? आप इसके ऊपर सेस क्यों नहीं लगाते? आप इसके ऊपर टैक्स लगाते हैं, लेकिन सेस नहीं लगाते। आप जो सेस लगाते हैं, उसका यूज़ क्यों नहीं होता? कॉलोनी में जो पीने के लिए पानी दिया जाता है, लेकिन उसके नजदीक के गांवों के लोगों को वह पानी नहीं मिलता है। वहां पर स्कूल तो शुरू किया जाता है, लेकिन उसमें उनके बच्चों को एडमिशन नहीं मिलता। आखिर यह discrimination क्यों है? जो माइनिंग एरियाज़ हैं, जिनके अंदर कंपनियां माइनिंग कर रही हैं, जिनके अंदर बाहर के लोगों को बसाकर स्किल को ऑपरेट किया जा रहा है, वहां लोकल पॉपुलेशन को क्यों deprive किया जाता है? आखिर उसका भी कोई right है या नहीं? वहां ऐसी परिस्थिति इसलिए है, क्योंकि वहां का आदमी अवेयर नहीं है, वह लीगली लड़ नहीं सकता, उनका एक ओरल ट्रेडिशन रहा है, उनका कोई रिटन ट्रेडिशन नहीं है। इन परिस्थितियों के अंदर जहां-जहां पर हमने माइनिंग की है, it needs a very straight monitoring either from your Department or from all the Departments in that sense because we have completely neglected, specially the people who are living in the tribal areas. There is completely an imbalance in the regional development where everything goes from a tribal area whether it is water, whether it is mining, whether it is from forest. All dams are built on this. People are being migrated, people are being uprooted. But what is coming from that area to here? All consumer goods! Everything is being taken. Hardly anything comes from there and as a result what has happened is, the entire tribal area, by and large, remains completely neglected. Only mining is there. No other activity or employment is there. आपका NREGA काम नहीं करता, अगर करता है, तो पैसे नहीं देता। परसों मैं भी अपने आदर्श गांव के अंदर गया था कि ज़रा देखूँ, मेरे आदर्श गांव के अंदर क्या हालत है। मैंने

4.00 P.M.

वहां के लिए डेढ़ साल में 30 काम लिखकर दिए, लेकिन एक भी काम नहीं हुआ। वहां पीने का पानी हफ्ते में एक बार आता है और वहां लोगों को पूरी मजदूरी नहीं मिलती। वहां पर यह जो स्थिति है, उसके कारण बहुत ज्यादा resentment हो रहा है। मैं आपसे plea करता हूं और आपसे यह अपेक्षा रखता हूं कि आप ऐसा नहीं सोचेंगे कि मेरी सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया, इसलिए हम भी नहीं करेंगे या फिर हम भी 50-60 साल लेंगे। फिर सामने से यह भी नॉर्मल आर्गुमेंट आता है कि आपने 60 साल में क्या किया, आपने 45 साल में क्या किया या आपने 50 साल के अंदर क्या किया?

That is not an answer. The answer is, we will have to look at the entire mining policy, labour policy, industrial policy, everything in a completely different way. There are nearly ten crores of people living in this region in a sub-human condition, by and large, whether it is health facilities or whether it is an income. It is this income, Sir, which they have been resenting. Every time in agriculture produce you don't get enough income because at the end of the produce you are not getting enough prices.

अब आपने आधार कार्ड डाल दिया। इसकी वजह से पहले मैं फर्टिलाइज़र में पैसे डालूंगा, उसके बाद आपकी सब्सिडी आएगी। अभी मैं एक हजार रुपए में तीन थैली यूरिया खरीदता हूं, अब पहले मुझे साढ़ तीन हजार रुपए देने पड़ेंगे, वे साढ़ तीन हजार मेरे पास होंगे नहीं और मैं तीन थैली यूरिया खरीद नहीं पाऊंगा। यह हालत है। फॉरेस्ट एरिया के अंदर, जुएल साहब पीछे बैठे हैं, इसलिए आपको बता रहा हूं कि फॉरेस्ट लैंड के संबंध में 2005 में कानून बना। All the people cultivating land before 2005 were made as owners by the Act. But, the Government has hardly taken a proactive step to see to it that this land is given back to them. If land is not given, if forest rights are not given, if community rights are not given and still if everything just goes out of them, then what would people say? They simply resort to that kind of resentment in the time to come. I look and appeal to the hon. Minister to see to it that it is not simply about mining. Most of the Bills that we are getting here are for Industry. No Bill is coming for the people as such — law which will benefit them and for generations to come. We have never ever thought that how these communities would benefit, whether it is casual labour or agricultural labour. I was just talking about it the other day. There are 14 crores agricultural labourers in this country. There is hardly anything in the Budget, except the NREGS allocation. Everything is for industry! Industry is to be helped, I am not opposing that. My friend, Shri Tapan, was right. Are we transferring even captive mining land which is given to industry for mining to be given to other industry as well? What would happen to workers? What would happen to local people whose land the Government has taken? What is the guarantee that land will be given back to the person whose land has been transferred for captive mining, but later given to some other industry? The provision should be that I should not be transferring; I should

[श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री]

be handing over land back to original owners if it is transferred to others privately or under the Land Acquisition Act. There should be a provision. Sir, these are the things which seriously need retrospection from our side. As a citizen of this country, when I look at the Directive Principles of the State Policy, I would like to see where all these Directive Principles are being implemented in all our laws that we are making, all the financial resources we are allocating and all other policies that we are making. Whom these are all for? I mean, these are the very basic questions that we will have to raise and I am raising this through this debate. I am raising this because we have worked for years and years to help the people. How is it that lakhs and lakhs of people are being migrating to cities, living on pavement simply to earn something by working in a construction industry or as domestic worker or doing any other job? These are the things which worry us. What kind of future and the country that we intend to hand over to future generation? Sir, this is a small Bill, but its repercussions are much higher. I request you, through all of us, to look at it from that point of view to see to it that future generation will, at least, be proud that it owns those areas. They inherit their true culture; they can have all the facilities to live a decent life. I am not talking of living wage. I am not talking, of even the fair wage. I am not talking of even the minimum wage. Unfortunately, the minimum wage is not being revised for years for agricultural labourers. What kind of Government that we have? I am not talking of your Government. What kind of system that we are running? We will have the 7th Pay Commission coming in. Sir, now, agricultural labourer is getting just ₹ 120 or 140 at present! We never thought of it. Why is it happening? We will have to look at this. So, I just request you to look at the bigger ramifications. Sir, whatever Bill you bring, we will simply endorse it and we will simply approve it since there is no alternative. Since you are Minister and coming from very lower strata, we expect you that you really do, at least, something good for millions of people who have been striving to live a decent life in this country. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistryji, you can make very good speeches. Then, I was wondering why you should shout slogans. Start speaking. It was a wonderful speech. Isn't it? So, Mr. Minister, give the reply.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस विधेयक के बारे में सभी सदस्यों ने काफी विस्तार से अपनी बात रखी और मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि सबने सुझाव भी दिए, अपनी बात भी रखी, अपनी पीड़ा भी रखी और जो शंकाएं थीं, उनको भी सामने रखा, लेकिन सबने संशोधित विधेयक का समर्थन किया। इसके लिए मैं श्री शांताराम नायक जी, श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव जी, श्री वीर सिंह जी, श्री तपन कुमार सेन जी...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): हमने तो समर्थन नहीं किया।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर:... और श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की जी, इन सबको हृदय से बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, शान्ताराम नायक जी अभी यहां पर नहीं हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि 2011 में विस्तार से एक बिल बना था और उसके बारे में उन्होंने वर्णन भी किया। उस बिल में बहुत सारी अच्छी चीजें थीं, वह बिल में क्यों नहीं आया? मैं उनसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि बिल 2011 में बना था और 2014 तक यू.पी.ए. की सरकार थी। उनके पास पर्याप्त समय था, बने हुए बिल पर विचार-विमर्श होता, वह पारित होता और लागू होता। हमारी सरकार मई, 2014 में बनी और उस समय खनिज मंत्रालय के सामने चुनौती थी, क्योंकि खनन क्षेत्र जो एकदम रुक गया था, उसको गति मिले, खनन कारोबार बढ़े, उससे रोजगार बढ़े, खनन कारोबार का जीडीपी में योगदान हो और विशेष रूप से खनन क्षेत्र पर जो अनेक प्रकार के प्रश्न चिह्न खड़े हुए थे - चाहे वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के प्रश्न चिह्न हों, चाहे शाह कमीशन के प्रश्न चिह्न हों, उनका समधान हो और खनिज आवंटन की प्रक्रिया में ट्रांसपेरेंसी हो, पारदर्शिता हो और इसलिए हमने उस समय कांग्रेस के मित्रों से बातचीत की और बाकी सब लोगों से बातचीत की और हमें लगा कि जो आवश्यक है वर्तमान में कारोबार को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से, देश को आगे बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से, हमें वह काम करना चाहिए। मुझे खुशी है कि लोक सभा और राज्य सभा दोनों सदनों ने 2015 में भी संशोधन विधेयक को पारित किया और उसका परिणाम आज हम सब लोग देख रहे हैं कि पूरे देश में खनन के क्षेत्र में पारदर्शिता आ गई है। अब कोई भी खनिज बिना नीलामी के द्वारा किसी को आवंटित नहीं किया जा सकेगा। नयी पॉलिसी में न केन्द्र के पास विशेषाधिकार हैं और न राज्य के पास विशेषाधिकार हैं। कोई अगर चाहेगा, तो भी कोई पक्षपात, भेदभाव किसी के प्रति नहीं कर सकता और खनिज मूल्य का जो उचित हिस्सा राज्य सरकारों को मिलना चाहिए, वह मिलना सुनिश्चित हुआ है। इतने दिनों में भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों ने 43 माइन्स ब्लॉक्स ऑक्शन पर लगाए हैं, उनमें से 6 माइन्स का ऑक्शन अभी तक हुआ है। मुझे यह बताते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि इन 6 माइन्स में 18,946 करोड़ रुपये अतिरिक्त राजस्व राज्य सरकारों को प्राप्त हुआ है। यह मैं समझता हूँ कि आपके द्वारा जो ऐक्ट संशोधित किया गया, यह उसी की सफलता है।

जब हम लोग सत्ता में आए थे, तो निश्चित रूप से खनन की प्रक्रिया काफी अवरुद्ध थी, गोवा में भी अवरुद्ध थी और बाकी सारे देश में अवरुद्ध थी। अगर आज हम देखेंगे, तो मैं यह नहीं कहता कि ऑक्शन से जो माइन्स लोगों के पास गई, उसका प्रोडक्शन आने लगा, लेकिन पिछले ऐक्ट में जो प्रावधान किए, उससे कारोबार को जो गति मिली, उसके परिणामस्वरूप आज अगर औसत देखेंगे, तो सभी मिनरल्स में औसत 12 परसेंट की बढ़ोत्तरी दर्ज हो रही है और आयर्न आरे में, जो एकदम अवरुद्ध हो गया था, उसमें 18.8 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। यहां पर गरीबों और मजदूरों की बात व्यक्त की गई और हमारे मित्र श्री तपन कुमार सेन जी ने transparency policy पर प्रश्न खड़ा किया। मैं आपको इस अवसर पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार पारदर्शिता के प्रति जितनी प्रतिबद्ध है, उतनी ही प्रतिबद्ध भारत सरकार छोटे से छोटे अमेंडमेंट के प्रति भी है। अगर captive mines के हस्तांतरण को हम allow करना चाहते हैं, तो उसमें किसी भी उद्योगपति का अहित हो, हमारी यह मंशा कतई नहीं है। हम सब मजदूरों के लिए काम करते हैं, मिस्त्री साहब भी मजदूरों के नेता हैं, तपन

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर]

कुमार सेन भी हैं और मैं भी उसी परिवेश से निकलकर आया हूँ। मैं यह बात अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ कि अगर किसी क्षेत्र में एक कारखाना बंद हो जाता है, तो उस क्षेत्र की दशा को शब्दों में बयान नहीं किया जा सकता। अभी मिस्त्री साहब अपने विचार व्यक्त कर रहे थे और उपसभापति महोदय ने उनके भाषण को बहुत सराहा है। उन्होंने निश्चित रूप से बहुत ही वास्तविकता का दर्द बयां किया है, लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि वे इतना मार्मिक और व्यावहारिक भाषण देते हैं, फिर भी एक लम्बे कालखंड तक उनकी बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मैं उनको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपकी आस्था है, वह व्यथा निश्चित रूप से है और हम यह कहने वाले नहीं हैं कि आने वाले 50 वर्ष इस व्यथा की दशा को सुधारने में लगेंगे। आपके ध्यान में होगा, पिछली बार 2015 में जब हम संशोधन के लिए आए थे, उस समय हमने एक यह प्रावधान किया था कि हर mining district में District Mineral Foundation बनेगा और उस District Mineral Foundation में जो रॉयल्टी के बराबर की राशि है, उसके ऊपर 30 प्रतिशत की राशि District Mineral Foundation में आएगी। इस District Mineral Foundation में जितनी mineral वाली स्टेट्स हैं, जो मोटा-मोटा ध्यान में आता है, यह लगभग 6,000 करोड़ रुपया होगा। इस राशि का पैसा जिले में ही जमा होगा, ट्रस्ट में जमा होगा और यह राशि "प्रधान मंत्री खनिज क्षेत्र कल्याण योजना" के माध्यम से खर्च की जाएगी। इस राशि को खर्च करने के लिए न केन्द्र से अनुमति लेने की जरूरत पड़ेगी और न राज्य से अनुमति लेने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। अभी दिलीप कुमार तिर्की जी कह रहे थे कि मंत्री जी बताएं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मुझे बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आपके यहां जितनी रॉयल्टी आ रही होगी, उसके ऊपर 30 प्रतिशत आपके जिले में ही जमा हो रहा होगा। मैं मिस्त्री साहब से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ और बाकी जितने लोग mineral वाली स्टेट्स से आते हैं, उन सबसे भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि अपने जिले में कलैक्टर से DMFs की बैठक बुलाने के लिए आग्रह करिए। आप उनसे यह कहिए कि जो यह 30 per cent पैसा जमा हो रहा है, जिले में कितना पैसा है, आप इस पैसे को जिले में किस प्रकार से खर्च करने वाले हो? जो योजना बनाई है, वह हमसे सलाह करके बनाई गई। यह जो 6,000 करोड़ रुपया DMF में जाने वाला है, यह और किसी मद में खर्च नहीं होगा। यह सिर्फ वहीं खर्च होगा, जहां पर व्यक्ति खनन की प्रक्रिया से प्रभावित हो रहा है, चाहे उसको कोई बीमारी हो रही है या वह विस्थापित हो रहा है। यह उस क्षेत्र पर खर्च होगा, जो खनिज से प्रभावित हो रहा है। अगर वहां पर्यावरण प्रदूषित हो रहा है, तो उसको सुधारने की दृष्टि से खर्च होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़ा ही क्रांतिकारी प्रावधान था और अब यह राशि जिलों में जमा होने लगी हैं। मैं सांसद बंधुओं से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस राशि का सदुपयोग जिलों में हो। इसको जिलों में इसलिए जमा किया गया कि अगर वह राशि केन्द्र के पास आती या राज्य के पास आती और जब बजट के द्वारा आपको दी जाती, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कब कितनी राशि मिलती, यह भी सुनिश्चित नहीं होता। इसलिए हमने District Mineral Foundation ट्रस्ट बनाकर रखा है, ताकि आप जिले में कलैक्टर के साथ बैठकर ठीक से योजना बनाकर उसको खर्च कर सकें।

मैं इस अवसर पर यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा हमारे मित्र श्री तपन कुमार सेन ने कहा कि अगर captive mines को ट्रांसफर कर रहे हैं, तो वह captive use के लिए होनी चाहिए। मैं आपको आश्वासन करना चाहता हूँ कि ये captive mines सिर्फ captive use के लिए ट्रांसफर होंगी। इनका दूसरा कोई भी व्यापारिक उपयोग नहीं होगा। मैं आपको इस बारे में आश्वासन करना चाहता हूँ। इसके

साथ ही मैं आपको यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज transferability की जरूरत पड़ी क्यों? हम लोग जब 2015 में बात कर रहे थे, उस समय भी यह किया जा सकता था, लेकिन हमें लगता था कि ये जो मौजूदा mines हैं, ये बिना पैसा लिए किसी भी व्यक्ति को दी गई हैं। अब ये मौजूदा माइंस बिना पैसे लिए किसी व्यक्ति को दी गई हैं और अगर यह व्यक्ति माइनिंग नहीं कर पा रहा है, तो इसको सरकार को सरेन्डर करना चाहिए। जो माइंस auction से जाने वाली हैं, उनको उस समय एक्ट में ट्रांसफर की अनुमति दी गई थी, लेकिन इस एक्ट में परिवर्तन करने के बाद अभी यह ध्यान में आया। लगातार हमारे जो औद्योगिक संगठन हैं, चाहे वह फिक्की हो, एसोचैम हो, सीआईआई हो, इन सबने विभाग से सम्पर्क किया, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के चेयरमैन ने विभाग को पत्र लिखा और इसके बाद जब हमने इन सब ज्ञापनों की जांच कराई, तो उसके आधार पर हमें यह लगा कि अगर एक सीमेंट कारखाना, जो आज एनपीए होने की स्थिति में है, वह बंद हो जाता है और उस कारखाने में 10 हजार मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं, तो 10 हजार मजदूर बेरोजगार हो जाएंगे, वहां खनन बंद हो जाएगा और सरकार को मिलने वाला टैक्स बंद हो जाएगा। अगर यह खदान ट्रांसफर नहीं होगी, तो हो सकता है कि जो इंडस्ट्री चलाने वाला व्यक्ति है, उसको किसी प्रकार का नुकसान हो जाए, लेकिन उसके नुकसान से मजदूर का भला नहीं होगा, उसके नुकसान से सरकार का भला नहीं होगा, उसके नुकसान से खनन क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा नहीं मिलेगा और व्यापक नुकसान होगा। इसलिए हम लोगों को लगा कि अगर हम लोग captive mines के ट्रांसफर की अनुमति दे देंगे, तो ये कंपनियां एनपीए से बच सकेंगी, बैंक का जो पैसा है, वह बैंक को मिल सकेगा, खनन की प्रक्रिया में किसी भी प्रकार का अवरोध खड़ा नहीं होगा और जो मजदूर कंपनी में काम कर रहा है, जब वह कंपनी बंद होने से बच जाएगी, तो मजदूर भी निश्चित रूप से रोजगार से वंचित नहीं होगा। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस दृष्टि से हम लोग इस अमेंडमेंट को लेकर आए हैं।

दूसरा, एक छोटा अमेंडमेंट है, जो माइंस की परिभाषा से सम्बन्धित है। खान अधिनियम, 1952 में माइंस की परिभाषा स्पष्ट है, लेकिन जब हम अधिनियम, 1957 देखते हैं, तो कई बार भ्रम खड़ा होता है। वही परिभाषा चल रही थी। उसी परिभाषा को हम लोग अधिनियम, 1957 में उल्लिखित कर रहे हैं, इसको स्पष्ट करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सभी लोगों के प्रति धन्यवाद करते हुए आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 3, there is one amendment (No.1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is not here; he is absent. Since he is absent, the amendment is not moved.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 4, there is one amendment (No.2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Since he is absent, the amendment is not moved.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ और अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No request to the Chair. It is not a request to the Chair. It is the House, not the Chair, which has to do.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I thank every one who cooperated in passing the Bill. We have done it in two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I thank you, especially, for that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, my point of order is, of late, I have been observing flouting of rules of the House. I see the Minister crossing the speech. Other hon. Members are also crossing the speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; that is correct.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Then, there are some Members who are steering for others and that seems to become a routine by and large. I find it a little bit of painful in the sense...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: If we go by the rules, then, we must follow the rules. I request, through the Chair, to the hon. Members that let us not cross the speech, and let us not violate the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I agree. It is a valid point.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I was particularly upset when the Ministers themselves crossed the speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistryji, it is a valid point because the Members are not supposed to cross between the Chair and one who speaks. Please keep it in mind and observe it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, that is correct. I agree with that.

Now, we take up the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2016. Shri Suresh Prabhu to move the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(ii) The Appropriation (Railways) No.2 Bill, 2016

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2016-17 for the purpose of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The motion moved. The hon. Members who want to speak can speak. First, Shrimati Wansuk Syiem.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to share my views on the Railway Budget, 2016 presented by the hon. Railway Minister with specific reference to its significance to the North-Eastern States.

Sir, it appears that the hon. Minister has attempted to consolidate on the present state of affairs rather than going in for newer measures. There are no new trains announced for any region and there is no upward revision of passenger fare.

Sir, with the NDA Government assuming power after the 2014 Lok Sabha elections, many grandiose plans were launched. Union Ministers coming, Union Ministers going; only on paper converting the Look-East Policy into an Act-East Policy. But the ground reality remains the same as it was during the UPA Government. In fact, many programmes/projects launched during the UPA Government have either been downgraded or discontinued.

Sir, there was a sudden spurt in the Centre's plans for the North-east on the eve of the Assembly elections in Assam, the most populous of the North-eastern States. Sir, except Arunachal where the State Capital Naharlagun has now been linked with Indian

[Shrimati Wansuk Syiem]

railway network, there has been no attempt to extend the railway network to any other State in the region.

Sir, in my State, Meghalaya, only a symbolic attempt has been made to link Mendipathar in Garo Hills area with Dudhnoi in Assam on the New Bongaigaon-Jhogigopa-Goalpara-Guwahati Section. But the passenger traffic is very minimal on the new stretch because it is very short as it takes only 15 minutes to cover from Assam border to Meghalaya border.

Sir, there have been attempts to extend railway network to the State of Meghalaya, southward of Guwahati linking Byrnihat in Meghalaya, which has fairly established industrial cluster, including steel-making units, rerolling mills, etc., but not progressed beyond survey stage. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Railway Minister as to when Meghalaya will finally get the railway line.

Sir, North-East Frontier Railway, which serves the region is still lagging behind other zones in terms of improved passenger amenities and faster movement of trains.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair*]

The artery of the railway network in the region is known as the New Jalpaiguri-Bongaigaon section, where doubling work of the single broad gauge line is still in progress for many years now. Only a single gauge railway exists in this section and beyond Guwahati. Because of this, there remain a few bottlenecks on this section affecting free movement of trains both ways. Owing to this delay on the route, the passengers reach late in the night and are forced to stay in the city till the next morning for connectivity to the Barak Valley and State like Meghalaya.

I would like to urge upon the Centre, especially the Ministry of Railways, to take up the doubling work between New Jalpaiguri and New Bongaigaon on a war-footing basis to provide faster movement of trains between Jalpaiguri and Guwahati and beyond.

Even beyond completion of doubling work in major sections, the Railways need to provide additional trains during summer vacation, Christmas and festive seasons in the North-East to provide relief to a large number of people of the North-East, settled in other parts of India.

Cleanliness and hygiene, both on-board and on the station premises, need to be given added emphasis. Similarly, to the quality of food provided in the pantry services too.

I earnestly urge upon the Centre to break away from the past and do something good for the North-Eastern region in terms of faster, safer and more and more frequent services, both within the region as well as on important sections in the national network of the Indian Railways.

With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech with much expectations from the Centre for the betterment of the North-Eastern region.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस भारतीय रेलवे को देश का दर्शन, भारत की धड़कन और एकता का स्वर कहा जाता है, उस भारतीय रेलवे का यह जो प्रपोज्ड एप्रोप्रिएशन (रेलवेज) बिल, 2016 है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और भारतीय रेलवे के भविष्य को ही नहीं, बल्कि भारतीय यात्रियों के भविष्य को बहुत तीव्रता से प्रभावित करने वाला है।

अब आप ही देखिए कि हर दिन जिस रेलवे के माध्यम से ढाई करोड़ लोग यात्रा करते हैं, वह ऐसी भारतीय रेलवे है, जिससे अगर आप एक छोर से दूसरे छोर पर जाएं, तो हर 50-100 किलोमीटर के बाद आपको भिन्न भाषा, भिन्न वेशभूषा, भिन्न खान-पान, भिन्न जुबानें, भिन्न गीत, भिन्न व्यवहार, भिन्न प्रकार का प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य, एक ऐसे अद्भुत और अनुपम महान भारत का दर्शन और भारतीयों का परिचय मिलता है, जो आप सम्भवतः कभी किसी दूसरे माध्यम से ले सकते। मैं स्मरण दिलाना चाहूंगा कि जब महात्मा गांधी जी को हिन्दुस्तान देखना था और उन्हें पहचानना था कि इस देश के गरीब किस प्रकार से रहते हैं, इस देश के सामान्य नागरिक किस प्रकार से रहते हैं, यहां का जन-जन कैसा है और मेरे भारत की तस्वीर कैसी है, तो उस तस्वीर को देखने के लिए उन्होंने जो माध्यम चुना, वह भारतीय रेलवे का माध्यम था। आप जब भारतीय रेलवे में बैठते हैं, तो आपको वस्तुतः और अक्षरशः हर कदम पर भारत माता के दर्शन होते हैं। इस एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल में 11 अरब, 30 करोड़, 88 लाख, 30 हजार रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह अद्भुत है। इतनी बड़ राशि केवल रेलवे के भविष्य या उसके ट्रैक्स को सुधारने और उसकी सुरक्षा-व्यवस्था को सुधारने, यात्रियों को अधिक सुविधाएं देने के लिए और इसके साथ रेलवे स्टेशंस, प्लेटफॉर्म्स, बुकिंग सिस्टम, यात्रियों को अधिक से अधिक आराम मिले, यह सब करने के लिए इन पर खर्च की जाएगी।

महोदय, हम लोग विभिन्न कारणों से निमंत्रण मिलने पर विदेश जाते रहे हैं। जब हम विदेश जाते हैं, तो हम वहां की रेलगाड़ियां देखते हैं। वहां की रेलगाड़ियां देख कर जब हम भारत आते हैं, तो मुझे याद आता था कि एक बार हमारे ही माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने एक रेलगाड़ी का उदाहरण दिया था, जो यवतमाल के पास है, सम्भवतः वह अभी भी निजी क्षेत्र में है, जिसका नाम 'शकुन्तला एक्सप्रेस' है। वह 15-20 किलोमीटर की दूरी 4 घंटे में तय करती है। उसमें से लोग रास्ते में उतर जाते हैं और यदि रास्ते में कहीं बेर की झाड़ियां हैं, तो वे वहां से बेर ले आते हैं और फिर वापस डिब्बे में चढ़ जाते हैं। यह फिल्मी गाने के लिए तो ठीक हो सकता है, लेकिन क्या भारतीय यात्रियों को इससे बेहतर सुविधाएं नहीं चाहिए थीं और क्या भारतीय यात्रियों को विश्व स्तर की रेल व्यवस्था के लिए 70 साल तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़े? दिक्कत यह थी कि रेलवे के आधारभूत ढांचे को मजबूत करने के लिए जिस प्रकार के

[श्री तरुण विजय]

पूँजीनिवेश की आवश्यकता थी, वह पूँजीनिवेश नहीं हुआ। मैं श्री सुरेश प्रभु जी के बजट भाषण से क्वोट करके आपको बताता हूँ: "पिछले दस वर्षों में रेलगाड़ियों की स्पीड नहीं बढ़ी और इस कारण से वही पैसंजर गाड़ियां चल रही हैं, वे थकी हुई हैं, यात्री भी थके हुए हैं, वे परेशान हैं, उन्हें पसीना आ रहा है, लेकिन जो गन्तव्य है, वह यही कहा जाता है कि अरे, बहुत दूर है। कभी आउटस्टेशन पर रुक जाएंगे, कभी सिग्नल पर रुक जाएंगे, कभी दूसरी उससे तेज़ी से आने वाली गाड़ियों को आगे बढ़ाने देंगे।" यात्रा अच्छी करना, मुझे जिस दिन यात्रा करनी है, उस दिन करना और सुविधा के साथ, सम्मान के साथ भारतीय नागरिक रेल की यात्रा करे, यह उसका अधिकार है। वह कोई भिक्षा नहीं मांगता है, उसने यह अधिकार प्राप्त किया है भारत का नागरिक होने के नाते। यह अधिकार देने के लिए मेरे मित्र सुरेश प्रभु जी ने जो ये योजनाएं बनाई हैं, वह मैं समझता हूँ कि सारी दुनिया के जो रेल के ढांचे और रेल की कम्पनियां हैं, अमेरिकन एम्ट्रेक तो बिल्कुल घाटे में चल रही है। उन लोगों ने हमसे पूछा कि आप लोग इसको कैसे अच्छा बनाने वाले हैं? तो इसके लिए एक व्यक्ति ऐसा चाहिए था कि जो बहुत ही विनम्र हो। मुझे याद है, जब वे मंत्री थे और जब मंत्री नहीं भी थे अटल जी के समय में, उससे पहले ही हमारी मित्रता है। जब वे मंत्री नहीं थे तब पानी के काम में लगे हुए थे। कई बार हम किसी हवाई अड्डे पर मिले या किसी कार्यक्रम में मिले तो तुरन्त पीछे जाकर प्रतीक्षा करते थे कि हम फ्री हो जाएं, तो कहेंगे कि it is so good to see you here. क्या कार्यक्रम है, चलो थोड़ी देर बातचीत करते हैं। राजनीति में इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति दुर्लभ होते हैं। तो यह जो विनम्रता और अजातशत्रु व्यक्तित्व है कि सभी लोगों के साथ मिल-जुलकर काम करना है, उसमें भारतीय रेलवे के 13,86,000 कर्मचारियों को मोटिवेट किया है, प्रेरित किया है। ये ही कर्मचारी हैं, जो पहले भी थे लेकिन अब रेलवे के सुधार के लिए बहुत से मन से, लगन से, निष्ठा से और तीव्रता से काम कर रहे हैं। एक बड़ी दिलचस्प स्थिति है कि मुझे भी जब पता चला तो आश्चर्य हुआ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो रेलवे के 94 प्रतिशत यात्री हैं, वे अनारक्षित डिब्बों में चलने वाले हैं, अनरिज़र्व्ड डिब्बों में चलने वाले हैं। हम तो सोचते हैं कि हम ही रिज़र्व्ड वाले हैं और वे ही ज्यादा यात्रा करते हैं, लेकिन जो भारत का सामान्य, गरीब, किसान, मज़दूर, अध्यापक, गृहिणी है, वह जब अनारक्षित डिब्बों में यात्रा करते हैं और वे 94 प्रतिशत रेल यात्री हैं, उनके माध्यम से टोटल रेलवे को 40 प्रतिशत रेवेन्यू मिलता है। मुझे बड़ा दुख होता है, जब मैं 'पांचजन्य' में था और रिपोर्टिंग के लिए जाता था। फ्रंटियर मेल या दूसरी ट्रेनों में टिकट नहीं मिलते थे। हम लोग विभिन्न एम.पी.जे. के पास जाते रहते थे। फ्रंटियर मेल में मुम्बई जाने के लिए डिब्बे के अंदर जहां सामान रखा जाता है वहां अनरिज़र्व्ड डिब्बे, जो पीले डिब्बे होते थे और उनमें कोई गद्दा भी नहीं होता था। जहां सामान, सूटकेस इत्यादि रखा जाता है, वहां पर एक करवट होकर सोते-सोते हमने मुम्बई की यात्रा की है। मुम्बई सेंट्रल स्टेशन पर हमने देखा है कि जयपुर की गाड़ियां चलती थीं। सुबह 11 बजे से यात्रियों की लाइन लगेगी, रात को 9 बजे की ट्रेन है। तब इतना कठिन हो जाता था, क्योंकि साधारण भारत साधारण डिब्बे में यात्रा करता है और उसके लिए आरक्षण कराना बड़ा कठिन होता है। तो वहां पर एक-एक फर्लांग लम्बी लाइनें लगती थीं। वहां उन्होंने सरिये लगाकर खांचे बना दिए थे, ताकि एक दूसरे के ऊपर न

जाएं। यह व्यवस्था कब दूर होगी, हम सपना देखते थे। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये भारत के नागरिक हैं, उन्हें सम्मान के साथ, इज्जत के साथ, अभिमान के साथ यात्रा करने का हक मिलना चाहिए। वह यात्रा करने का हक तब मिलेगा जब उनकी मूलभूत सुविधाओं को, infrastructure को, रेल ट्रैक्स को, डिब्बों को, उनके स्टेशन को, उनकी बुकिंग व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए उसमें हम पूंजी निवेश करें और वह पूंजी निवेश करने के लिए एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल आया है, इसमें यह जो 11 अरब 30 करोड़ 88 लाख 30 हजार का यह बिल है। इसमें 10 अरब 15 करोड़ 63 लाख रुपये केवल रेलवे सेफ्टी फंड में खर्च किए जाएंगे। रेलवे की सुरक्षा बढ़नी चाहिए। सुरक्षा के लिए जो पुराने ट्रैक हैं, रास्ते हैं, नए स्टेशन बनाने हैं उनमें कैसे खर्च किया जाए, इसके लिए धनराशि खर्च होगी और सामान्य सुपरिन्टेंडेंस और सर्विसेज के लिए भी खर्चा है। इसमें रेलवे के जो कर्मचारी हैं, उनके लिए भी काफी बड़ी राशि रखी गई है। मैं इस बात को बड़े गर्व के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि संभवतः रेलवे बाकी सभी विभागों के लिए भी एक दिशा दीपक मंत्रालय है, जहां cradle-to-grave तक रेलवे कर्मचारियों के सुख-दुख की चिंता की जाती है। मैं उत्तराखंड में देहरादून से आता हूँ। झड़ीपानी में एक रेलवे स्कूल बना। वह किसके लिए बना? वह ड्राइवर्स के लिए, लोकोमोटिव इंजन चलाने वालों के लिए, साधारण गरीब रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए और मुझे मालूम है कि वहां पढ़े हुए बच्चे रेलवे बोर्ड तक पहुंचे हैं और बहुत ऊंचे-ऊंचे स्थानों पर विश्व में उन्होंने नाम कमाया। लेकिन वह व्यवस्था रेलवे ने की उनके सुख-दुख के लिए, उनके हॉस्पिटल के लिए, उनके एम्बुलेंसेज के लिए, उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए, उनके भविष्य के लिए। उनकी स्कॉलरशिप के लिए भी रेलवे पर्याप्त मात्रा में खर्च करता है। सर, जब हम रुद्रपुर जा रहे थे, तो माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने हमें यह बात बतायी कि रेलवे स्टेशन वही पुराने किस्म के fossilised हैं और उन पर अंग्रेजों के जमाने की एक थकी हुई, ऊपर से कुछ कालिख और बारिश गिरी है, उसी में कुछ पुताई हो गई है, तो इस प्रकार के स्टेशनों से बढ़ कर रेलवे के स्टेशनों को भविष्य का एक futuristic रेलवे स्टेशन का स्वरूप लेना चाहिए। उसके लिए जो प्राइवेट ऑपरेटर्स हैं, उन कलाकारों को उन्होंने छूट दी है कि आप कीजिए, आप बनाइए और मैं आपको छूट देता हूँ। इन्होंने कई रेलवे स्टेशनों को छूट दी है और मुझे देहरादून और हरिद्वार के रेलवे स्टेशनों के लिए कहा कि वहां पर जो कलाकर हैं, अगर आप उनके द्वारा इनको बढ़िया से सजा कर रखेंगे, तो यह अच्छा होगा। रेल यात्रियों को स्टेशन पर उतरने के बाद लगना चाहिए कि वे एक अच्छी जगह पर आए हैं। मां गंगा का दर्शन करने आए हैं या उत्तराखंड में हिमालय की उपत्यकाओं के दर्शन करने के लिए देहरादून में उतरे हैं। अभी तक वे वही थका हुआ सौ-डेढ़ सौ साल पुराना स्टेशन देखते रहे, लेकिन यह परिवर्तन इन्होंने शुरू किया।

महोदय, मुझे इस बात का अभिमान है कि राम की गिलहरी की तरह, एक छोटे-से रेत के कण की तरह मैं ऐसा एक सांसद बना हूँ, जिसने हरिद्वार में रेलवे को यात्री सुविधा देने के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपये अपनी सांसद निधि से अर्पित किए हैं।

महोदय, इसके साथ ही ये जो प्राइवेट फ्रेट टर्मिनल्स बना रहे हैं, इनके कारण जो पैसेंजर ट्रेन्स हैं, उनकी आवाजाही पर बहुत अच्छी सुगमता का असर पड़ने वाला है। इन्होंने इसको पीपीपी मोड के तहत प्रारंभ किया है। इसके तहत अभी तक 73 प्रोजेक्ट्स आ चुके हैं, जिनमें 27 टर्मिनल्स नोटिफाइड भी हो गए हैं और वे functional भी हो गए हैं। इन्होंने इस प्रकार की जो अनेक योजनाएं शुरू की हैं,

[श्री तरुण विजय]

उसके पीछे एक ही मंतव्य है और वह मंतव्य यह है कि रेलवे को जो पूंजी निवेश चाहिए, उसको वह पूंजी निवेश मिलता रहे और रेलवे हाई स्पीड पर चले। हिन्दुस्तानी हर दिशा में तरक्की कर रहे हैं, लेकिन रेलवे थकी रहे, यह तो अच्छा नहीं होगा। इसके लिए रेलवे ने अपनी गति बढ़ाने का काम किया है। उसका बहुत अच्छा असर पड़ा है। 'हमसफर' है, 'तेजस्वी' है, 'गतिमान' है, अब लगता है कि हम एक गतिमान भारत की रेलवे में यात्रा कर रहे हैं, जिसका भविष्य बहुत तीव्र और आगे बढ़ने वाला है।

इसके साथ-साथ इन्होंने प्राइवेट पार्टिसिपेशन के तहत चार सौ रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास की योजना भी बनाई है। चार सौ रेलवे स्टेशन ऐसे होंगे, जहां पर निजी पूंजी निवेश होगा, निजी पैसा लगेगा। जमीन, स्टेशन, सब रेलवे का रहेगा, लेकिन वे रेलवे स्टेशनों को निजी पैसे से एक बेहतर स्वरूप देंगे और वहां पर सुविधाएं बढ़ाएंगे।

इसके साथ ही रेलवे की जो बहुत संपदा है, रेल एस्टेट है और स्टेशन के इर्द-गिर्द जो बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उसकी संपदा रहती है, उसके विकास और यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए उसका उपयोग करने के लिए इन्होंने एक योजना बनाई है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसके तहत भी जमीन रेलवे के पास ही रहेगी। इसके तहत अगले पांच साल में इन्होंने 8.56 लाख करोड़ रुपए का capital investment plan बनाया है। इन्होंने साढ़े आठ लाख करोड़ रुपए का capital investment किया है और इसके लिए एलआईसी ने उनको डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपए का लोन 30 साल के लिए दिया है और बाकी लोन भी उनको विभिन्न स्थानों से मिल रहे हैं।

सर, रेलवे का जो डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर कॉरपोरेशन है, उसको 17 हजार 5 सौ करोड़ रुपए के कॉन्ट्रैक्ट्स एक साल से भी कम समय में मिले हैं। यह जो एक दिशा-दीपक रेल, भारत की धड़कन, भारत के भविष्य का एक सुंदर स्वरूप प्रस्तुत करते हुए आगे बढ़ रही है, इससे केवल रेवेन्यू की बात नहीं है, बल्कि इससे सैंकड़ों-हजारों अन्य रोजगारों को भी बल मिलेगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जब एक बार यात्री तीव्रता से आगे बढ़ने लग जाएगा, उसकी यात्रा सुगम हो जाएगी, उसकी यात्रा में अधिक लाभ होने लगेगा, तो किसान की जो उपज है, मजदूर की जो आवाजाही है, फल उत्पादकों की जो उपज है, साधारण गरीब लोगों का जो व्यापार और रोजगार है, उनमें बहुत तीव्रता से वृद्धि होगी।

महोदय, मैं इस बिल का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ और भारत सरकार, प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और मेरे मित्र, सुरेश प्रभु जी का बहुत-बहुत अभिनन्दन करता हूँ कि आप आगे बढ़िए। आपकी रेल के आगे बढ़ने के साथ भारत निरंतर आगे बढ़ता दिखेगा। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.
Shri Nadmiul Haque; absent. Shri Veer Singh.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विनियोग (रेल) संख्यांक 2 विधेयक, 2016 पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर बोलने के लिए हमारी नेता, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने मुझे अधिकृत किया है, इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद अदा करता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं रेलों के प्रयोजनार्थ वित्तीय वर्ष 2016-17 की सेवाओं के लिए भारत की संचित निधि में से कतिपय राशियों के संदाय और विनियोग करने के लिए विधेयक, जिनका कुल योग 39 खरब, 15 अरब, 38 करोड़, 82 लाख, 9 हजार रुपए है, रेलों से संबंधित सेवाओं के प्रभारों को चुकाने के लिए आवश्यक है, पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

महोदय, भारतीय रेल लोगों की जीवन रेखा है और हमारे देश के यातायात का महत्वपूर्ण साधन है, जो देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों और लोगों को जोड़ने में महत्वपूर्ण एवं गतिशील भूमिका निभा रहा है। भारतीय रेल सेवा विश्व की सबसे बड़ी रेल सेवाओं में से एक है। भारतीय रेल 65 हजार किलोमीटर लम्बे रेलमार्गों पर प्रतिदिन 19 हजार ट्रेनों का संचालन करती है, जिनमें से 12 हजार ट्रेनें यात्री गाड़ियां हैं, जबकि 7 हजार मालगाड़ियां हैं। इन रेलगाड़ियों में प्रतिदिन ढाई करोड़ यात्री व 27 लाख टन सामान की ढुलाई का लक्ष्य होता है, परंतु सेवा व गुणवत्ता के मामले में रेलवे का रिकॉर्ड ठीक नहीं है।

महोदय, इसमें कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी कि भारतीय रेल देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ की हड्डी है, परंतु इतने बड़े रेल नेटवर्क के बावजूद इसमें सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षा की कमी है। आए दिन रेल हादसे हो रहे हैं और काफी जान-माल का नुकसान हो रहा है। यदि हम विगत वर्षों 2013-14 तथा 2015-16 के हादसों को देखें तो उनमें जान-माल का ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है। उनमें क्रमशः 54 व 64 व्यक्तियों की जानें गई हैं। इन हादसों को रोकने के लिए मंत्री जी को ठोस पहल करनी चाहिए, जिससे रेल यात्री सुरक्षित यात्रा कर सकें। हादसों के पीछे कारण चाहे जो भी हों, जैसे पुरानी पटरियां, सिग्नल की गड़बड़ी, ट्रेनों का पटरी से उतरना, कोहरा, मानवीय चूक, उपकरणों की विफलता, आतंकी वारदात, टक्कर एवं तोड़-फोड़ आदि, लेकिन हमें रेल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को सुदृढ़ करने व उसके उचित रख-रखाव पर अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है और उसके लिए "विशेष रेल संरक्षा कोष" की स्थापना करनी चाहिए। साथ ही साथ, अपने "अनुसंधान ढाँचे" में गुणवत्तापरक बदलाव करने चाहिए, जिससे आधुनिकीकरण, नई तकनीक का समावेश और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि सुनिश्चित हो सके।

महोदय, रेल मंत्री जी रेलवे की दशा व दिशा सुधारने के लिए दिन-रात एक कर रहे हैं, जिससे रेलवे का कायाकल्प निश्चित है, परंतु सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि आधुनिकीकरण पर खर्च होने वाला धन कहां से आएगा? क्योंकि रेलवे की प्रतिदिन कमाई लगभग 245 करोड़ रुपए है, लेकिन खर्च उससे कहीं ज्यादा होता है। धन की कमी के कारण नए रूटों का विस्तार नहीं हो पा रहा है, स्टेशनों पर बुनियादी सुविधाएं न के बराबर हैं, रेलवे स्टेशनों व डिब्बों में साफ-सफाई के हालात गम्भीर हैं। रेलवे की खान-पान व्यवस्था गड़बड़ है, खान-पान में ठेकेदारों के द्वारा घटतौली की जाती है, खान-पान लाइसेंस प्रणाली दूषित है। यात्रियों को अपनी पसंद का खाना उचित दर पर नहीं मिलता है, इसलिए मंत्री जी को खान-पान व्यवस्था पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

महोदय, रेलवे के विद्युतीकरण का कार्य भी पूर्ण रूप से नहीं हुआ है। अभी केवल 16,000 किलोमीटर रेल लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण हुआ है और 48,000 किलोमीटर विद्युतीकरण का कार्य होना अभी बाकी है। हाई स्पीड कॉरिडोर, नए इंजन एवं करखाने, विश्व-स्तरीय रेलवे स्टेशंस, डेडिकेटेड कॉरिडोर समेत कई अन्य परियोजनाएं लंबित पड़ी हैं और रेलवे के समक्ष उन्हें पूरा कर पाना एक चुनौती से कम नहीं है।

[श्री वीर सिंह]

महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट में "क्षमता निर्माण" पर ध्यान दिया है, जिससे परिवहन लागत घटेगी। मैं मंत्री जी से गुजारिश करूंगा कि वे अनुत्पादक कार्यों में खर्च कर करें और सुरक्षा संबंधी व अधूरी पड़ी महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं और विद्युतीकरण पर ज्यादा ध्यान दें, जिससे रेलवे सेवाओं का विस्तार सुनिश्चित हो सके।

महोदय, देश में आबादी के हिसाब से ट्रेनों की संख्या कम है, अतः ट्रेनों में डिब्बे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। ये डिब्बे अनारक्षित श्रेणी में ज्यादा लगने चाहिए, जिससे देश की जनता को इसका सीधा लाभ मिल सके। अनारक्षित डिब्बे बहुत कम होते हैं और आने-जाने वालों की संख्या ज्यादा होती है, जिससे बहुत परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट में इसकी घोषणा की है, परंतु यह वृद्धि जनसंख्या के हिसाब से काफी नहीं है।

महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान रेलवे में बढ़ते अपराध व महिला सुरक्षा की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहूंगा और गुजारिश करूंगा कि इस दिशा में वे आवश्यक कदम उठाएं, जिससे ट्रेनों में महिला अपराध एवं अन्य आपराधिक घटनाएं, जैसे लूटपाट, हत्या तथा मारपीट आदि को रोका जा सके। यदि आवश्यक हो तो रेलवे पुलिस बल की संख्या बढ़ाने पर भी विचार किया जाए।

महोदय, सरकार को रेलवे का निजीकरण तुरंत बंद कर देना चाहिए क्योंकि निजीकरण से आरक्षित वर्ग के लोगों के अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है। महोदय, निजीकरण हो, इस पर हमें और हमारी पार्टी को कोई एतराज नहीं है किन्तु परम पूज्य बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने जो भारतीय संविधान में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की है, वह व्यवस्था प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के लिए होनी चाहिए। यह बड़ा दुख का विषय है कि इस सरकार ने और पूर्व की सरकार ने रेलवे के 16 विभागों को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में दे दिया है। जो सरकारी कर्मचारी अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़ी जाति के थे, उनकी रिटायरमेंट के बाद वे जगहें खाली हो गयीं और प्राइवेट सेक्टर उनको भर नहीं रहा है और धीरे-धीरे यह आरक्षण खत्म होता चला जा रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दें, किन्तु प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए रिजर्वेशन लागू हो, इस पर आपको स्पष्ट जवाब देना चाहिए।

महोदय, आज रेल विभाग में लगभग 1 लाख रिक्तियां वर्ग "क", "ख" एवं "ग" में हैं और उसमें अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और महिलाओं का कोटा पूरा नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि विशेष अभियान चलाकर रेलवे में खाली पड़े पदों को भरा जाए और अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति का कोटा पूरा किया जाए। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि बोर्ड स्तर पर पर सदस्यों आदि की कितनी रिक्तियां हैं और वे कब तक भर दी जाएंगी?

महोदय, मेरी कुछ मांगें हैं। मुरादाबाद में दोनों रेलवे लाइनों, मुरादाबाद से हरिद्वार तथा मुरादाबाद से दिल्ली पर हरथल स्टेशन के पास सोनकपुर आर.बी.ओ. योजना स्वीकृत है। उस पर शीघ्र कार्य आरम्भ कराया जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... पिछली बार भी मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से इस संबंध में आग्रह किया था, आज मैं फिर से आग्रह कर रहा हूं, इस संबंध में मैंने उन्हें लिखित में भी दिया

था, आज मैं फिर से आग्रह कर रहा हूँ, इस संबंध में मैंने उन्हें लिखित में भी दिया था, उसकी कॉपी मेरे पास है, मैं उसे फिर से मंत्री जी को दूंगा। मंत्री जी इतना धन पूरे देश को आबंटित कर रहे हैं तो थोड़ा सा धन मुरादाबाद के लिए आबंटित कर दें, वह छोटी सी योजना है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि मंत्री जी इसको भी शुरू करने पर विचार करें।

महोदय, मुरादाबाद ऐतिहासिक 'पीतल नगरी' के नाम से जाना जाता है। अतः मुरादाबाद से वाया आगरा, मुम्बई तक कोई सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन चलायी जाए। इसके साथ-साथ काफी अरसे से एक मांग चली आ रही है कि गजरौला को सम्भल से जोड़ा जाए, वहां के लिए नयी रेलवे लाइन बनायी जाए। हमेशा जो भी सांसद हमारे मुरादाबाद से चुनकर आते हैं, उन्होंने भी इस संबंध में मांग उठायी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप हिस्ट्री नहीं बताएं, सीधे मंत्री जी से मांग कर दें।

श्री वीर सिंह: चार-पांच बार मैंने भी मांग उठायी है। मेरी मांग है कि इसको भी जोड़ा जाए। दिल्ली से वाया मुरादाबाद, बरेली, शाहजहांपुर, लखनऊ तक शताब्दी ट्रेन शुरू की जाए। दिल्ली-गाजियाबाद के दैनिक यात्रियों की सुविधा हेतु एक नयी ईएमयू ट्रेन और शिवगंगा ट्रेन का ठहराव गाजियाबाद में किया जाए।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करूंगा कि वे उपरोक्त सुझावों पर जल्द से जल्द कदम उठाएं और रेलवे में एक सामान्य व्यक्ति को सुनिश्चित सीट, सुरक्षा, साफ-सफाई, बढ़िया खान-पान उपलब्ध कराएं। इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I support my learned colleague who has just spoken. One point that I have to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is regarding a large number of vacancies lying unfilled. It affects the Railways and the country in two ways. One, earlier it was reported that about 13 lakh vacancies were there. If those vacancies are filled, those many unemployed people will get employment. Similarly, as hon. Veer Singh has said, a sizeable percentage of them will go to SCs/STs and other backward communities. So, I request the Minister to see that vacancies are filled up as early as possible. Secondly, employees have to be trained also. When you take employees, they should be trained as per their postings. If you train them properly, their services will be much better. We have had experience in various sections that when we retrain the employees, we get much better service from these employees. I am not requesting much regarding new lines, etc., in my State Kerala. But I have to bring to the notice of the Minister that we have got a long standing complaint. It was in 1983 or 1984 that a coach factory was assured to Kerala, but finally, it landed in Punjab. The second one was assured some 15 years later at the turn of this century. It went to UP. I am not complaining that these factories went to those States, but so far, there is no public sector establishment related to the Railways in our State. That is not doing justice to Kerala. Now, going through the mind-boggling figures, we find that about ₹ 4 lakh crores are being spent for various

[Shri C.P. Narayanan]

things. If Kerala is given three per cent of it, it will be more than ₹10,000 crores. If half of that is there, we can have that coach factory in Palakkad. Then, an assurance was given regarding a wagon factory in Cherthala, a water-bottling establishment in Trivandrum and various other things. None of these has taken place. So, I request the hon. Minister to kindly look into our requests because this neglect has been there for long.

Now, regarding passenger trains, I have to bring to the notice of the Minister the stretch from Parassala to Manjeswaram, which is about 600 kilometres. In various sectors of this stretch, we have got the express trains running, but regarding the passenger trains stopping at all stations, if you take various sectors, only two to three trains are there which are running daily in these sectors. If you can increase that, it will be of great help to the daily commuters. In Kerala, there are a large number of people staying in their villages, going to 100 or 150 kilometres away from their place, doing their work in the Government offices or some other offices and going back home. This is a peculiar thing, as far as Kerala is concerned. To support them, availability of passenger trains will be of great help. I am sure that the ticketless passengers are the least in Kerala. So, if you run those trains, it will be of much help to us.

Then, regarding the amenities in the trains, the Minister has been assuring a lot of things. That is good. But, earlier also, I have said that drinking water should be made available in all the trains at all the stations. Earlier, it was there. There was a practice in the Railways that it was available free of charge. As you have now stopped the practice of vendors distributing tea, coffee or water, particularly old people and women find it very difficult? I have found that the Minister has been very kind. That is why I am pointing these out. If he does that, it will be of great help. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Shri Bhupinder Singh. You have got four minutes, but you can take two more minutes; not more than that, please.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I support the Appropriation (Railways) No.2 Bill, 2016, moved by hon. Railway Minister. I would rather request the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to support the Railways — the Minister of State (Finance) is here — because they have to do a lot of obligatory work. Sir, we, along with other MPs, both from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, had given a memorandum to the hon. Railway Minister in his Office on the 14th of July, and we had put our demand very clearly there..

सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा, यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि हाउस के बाद भी हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने इनको पांच हजार करोड़ रुपए की एक पूरी डिटेल्ड मांग सभी प्रोजेक्ट्स को लेकर दी थी। मैं उन सब प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में जानना चाहूंगा कि उनका क्या हुआ? मैं इनको यह भी याद दिलाना चाहूंगा और धन्यवाद भी देना चाहूंगा कि इन्होंने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि ओडिशा एक ऐसा राज्य है, जो रेलवे के क्षेत्र में सबसे पीछे है। जब दूसरे राज्यों में national average में 19 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा रेल लाइन है, तो ओडिशा में 15 किलोमीटर की average भी नहीं पड़ती है। इसलिए इन्होंने इसको स्वीकार किया और उसके ऊपर गौर भी किया है तथा यह हृदय से कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि ओडिशा के लिए कुछ किया जाए। इसी वक्त हमारे कालाहांडी KBK में एक नरला में coach maintenance shop, एक servicing centre बननी थी। मुझे हमारे MP द्वारा बताया गया था कि 25 फरवरी, 2014 को उस समय के यूपी सरकार के Minister of State वहां जाकर foundation stone lay करेंगे। पिछले शुक्रवार को प्रश्न काल में मेरा इसी पर प्रश्न था और उसके उत्तर में आया है कि कालाहांडी के लिए ऐसा कोई प्रोजेक्ट था ही नहीं। दुख की बात यह है कि जब पिछले साल RTI में इस बारे में जवाब मांगा, तो रेलवे ने कहा कि administrative ground के लिए इसको विशाखापट्टनम शिफ्ट कर दिया गया है। सर, मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि ऐसा कौन सा administrative ground आ गया कि एक बैकवर्ड एरिया कालाहांडी की जगह से हटाया गया। वह कालाहांडी के पास किसी दूसरी जगह पर भी शिफ्ट हो सकता था। उसको लेकर सरकार का एक political compulsion हो सकता है। अगर political compulsion है, तो आप दिल खोलकर एक प्रोजेक्ट और बनाइए, जो प्रोजेक्ट है, आप उसको वहां से मत हटाइए।

सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर नवीन पटनायक जी की कांस्टिट्यूएंसी सीतलापल्ली में आपने Wagon factory के लिए एक करोड़ रुपया दिया है। मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने जो वाई-फाई के लिए gesture दिखाया है, जब आप भुवनेश्वर गए थे, तो आपने चीफ मिनिस्टर से मुलाकात की और आपने वहां प्रैस में भी कहा था कि मैं डेढ़ महीने के अंदर एक कमेटी बनाऊंगा और हम उसके ऊपर गौर करने जा रहे हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ आप यह जानते हैं कि लांजीगढ़, जूनागढ़ केबीके से अम्बागुड़ा तक रेल लाइन बनने वाली थी। अभी हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने सबसे पहले अगुवाई करके SPV के लिए ज्वाइंट वेंचर में रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री के साथ काम करने के लिए एग्रीमेंट किया है। हम खुर्दा रोड - बलांगीर रेल लाइन के लिए 50 प्रतिशत पैसा देने के लिए तैयार हैं। आप इधर से खुर्दा रोड से दसपल्ला रेल मार्ग को जल्दी कम्प्लीट कराइए और उधर बलांगीर से काम करके कम से कम आप सोनपुर, बौध तथा एक नयागढ़ जिला, ऐसे सात-आठ जिले हैं, जिन्होंने आज तक रेल नहीं देखी है तथा आज तक रेल पटरी भी नहीं देखी है। आप इस रेल लाइन को जल्दी पूरा कर सकते हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि आप इस पर काम कर रहे हैं।

सर, ताल्चर से लेकर सम्बलपुर तक और सम्बलपुर से लेकर टिटलागढ़ और टिटलागढ़ से लेकर रायपुर तक, जल्दी काम करने के लिए डबलिंग का काम चल रहा है। सर, कालाहांडी, भवानी पटना में जो हमारी रेल लाइन वहां गई है, वह वहां से जूनागढ़ तक गई है, लेकिन हमने बार-बार अनुरोध किया है कि हावड़ा से आने वाली ट्रेन टिटलागढ़ (Ispat Express) में जाकर रुक जाती है,

[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

5.00 P.M .

आप उसको भवानी पटना तक भी ले सकते हैं। आप एक इन्टर-सिटी ट्रेन चलाइए, क्योंकि वहां Vizag हमारा मेडिकल सेन्टर है और Vizag से कालाहांडी जाने के लिए कोई ट्रेन नहीं है। यदि आप वहां एक इन्टर-सिटी ट्रेन चलाएं, तो लांजीगढ़ से उसके दो हिस्से कर सकते हैं। एक ट्रेन Vizag के लिए जाएगी और दूसरी ट्रेन दुर्ग-भिलाई के लिए जाएगी तथा शाम को वे वहीं मिल सकती हैं। यह एक बहुत बड़ी डिमांड है। आपने ओडिशा के लिए जो 17 आदर्श स्टेशन तय किए हैं, उसके ऊपर भी गौर करने की बात है। भुवनेश्वर को world class स्टेशन बनाने की बात है। सर, हम पिछले दो सालों से देख रहे हैं कि आपने एक अच्छा example रखा है कि वहां कोई ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मुझे दो-तीन मिनट और चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप बोलते रहिए। यह तो मैं आपको केवल सूचित कर रहा हूं।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि जो वहां ट्रेनें हैं, मैंने आपसे कहा है कि आप एक matter of policy बनाइए। आज देश में जिले बढ़ रहे हैं। आप जिला हेडक्वार्टर में matter of policy के तहत सभी ट्रेन्स को दो मिनट के लिए रोकिए। किसी की रिक्वेस्ट की जरूरत नहीं है, किसी ट्रेन को बंद करने की जरूरत नहीं है और न ही कोई हड़ताल करने की जरूरत है। Let us have some policy in such matters. सर, इसी तरह समता एक्सप्रेस 5 दिन के लिए आती है। मैं पिछले 7 सालों से सुन रहा हूं और जब यहां गौड़ा जी थे, उन्होंने लिख दिया कि ऑर्डर हो गया है, वीकली जाएगी तथा समता एक्सप्रेस विशाखापट्टनम से अमृतसर तक जाएगी।

वह अमृतसर तक extend होगी। मैंने केंसिंगा कांस्टीट्यूएंसी से 25 किलोमीटर तक भवानीपटना डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर को new line से join करने के लिए एक ट्रेन चलाने के लिए रिक्वेस्ट की थी।

सर, आपने religious places को जोड़ने के बारे में कहा है। जो ट्रेन गंगानगर से हेमकुंड साहब तक जाती थी, वह हरिद्वार में रुक जाती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप उसको extend कीजिए, जहां तक वह जा सकती है, जैसे यह पहले चल रही थी।

सर, पंजाब में पटियाला पेप्सी का हेडक्वार्टर था। अगर आप वहां राजपुरा से 25 किलोमीटर तक चंडीगढ़ के लिए एक लाइन की doubling कर देंगे, तो अच्छा होगा, क्योंकि चंडीगढ़ एक नई सिटी है और वह एक international city के तहत मानी जाती है। इसलिए वहां की जो मांगें हैं, आप उनको थोड़ा ध्यान में रखिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, मेरा यही अनुरोध है कि हम लोगों ने कुछ नई ट्रेनों की frequency बढ़ाने की मांग की थी। प्रभु जी, आपने उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है। मैं अभी आपको उनकी लिस्ट दे दूंगा,

क्योंकि वहां से समय की घंटी बज रही है। उनकी frequency बढ़ाने के लिए हमारी स्टेट के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने रिक्वेस्ट की है। सर, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि Odisha is a premier State.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपने बताया है।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, हमारे स्पीकर की अध्यक्षता में सभी पार्टियों की कमिटी बनाई गई है। उस कमिटी में हर साल हम अपना मेमोरेण्डम देते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: उस मेमोरेण्डम और सीएम के मेमोरेण्डम में जो दिया गया है, ...(समय की घंटी)... उसके तहत हमने कुछ मांग की है। सर, passengers को जो facilities चाहिए, आप उनके ऊपर थोड़ा गौर करिए। हम चाहते हैं कि रेल मंत्री उनके ऊपर थोड़ा सी नजर रखेंगे, तो अच्छा होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपने कहा न कि आप उनको लिस्ट दे देंगे।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, हमारे 5 new projects हैं। तालचर, बिमलागढ़, अंगुल सुकिंदा, हरिदासपुर, पारादीप, जलेश्वर, दीघा, इन 5 projects को expedite करने की आवश्यकता है। खुर्दा-बोलांगीर प्रोजेक्ट के लिए हम 50 परसेंट दे रहे हैं।

सर, जो KBK का सबसे Naxalite area है, वहां पर नौरंगपुर से जयपुर और जयपुर से मल्कानगिरी के लिए हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने लिखा है। उसके लिए भी हमारी सरकार 50 परसेंट देने के लिए राजी है। हम अपने राज्य में सरकारी जमीन free of cost दे रहे हैं। हम इसमें कुछ दे रहे हैं। मैं इसके लिए आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से उम्मीद करूंगा कि मैंने जो कुछ बातें कही हैं ...(समय की घंटी)... और जो मेमोरेण्डम सभी एमपीज और चीफ मिनिस्टर की तरफ से दिया गया है, उसके ऊपर गौर किया जाए।

सर, मैं एक अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूं। 30.4.2015 को एक Private Members' Resolution के तहत मैंने यहां एक मुद्दा रखा था। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि आपके मिनिस्टर, मनोज सिन्हा जी ने मुझे बुला कर इस सम्बन्ध में मुझसे बात की थी। आप एक बार उसके ऊपर चर्चा करें। मैं सुरेश प्रभु जी से अनुरोध करता हूं कि उसके ऊपर आप हमारी एक मीटिंग बुलाएं और चर्चा करें। Private Members' Resolution के तहत हमने जो बात कही है...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप ट्रेन के समय पर चलने की बात करते हैं, अगर आप भी समय का ध्यान रखेंगे, तो ट्रेन भी समय पर चलेगी।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, आप उनसे कह दीजिए कि उसके ऊपर हमारे साथ एक मीटिंग रख लें और हमें बताएं कि उसके ऊपर सरकार ने कौन-कौन से projects take up किए हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): अब आपके 9 मिनट हो गए हैं। आप ऐसा मत कीजिए। Thank you very much.

श्री भुपिंदर सिंह: आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to participate during the discussion on the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2016.

The Railways presence in the North-East Region of the country is more than 125 years old when the first passenger railway system came into being in 1881 between Dibrugarh and Sadiya. Since then, the railway system in the Region has grown considerably. In 1958, a new Railway Zone, that is, Northeast Frontier Railway was carved out of the North-Eastern Railway with headquarters at Maligaon, Guwahati, so that the interests of the region could be looked after in a comprehensive manner. There are presently five divisions which serve these eight North-Eastern States, that is, Katihar, Alipurduar, Rangia, Lumding and Tinsukia.

Today, North Frontier Railways, directly or indirectly, serves all the eight North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim besides West Bengal and Bihar.

North Frontier Railways has become the lifeline of the North-East Region transporting essential goods all over the Region. It moves coal and petroleum products from the Region to rest of India. Railways are conscious of the strategic importance of this area as the States of the Region share international borders with Bangladesh, China, Myanmar, Bhutan and Nepal. It also serves as a rail head for the landlocked Himalayan countries of Nepal and Bhutan and provides interchange, facilities with Bangladesh.

Sir, I am from BTAD area of Assam, which is least developed region of India. The area is an agro-based economy, which is the only source of livelihood of the people. Industrialization and other employment opportunities are scant. I would like to bring the following few points to the notice of this august House:

The development of the Railway system in the North-Eastern Region under NF Railway has not been taken up with a momentum. The people of North-Eastern Region must be provided with railway facility of double track system. It is a common aspect that trains are running late, sometimes from five to twenty hours because trains are running with a single track.

Electrification of entire North East Frontier Railways may please be done within stipulated time on an urgent basis.

Bogibeel Bridge Project is a combined road and rail bridge in the Dibrugarh District in Assam, which is expected to complete in 2017.

The Bogibeel Bridge Project, situated 17 kilometres downstream of Dibrugarh, spans the Brahmaputra River and will connect the town of Dibrugarh in the South to Dhemaji to the River's north. The Bridge is located just over 20 kilometres away from the Assam-Arunachal Pradesh border and is thus expected to act as an alternative to the Tezpur Bridge in providing connectivity to nearly five million people residing in Upper Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

Bogibeel is the fourth rail-road bridge to come up across the river in Assam. Due to its location, the bridge will be of strategic importance to India as it will significantly enhance India's ability to transport troops and supplies to its border with China in Arunachal Pradesh.

Bogibeel Bridge will provide a connection between the Rangia-Murkongselek section of the North East Frontier Railways on the north bank of Brahmaputra and Lumding-Dibrugarh section that lies to the south of the Brahmaputra. A new Dibrugarh railway station, expected to be the largest in the region, has been proposed and is to be linked to the Rangia-Murkongselek line *via* Chaulkhowa and Moranhat. The Railways have initiated the gauge-conversion of the Dhamalgaon to Sisiborgaon rail line to the north of the bridge and commissioned the 44-kilometres-long Chalkhowa-Moranhat line to the south.

Sir, I specially request the hon. Minister to have a stoppage in Tangla (Udalguri District) in 22411/Naharlagun-New Delhi AC SF express.

Tangla have a diverse population and a prominent business area and it is having various small-scale industries. A number of tea gardens are located there.

The people of this region have to move either Rangiya or Guwahati by road to catch a train. It will take at least 3 hours journey from Tangla.

Due to poor rail connectivity, the people of the area face a lot of inconvenience. An additional stoppage at Tangla Station will facilitate their smooth journey.

Sir, Hattigor near Tangla has a permanent Army camp. If Tangla gets a stoppage in the said train, it will be a great help for the soldiers because they have to bring their huge luggage to Rangia or Guwahati which is very difficult for them.

Sir, I would like to bring this fact to the notice of the august House that many national schemes and projects had been implemented under the UPA Government which are almost dropped or stopped due to various reasons. In a large number of projects, construction has already taken place. If the projects do not continue, the entire construction work that has already been done will be damaged.

[Shri Santiuse Kujur]

Regarding railway connectivity and infrastructure related matters, which are important for the improvement of the railway network in the State of Assam and will benefit other North-Eastern States, correspondence had been made by Shri Tarun Gogoi, hon. Chief Minister of Assam, with the hon. Minister of Railways, Government of India, *vide* letters dated 5th July 2014, 21st February 2015, 4th July 2015 and 29th January 2016.

Sir, with this, I support the Bill.

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया (गुजरात): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी द्वारा इस बजट में जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, उनके बारे में अपने विचार यहां रखता हूं।

महोदय, हमारे गुजरात में खम्भात से धुवारण तक रेल लाइन नहीं है, जो 22 किलोमीटर का डिस्टेंस है। मेरी यह एक विनती है कि अगर इस 22 किलोमीटर के डिस्टेंस में रेल लाइन बिछाई जाए तो खम्भात से बड़ौदा तक लोग रेल का उपयोग कर सकते हैं। बाय बस जो किराया है, इससे बहुत कम किराया रेल का होता है, इसलिए लोग रेल में जाना पसन्द भी करते हैं।

दूसरा, तारापुर से धौलका-भावनगर जो रेल लाइन जाती है, उसके बीच 35 किलोमीटर का डिस्टेंस है, जहां रेल लाइन नहीं है। अगर उसको भी जोड़ दिया जाए, तो मध्य गुजरात से सौराष्ट्र का भावनगर भी जुड़ जाएगा और पैसेंजर के हिसाब से तथा व्यापार-उद्योग के हिसाब से भी इसका फायदा सौराष्ट्र और मध्य गुजरात को हो सकता है।

महोदय, मेरी तीसरी विनती यह है कि बड़ौदा स्टेशन का रेलगाड़ियां और गुड्स दोनों के आने-जाने के कारण ट्रैफिक बहुत जाम रहता है। इसके कारण जो और गाड़ियां चलाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए, वह नहीं हो सकती है, इसलिए कर्जन से डभोई होकर समलाया तक गुड्स के लिए एक अलग रेल लाइन बिछाई जाए। इसमें रेल की ही जमीन में यह लाइन बिछाने की बात है। इससे 85 नई ट्रेन्स बड़ौदा होकर अहमदाबाद-मुम्बई के बीच आ-जा सकेंगी, इतना ट्रैफिक डायवर्ट हो जाएगा और गुड्स के लिए मुम्बई से मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान जाने के लिए यह अलग ट्रैक होने से सुविधा भी बढ़ जाएगी। इसके लिए सर्वे भी हो गया है। जो धनराशि इसके लिए एलॉट करनी चाहिए, वह एलॉट नहीं हुई है। इसलिए यह प्रोजेक्ट आगे नहीं बढ़ा है। इसके लिए बजट में प्रावधान करना चाहिए। यह प्रोजेक्ट जल्दी पूरा होगा तो यह मध्य गुजरात के लिए बहुत अच्छा है। यह सर्वे 2012 में बड़ोदरा डिवीजन द्वारा किया गया है। चौथी मेरी जो विनती है, हमारा आनन्द खम्भात रेलवे लाइन पर साइमा रेलवे स्टेशन है। यह आजादी से पहले का स्टेशन है, लेकिन वहां प्लेटफार्म नहीं है। वहां हर रोज़ डेढ़ सौ, दो सौ आदमी सफर करते हैं। 8 ट्रिप्स में इतने लोग सफर कर रहे हैं, हर ट्रिप में डेढ़ सौ से दो सौ आदमी सफर करते हैं। प्लेटफार्म न होने की वजह से जो बुजुर्ग होते हैं, उनको ट्रेन में चढ़ने और उतरने में बहुत तकलीफ होती है। अगर वहां प्लेटफार्म की व्यवस्था हो जाए तो यह बहुत सुविधाजनक होगा।

अगली बात है कि वैस्ट जोन का हैडक्वार्टर मुम्बई है। इसके जो 6 डिवीजन्स हैं उनमें से 4 डिवीजन गुजरात में हैं - भावनगर, राजकोट, अहमदाबाद और बड़ौदा। अगर गुजरात के इन 4

डिवीज़नों के लिए सही व्यवस्था की जाए, अगर भावनगर डिवीजन मैनेजर को मुम्बई जाना होता है तो उसको 16-17 घंटे लगते हैं। उसके बजाए वह 4 घंटे में अहमदाबाद आकर अपना काम कर सकता है। इससे समय भी बचेगा और रेल का जो काम है वह भी ज्यादा हो सकेगा। इसलिए अहमदाबाद, बड़ौदा, भावनगर और राजकोट के जो 4 डिवीजन्स हैं, इनके लिए कोई स्पेशल व्यवस्था करके अहमदाबाद में ही उसका काम हो सके, अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक विनती यह भी है कि जो एक्स एम.पी.ज़. हैं, इन लोगों को रिजर्वेशन लेने के लिए लाइन में खड़ा रहना पड़ता है और अगर उसको रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिले और पेंडिंग हो तो हैडक्वार्टर पर जाना पड़ता है या जो एम.पी.ज़. हैं, उनसे रिक्वेस्ट लेटर लेना पड़ता है। पहले जो सिटिंग एम.पी.ज़. को रिजर्वेशन मिलता था, ऐसे ही एक्स एम.पी. को भी रिजर्वेशन मिले, ऐसी व्यवस्था अगर की जाए तो यह बहुत अच्छा होगा, क्योंकि आज हम सब जो एम.पी.ज़. हैं, वे भी एक्स होने वाले हैं। तो उसको ध्यान में रखकर एक्स एम.पी.ज़. को भी वैसे ही रिजर्वेशन मिले, जैसे हमको वर्तमान में मिलता है, ऐसी व्यवस्था हो, ऐसी मेरी विनती है।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे विनियोग (रेल) संख्यांक 2 विधेयक, 2016 पर सुझाव रखने और बालने का मौका दिया है, जिसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। महोदय, देश की काफी बड़ी आबादी भारतीय रेल से चलती है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसमें उन्होंने आम रेल यात्रियों के लिए कोई खास व्यवस्था नहीं की है। आप चाहे जिस रेलवे स्टेशन पर जाएं, चाहे निजामुद्दीन चले जाएं या नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन चले जाएं, जब ट्रेन आती है तो किस तरह से लोग जनरल बोगी में लाइन लगा करके दौड़-दौड़ कर चढ़ते हैं। कभी-कभी तो आर.पी.एफ. वाले, पुलिस वाले उन पर डंडे भी मारते हैं। चलती ट्रेन में किस तरह की दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं, प्रतिदिन लोग मर रहे हैं, इस पर हमें चिंता करनी चाहिए। हमें उतनी ट्रेनों की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, जिससे सभी लोगों को बैठकर जाने की सुविधा मिल सके। महोदय, जनरल बोगी बढ़ाना इसलिए जरूरी है, क्योंकि हमारे देश में गरीब लोग ज्यादा हैं। आप चाहे ए.सी बोगी कम बढ़ाए, लेकिन जनरल बोगी ज्यादा बढ़ाए और उनमें साफ-सफाई की भी व्यवस्था की जाए। शौचालयों की स्थिति बहुत खराब रहती है, चाहे ट्रेन्स में हों या स्टेशनों पर, वहां पर इसके लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है।

महोदय, ट्रेनों में जहरखुरानी की बहुत घटनाएं होती हैं। जहरखुरानी ग्रुप में महिला और पुरुष दोनों होते हैं। जो गरीब लोग बाहर कमाने जाते हैं, जहरखुरानी के लोग एक ग्रुप बना कर आते हैं, वे यात्रियों से दोस्ती कर लेते हैं और उनके बगल में बैठ जाते हैं। वे लोग चाय और बिस्कुट खिला कर पैसेजर्स को बेहोश कर देते हैं और उनका सारा सामान लूट कर चले जाते हैं। हमारे झांसी, बांदा, मानिकपुर आदि में जहरखुरानी की घटनाओं में काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। इसके पीछे यह कारण है कि आरपीएफ और जीआरपी में आपस में सामंजस्य नहीं है। आरपीएफ कहती है कि यह जीआरपी का काम है और जीआरपी कहती है कि आरपीएफ की इसकी जिम्मेदारी है। मान्यवर, इस तरह से गरीब आदमी परेशान हो रहा है।

महोदय, हम लोग पूरे देश में खासतौर से महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के बारे में चिंता करते हैं। महिलाओं और छात्राओं के लिए अलग से कोच की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिससे कि अगर कोई

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

अकेली महिला जा रही है या छात्राएं पढ़ने जा रही हैं, उनको दिक्कत का सामना न करना पड़े। बहुत-सी छात्राएं डेली सफर करती हैं, उनके लिए अलग से कोच की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए

मान्यवर, कल ही हापुड़ के पास ट्रेन पटरी से उतर गई, इसमें सैंकड़ों लोग घायल हुए। इसके कारण कई माननीय सदस्य समय से सदन में नहीं आ पाए। ऐसी तमाम घटनाएं घट रही हैं। चूंकि मैं बहुत लंबा भाषण नहीं देना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। हम लोग बुंदेलखंड से आते हैं, वहां खैरार जंक्शन से झांसी तक की जो रेल लाइन है, उसको डबल रेल लाइन बनाने का इस बजट में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। इसका विद्युतीकरण तो हो रहा है, इसके लिए पैसा भी चला गया। इसका विद्युतीकरण तो हो जाएगा, लेकिन मेरी मांग है की खैरार से झांसी तक डबल रेल लाइन की जाए।

सर, हमारे यहां 12427/12428 - रीवांचल एक्सप्रेस चलती है, जो दिल्ली से कानपुर-इलाहाबाद होते हुए वहां चली जाती है। वहां के क्षेत्रवासियों, वहां की जनता की मांग है कि अगर इस ट्रेन को कानपुर से बांदा से रीवा चला दिया जाए, तो इससे राजस्व में भी वृद्धि होगी और यहां की जनता को भी सुविधा मिलेगी।

इसी तरह से एक इंटरसिटी, 14109/14110 - चित्रकूट एक्सप्रेस के नाम से चलती है, इसको कानपुर से लखनऊ तक बढ़ा दिया जाए, जिससे उधर के यात्रियों को सुविधा होगी।

महोदय, हरपालपुर-महोबा के बीच चाहे संपर्क क्रांति एक्सप्रेस या महाकौशल एक्सप्रेस हो या और जो भी ट्रेनें चलती हैं, अक्सर हम देखते हैं कि बीच में एक स्टेशन, बेलाताल है, जहां पर इन ट्रेनों को रात में डेढ़-डेढ़ घंटे तक खड़ा कर दिया जाता है। अब ट्रेन वहां पर डेढ़ घंटे तक खड़ी रहती है, जब कि वहां पर न पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था है और न ही किसी प्रकार की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था है। ऐसी स्थिति में वहां पर बहुत दिक्कत होती है। पता नहीं क्या कारण है कि उस स्टेशन पर ट्रेन को रात में डेढ़ घंटे तक रोक दिया जाता है। वहां पर पहले ट्रेन इतनी देर तक नहीं रुकती थी, पर पता नहीं इनका क्या सिस्टम बिगड़ गया है, जिसके कारण ऐसा हो रहा है।

इसी प्रकार से 12535/12536 - गरीब रथ है, इसकी रागौल स्टेशन पर ठहराव की मांग है। 'उत्तर प्रदेश संपर्क क्रांति एक्सप्रेस' की मटौन्ध स्टेशन पर ठहराव की मांग है। काम करने वाले सैंकड़ों लोग मटौन्ध से दिल्ली के लिए ट्रेन में बैठते हैं। आप रेलवे का रिकॉर्ड देख लीजिए, वे लोग टिकट कटाते हैं। वहां के लोगों ने इस ट्रेन के ठहराव को मटौन्ध स्टेशन पर करने की मांग की है।

इसी तरह से हमारे बुंदेलखंड में 'तुलसी एक्सप्रेस' चलती है, हजारों लोग, खास तौर से माइनोंरिटी के लोग मानिकपुर, बांदा, अतर्रा आदि से इसमें सफर करते हैं। यह ट्रेन सप्ताह में दो दिन ही चलती है। इस ट्रेन को प्रतिदिन चलाने की मांग बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही है। इससे राजस्व बढ़ेगा और वहां के लोगों को भी सुविधा होगी। उस ट्रेन में लोग बाथरूम में बैठकर, ट्रेन में लटकर कर, एक सीट पर कई-कई लोग बैठ कर सफर करते हैं, जिनमें महिलाएं भी होती हैं। ऐसे में उनको बहुत परेशानी होती है।

इसी तरह से 18203/18204 - बेतवा एक्सप्रेस है, यह कानपुर से दुर्ग के बीच चलती है। इसको प्रतिदिन चलाने की मांग वहां की जनता कर रही है। 'लखनऊ मेल' एक ट्रेन है। हम 'लखनऊ मेल' से सफर करते हैं। वह ट्रेन जैसे ही चलती है, वैसे ही इतनी जोर-जोर से झटके लगने शुरू हो जाते हैं कि इसके कारण बहुत से लोग गिर जाते हैं। इसके कारण पानी की बोतल, अटैची वगैरह नीचे फर्श पर गिर जाती है। बुजुर्ग पुरुष एवं महिलाएं नीचे गिर जाती हैं। पता नहीं उसमें कौन-सी टेक्नीकल खराबी है। हम लोगों ने इसके बारे में कई बार शिकायत भी की, हमारे सदस्यों ने इसको लेकर शिकायत की, लेकिन उस पर रोक नहीं लग पाई है।

मान्यवर, हम यह देख रहे हैं कि ज्यादातर शिकायतें सुरक्षा से संबंधित आती हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, हमारी ट्रेनों की बोगियों में कॉकरोचों और चूहों की भरमार है। हमें लगता है कि सुरक्षा का जिम्मा आपने चूहों, कॉकरोचों और मच्छरों को दे दिया है ये ही लोगों की सुरक्षा करेंगे। आपके पास सुरक्षा का पर्याप्त बंदोबस्त नहीं है, जिसके कारण ये यात्रियों के सामान को भी काट डालते हैं। ये उनके बैग काट देते हैं और उनकी अटैची काट देते हैं। कॉकरोच जब यात्रियों को काटते हैं, तो उसमें बीमारी पैदा होती है और जब बेचारे यात्री अस्पताल में भर्ती होते हैं तो उनका ठीक से इलाज भी नहीं हो पाता है। इस तरह की तमाम समस्याएं हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

मान्यवर, जैसा कि हमने बताया कि उत्तर-मध्य रेलवे के अंतर्गत खैरार से झांसी रेल लाइन को डबल किया जाए। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि वे बजट में इसके लिए व्यवस्था करें। इसके साथ ही, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप बुलेट ट्रेन चलाने जा रहे हैं, जबकि हमारी पटरियां पुरानी हैं। हम अपने आपको पूरे विश्व से तुलना करते हैं। चाहे इंग्लैंड हो या जापान, उनसे हम अपनी तुलना करते हैं और उनसे टेक्नोलॉजी लेते हैं, लेकिन हमें सबसे पहले अपनी पुरानी पटरियों को बदलना पड़ेगा। जो पुराना सिस्टम है, जैसे गोला सिस्टम है, तो वह अंग्रेजों के जमाने से चला आ रहा है, इसलिए उसको बदलना पड़ेगा। उस सिस्टम में कर्मचारी साईकिल से गोला लेकर जाता है। अगर वह कहीं गिर जाता है और समय पर नहीं पहुंच पाता है, तो ट्रेन लेट हो जाती है, इसलिए आपको कोई नया सिस्टम बनाना पड़ेगा। अंग्रेजों के जमाने के इस गोला सिस्टम को खत्म करना पड़ेगा और आपको कोई नई पद्धति अपनानी पड़ेगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात का समापन करता हूं और यह मांग करता हूं कि हमने जो मांगें रखी हैं, उन्हें इस बजट में जोड़ा जाए, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shrimati Ranee Narah. Is it your maiden speech?

श्रीमती रानी नाराह (असम): धन्यवाद मान्यवर, यह मेरी मेडन स्पीच है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं अपनी स्पीच शुरू करने से पहले अपनी लीडर, कांग्रेस की प्रेजिडेंट सोनिया गांधी जी और कांग्रेस के वाइस प्रेजिडेंट राहुल गांधी जी को धन्यवाद देती हूं कि उन्होंने मुझे राज्य सभा में भेजा और मुझे अपने राज्य को रिप्रेजेंट करने का मौका दिया।

मान्यवर, यह जो रेलवे का ऐप्रोप्रिएशन बिल और रेलवे बजट आया है, यह नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए टोटली निराशाजनक है। इसमें नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए कोई रोडमैप नहीं है। इसमें बुलेट ट्रेन चलाने की बात की जा रही है और उसके लिए एक लाख करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने की बात कही गई है। इस

[श्रीमती रानी नाराह]

योजना में एक किलोमीटर के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपए खर्च करने की बात कही गई है, लेकिन नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए कोई योजना नहीं दी गई है। पहले इंदिरा जी और राजीव जी के समय में नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को बहुत इम्पोर्टेंस दी गई थी। आज नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में जितनी बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएं हुई हैं, जैसे - सरायघाट ब्रिज, पंचरत्ना ब्रिज, ब्रह्मपुत्र के ऊपर कोलिया भोमोरा ब्रिज तथा बोगीबील ब्रिज हैं, ये सभी हमारे कांग्रेस के समय में, इंदिरा जी और राजीव जी के जमाने में दिए गए थे। आज दो साल बीत गए, लेकिन नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए अभी तक ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं दी गई है। खासकर, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के मणिपुर, मेघालय, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और नागालैंड के लिए इस बजट में कोई स्पेसिफिक प्रपोजल नहीं है। मान्यवर, हम लोगों ने पहले देखा है, जब भी बजट आता था, अगर वैस्ट बंगाल से रेल मंत्री होते थे तो वैस्ट बंगाल के लिए योजना लेकर आते थे, बिहार से रेल मंत्री होते थे तो बिहार के लिए योजना लाते थे। हमारे असम से या नॉर्थ-ईस्ट से कोई रेलवे मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं तो क्या इसीलिए नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का कोई डेवलपमेंट नहीं होगा? महोदय, राजीव गांधी जी के समय में, इंदिरा जी के समय में, नेहरू जी के समय में यह सारा डेवलपमेंट का काम हुआ है। दो साल हो चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी तक बीजेपी गवर्नमेंट ने एक भी योजना नहीं बनायी है। आप बुलेट ट्रेन की बात कर रहे हैं, एक लाख करोड़ की बात कर रहे हैं। यह 1 लाख करोड़ की बुलेट ट्रेन किसके लिए है? आप इसे अहमदाबाद से मुम्बई तक चलाएंगे। महोदय, आज इंडिया खतरे में है। इंडिया के चारों तरफ चाइना अपनी रेल नेटवर्क कनेक्टिविटी कम्प्लीट कर चुका है। चाइना Lhasa and Shigates के बीच 258 किलोमीटर रेल कनेक्टिविटी कम्प्लीट कर चुका है। यह सिक्किम के ऊपर है। इसके अतिरिक्त चाइना ने Lhasa to Nyingchi, 435 किलोमीटर तक रेल लाइन बनाने के लिए सर्वे कर लिया है। Nyingchi एक स्मॉल टाउन है जो अरुणाचल प्रदेश के ऊपर, उसके बॉर्डर के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। इन लोगों ने Lhasa to Nyingchi तक 435 किलोमीटर रेल कनेक्टिविटी करने के लिए सर्वे कर लिया है, जिसकी वजह से हम लोगों को खतरा है। आप सब लोगों को जानकारी है कि एक बार सन् 1962 में चाइना असम तक आ गया था। अभी डिफेंस की तरफ से भी बहुत सारे प्रपोजल्स हैं। इंडियन आर्मी के इजी मूवमेंट के लिए प्रपोजल भेजा गया है, वह प्रपोजल आप लोगों को accept करना चाहिए। जैसे Murkongselek to Rupai via Pasighat, Tezu and Parashuramkund के लिए प्रपोजल था - Murkongselek असम में है और Pasighat, Tezu अरुणाचल प्रदेश में है। इसके अतिरिक्त Mismamari to Tawang - Mismamari असम में है और Tawang अरुणाचल प्रदेश में है, यहां तक एक रोड है। Lakhimpur to Silapathar via Along, यह असम से अरुणाचल प्रदेश तक है, Bilaspur to Leh via Manali, जो हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू-कश्मीर में है। इनके संबंध में डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से भी प्रपोजल दिया गया है। यह प्रपोजल आप लोगों को मंजूर करना चाहिए। आप बुलेट ट्रेन की बात कर रहे हैं, उसके लिए 1 लाख करोड़ रुपए खर्च करने की बात कर रहे हैं, वह 1 लाख करोड़ रुपए आप डिफेंस के प्रोजेक्ट्स को पूरा करने के लिए खर्च कीजिए। हमारा देश अभी खतरे में है। चारों तरफ से चीन ने हमारा देश घेराव कर लिया है। चारों तरफ चाइना रोड कनेक्टिविटी कर रहा है, वह रेल कनेक्टिविटी कम्प्लीट कर चुका है, तो हमारी गवर्नमेंट यह काम क्यों नहीं कर रही, जिससे हमारी इंडियन आर्मी फ्री मूवमेंट कर सके?

मान्यवर, 18 pilgrimage centres के रेलवे स्टेशंस पर passenger amenities के लिए, उनका beautification करने के लिए, उनके डेवलपमेंट के लिए बजट में प्रावधान है। ठीक है, हम लोगों को

इस बात की खुशी है, लेकिन इन 18 pilgrimage centres में हमारा Kamakhya temple नहीं आया। आप सबको मालूम है कि इंडिया में असम नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का गेटवे है और इस नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के गेटवे में Kamakhya temple है, जहां पर Kamakhya स्टेशन है। इस स्टेशन का beautification करने के लिए कोई योजना नहीं है, जबकि देश में 18 pilgrimage places को beautification के लिए चुना गया है। मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट करती हूँ कि at least कामाख्या रेलवे स्टेशन को beautification के लिए लिया जाए। यहां पर कम से कम 20 लाख लोग Ambubachi मेले में आते हैं। हमारे देश से तो लोग इस मेले में आते ही हैं, neighbouring countries से भी pilgrims यहां पर आते हैं।

महोदय, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के साथ, खासकर असम के साथ step motherly ट्रीटमेंट कर रही है। यह मैं इसलिए कह रही हूँ कि जब हमारी गवर्नमेंट थी, कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट थी, जब माननीय राजीव गांधी थे, उस समय जब मिज़ोरम में हंगामा हुआ, तो मिज़ोरम को कंट्रोल करने के लिए, मिज़ोरम को शांत करने के लिए उन्होंने एक accord किया था। इस accord के करने के बाद मिज़ोरम को गवर्नमेंट बनाने का मौका दिया गया। मिज़ोरम ने गवर्नमेंट बनायी और मिज़ोरम शांत हो गया था। इसी तरह से असम में भी बहुत agitation हो रहा था, वहां पर राजीव गांधी ने 14 अगस्त, 1985 को एक accord किया। इस accord में हम लोगों के डेवलपमेंट के लिए बहुत सारी योजनाएं थीं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बोगीबील ब्रिज के बारे में एक माननीय सदस्य ने भी बोला है। बोगीबील ब्रिज को 14 साल हो गए हैं। बोगीबील ब्रिज रेल-कम-रोड़ ब्रिज है, यह अभी तक कम्प्लीट नहीं हुआ है और las two years में जो इसका काम स्पीडली होना चाहिए था, वह आज और ज्यादा स्लो हो गया है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसका काम स्पीड से करना चाहिए। बोगीबील ब्रिज को जल्दी से जल्दी कम्प्लीट करना चाहिए। मैं पहले तीन बार लोक सभा में जीतकर आयी थी और यह मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में आता है, यह डिब्रूगढ़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट और धेमाजी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में आता है। रेलवे को इस बोगीबील ब्रिज के काम को जल्दी से फिनिश करना चाहिए। इसके बनने से दो फायदे होंगे, एक तो असम की पब्लिक को इसका फायदा मिलेगा। दूसरे, इस ब्रिज के बन जाने पर इंडियन आर्मी को फ्री मूवमेंट करने में मदद मिलेगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 19 तारीख की बात है, as a lady member of Parliament, मैं इंडियन विमेन क्रिकेट एसोसिएशन की प्रेजिडेंट रह चुकी हूँ। मैं एक क्रिकेट प्लेयर थी, तब मैंने देखा था कि रेलवे में स्पोर्ट्स को बहुत importance दी गई थी। उस समय रेलवे स्पोर्ट्स में बहुत अच्छा नाम कमा रही थी। हर अखबार में आता था, तब रेलवे का फुटबाल में बहुत अच्छा रिजल्ट था, उसका क्रिकेट में बहुत अच्छा रिजल्ट था, एथलेटिक्स में बहुत अच्छा रिजल्ट आ रहा था, लेकिन आज रेलवे में स्पोर्ट्स का कोई अच्छा रिजल्ट नहीं आ रहा है। ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? इसका मतलब है कि रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री को जिस तरीके से स्पोर्ट्स को importance देनी चाहिए थी, प्लेयर्स को रेलवे में जिस तरीके से कोचिंग देनी चाहिए थी, प्रैक्टिस का मौका देना चाहिए था, वह नहीं दिया गया, इसीलिए मेरी आपके माध्यम से रेलवे मिनिस्टर से मांग है कि इंडिया में हर स्टेट में रेलवे स्पोर्ट्स ग्राउंट होना चाहिए, प्रत्येक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक रेलवे स्पोर्ट्स फील्ड होनी चाहिए, तभी प्लेयर्स प्रैक्टिस कर सकते हैं और रेलवे की इमेज पब्लिक में और ऊपर लेकर जा सकते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, गुवाहाटी से सिलचर जो ट्रेन जा रही है, यह ट्रेन आज तक, 2 तारीख,

[श्रीमती रानी नाराह]

पिछले पांच दिन से बंद पड़ी है, क्योंकि लैंडस्लाइड हो रहा है। जब रेलवे हर जगह पर इतना खर्च कर रही है, तो यह जो लैंडस्लाइडिंग हो रही है, यह आज की बात नहीं है, यह हर साल होती रहती है। मेघालय-शिलाँग-लामडिंग-सिलचर इसके बीच में जो लैंडस्लाइडिंग का स्पॉट है, वहां पर एक गेस्ट हाउस बनाकर रखना चाहिए, क्योंकि दो-तीन दिन तक रेल में ही पैसंजर्स को रहना पड़ता है। आज 2 तारीख तक यह रेल बंद है। गुवाहाटी से सिलचर जाने वाली ट्रेन बंद है। आपने बहत सारी एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन्स पूरी इंडिया के लिए चलाई हैं, लेकिन नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए कोई फास्ट ट्रेन आप लोगों ने नहीं चलाई है। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए दिल्ली से गुवाहाटी तक राजधानी एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन थी, लेकिन इसमें जिस तरीके का खाना होना चाहिए, फूड होना चाहिए, उसमें उस तरह की केटरिंग नहीं हुई। एक माननीय एम.पी. ने भी कहा है कि स्टूडेंट्स के लिए अलग से कोच चाहिए, लेडीज़ के लिए एक्स्ट्रा कोच चाहिए, लेकिन सबसे बड़ी बात है कि उसमें cleanliness चाहिए, उसमें खाना ठीक चाहिए और वह टाइम पर चलनी चाहिए। चाहे कोई भी रेल मंत्री रहा हो, सुरेश प्रभु जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। आप दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद तक, दिल्ली से मुंबई तक ट्रेन दे रहे हैं और अभी बुलेट ट्रेन मुंबई से अहमदाबाद तक दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर उस जगह के हैं और रेलवे मिनिस्टर मुंबई के हैं, इसीलिए दोनों ही बुलेट ट्रेन्स दे रहे हैं। आप इन बुलेट ट्रेन्स के बजाय हम लोगों को तीन फास्टेस्ट ट्रेन्स दीजिए। एक - दिल्ली से सिलचर तक फास्टेस्ट ट्रेन, दो - दिल्ली से तिनसुकिया तक फास्टेस्ट ट्रेन और तीन - दिल्ली से वाया लखीमपुर होकर मोकु सुलोंग तक जो अरुणाचल पहुंचेगी, वहां तक एक फास्टेस्ट ट्रेन हम लोगों को दीजिए। आप वहां तक के लिए एक ट्रेन फास्ट ट्रेन दीजिए, यह मेरी मांग है। मान्यवर, मेरी यह मेडन स्पीच है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मैंने तो मना किया ही नहीं है। मैं तो कह रहा हूं, थैंक यू।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रानी नाराह: हमें बुलेट ट्रेन नहीं चाहिए, फास्टेस्ट ट्रेन चाहिए, ताकि हमें ईज़ी हो। मैं तीन बार लखीमपुर से लोक सभा में जीत कर आई थी। वहां पर ऐसी कोई ट्रेन नहीं है। पहले तो वहां मीटर गेज थी, अभी हमारे जमाने में कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने मोकु सुलोंग तक ब्रॉड गेज कर दिया है। कुछ दिन पहले मंत्री जी इसका उद्घाटन भी करके आए हैं, लेकिन गुवाहाटी से लखीमपुर तक, मोकॉगसेलेक तक एक डेली ट्रेन दिन में चाहिए। अभी तो वहां रात में तो है, जो कि सुबह गुवाहाटी पहुंच जाती है, लेकिन वहां पर लेडीज़ के लिए बहुत दिक्कत है। इसीलिए लेडीज़ के लिए या जनरल पब्लिक के लिए दिन में ट्रेन होनी चाहिए। यदि ट्रेन morning में आएगी, तो evening में गुवाहाटी पहुंच जाएगी। यदि evening में गुवाहाटी से एक ट्रेन जाएगी, वह next morning में मोकॉगसेलेक पहुंच जाएगी।

रेल मंत्री (श्री सुरेश प्रभु): फ्लाइट से जा सकते हैं।

श्रीमती रानी नाराह: फ्लाइट तो है ही, लेकिन वहां ट्रेन होनी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): रात को जाएंगे, तो होटल का भी पैसा बच जाएगा। अब तो हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने मना ही नहीं किया है। मैं तो कह रहा हूं कि last point.

श्रीमती रानी नाराह: असम में जहां पर भी railway station है, वहां पर पैसेंजर्स के लिए अच्छे गेस्ट हाउस बना दीजिए। सर, जो अरुणाचल से एक ट्रेन आती है, वह Tuesday को आती है और Sunday को फिर वापस चली जाती है, अरुणाचल से जो ट्रेन आई थी, उस ट्रेन में दस दिन पहले 100 पैसेंजर्स without ticket पकड़े गए थे। उस रिजर्व्ड डिब्बे में कम से कम एक घंटे तक argument हुआ और एक घंटे बाद रेलवे पुलिस ने बीच में ट्रेन रोक कर 100 पैसेंजर्स को नीचे उतारा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस तरह के हादसे नहीं होने चाहिए। मैं यह मांग करती हूँ और आपको फिर से धन्यवाद देकर अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ।

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to take part in the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2016.

Sir, railway connectivity in the North-Eastern region is the worst in the country. That is why you can see that four hon. Members have taken part in this discussion just to bring the issues to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister.

Sir, I want to quote one very beautiful statement of the hon. Railway Minister made in his Railway Budget on the North-Eastern region. He said, 'Better connectivity to the North-Eastern States is of utmost priority for our Government.' But, unfortunately, this beautiful statement is not reflected in the Budget provisions for the North-East region. For example, allocation for the North-East in 2015-16 was ₹ 35,065 crores. And, this year, a provision of ₹ 40,000 crores has been made. It means, there is only an increase of ₹ 5,000 crores! Sir, this statement of the hon. Railway Minister is not reflected in the Budget. These examples clearly show that no new projects have been declared and no new trains have been announced as has already been mentioned by my other friends. And, the most important part is, the hon. Railway Minister this year and also last year has given top priority to passenger amenities, upgradation, restructure and modernization of railway stations and systems and transformation of rail network. Sir, simply improving some amenities or some system at some railways stations of the metropolitan cities or simply maintaining better performance in some particular trains like Rajdhani, Shatabdi or superfast train does not reflect the entire better performance of the Railway Department. So far as our Assam is concerned, except Guwahati, all the railway stations in Assam are in a very, very bad shape. Not to speak of cleanliness, not to speak of waiting room, even there is no provision of drinking water also. There is no proper toilet. There is no drinking water and nothing. So, I urge upon the hon. Railway Minister to take note of these problems. He should take remedial measures in the days to come.

Sir, during the UPA Government, twenty-five more proposals for improvement of railway connectivity were taken in Assam and North-East States. But, unfortunately, in this year's Railway Budget, there is no mention about the implementation of these twenty-

[Shri Ripun Bora]

five proposals. The Railway Minister, in his Budget, took pride in launching the broad gauge railway line from Lumding to Silcher. But, it is not his pride. This is a project started by the UPA Government and this is a project completed by the UPA Government.

Now, there are other projects to connect this broad-gauge network — Agartala, then Mizoram and Manipur, Arunachal-Jiribam. But these were not mentioned anywhere in this year's Budget. There is a simple mention of 34 new projects for the North-East Railways but there is no specific mention. Sir, it is a matter of surprise that simply by increasing ₹ 5,000 crores in the Budget in comparison to the 2015-16 Budget, how will it be possible to implement 44 new projects? That is also totally vague. In the Railway Budget, nowhere it is mentioned what were these new 44 projects. So, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister to this particular point also.

Then, there is another important point to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister. We welcome as he has announced many high-profile and high-tech schemes like Rail Auto Hub at Chennai, Boost to E-Catering, creation of dedicated North-South, East-West and East Coast Freight Corridors. We welcome all these. But, so far as the North-East Region is concerned, there is a long-standing demand for the establishment of a factory of railway coaches, but nowhere in the Budget, this has been mentioned, and there is no assurance also. Apart from that, regarding this double tracking, everywhere there is double-tracking system but only in Assam we have been deprived of double tracking system. So, I request the hon. Railway Minister to take steps so that in the next year, he can make provision for the double tracking system in our North East region. ...*(Time Bell rings)*...

Sir, I will take one minute only. Different Union Ministers from New Delhi visited Assam during this two-year term of the NDA Government led by BJP, 257 times. Sir, I am saying this on record. Different Union Ministers from Delhi visited Assam 257 times during the last two years. It is a very surprising matter that no project, no fund have been announced for Assam. Then what for have they visited Assam 257 times?

Sir, I remember having read in one of the newspapers the Railway Minister's statement that Mizoram, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya could not be connected by Indian Railways because of the hilly terrain. I don't agree to it. If the UPA Government can construct the railway line from Jammu to Katra, by covering all the mountains making long tunnels, if Indian scientists can go to the space and go to Mars, then why not the Indian Railways, our Indian Government, lay the railway line to the hilly places?

Sir, there is a very long-standing demand that Class-III and Class-IV jobs of the Indian Railways in Assam and the North-Eastern Region should be reserved for the candidates of Assam and the North-Eastern Region. I agree that there are some technical jobs, highly qualified jobs, Class-II and Class-I jobs; let them be competitive to be filled on an all-India basis. We don't object. But, the Assamese youth or the youths of the North-Eastern Region are not so incompetent that they will not be able to work in Class-IV jobs or Class-III jobs. So, my humble submission to the hon. Railway Minister, through you, is that he should take care so that the Class-III and Class-IV jobs in the Indian Railways in Assam and the North-Eastern Region are kept reserved for the candidates of Assam and the North-Eastern Region. I hope, the hon. Minister will take a serious note of the major problems of the Assam and the North-Eastern Region and that he will take remedial measures to address these problems. Thank you.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak for a couple of minutes. I would like to congratulate him for getting this debate expedited in such a short span of time. There may be one reason and that is that, my friend, Shri D. Raja, for the first time, did not participate in this debate. Otherwise, normally he speaks in every debate.

Sir, I would like to seek two-three clarifications from the hon. Minister. Firstly, the growth of the Indian Railways, by and large, is dependent on the gap between revenue and the operational cost. I would like to know from the Minister the quantum of today's operational cost, the revenue and the gap. In 80s it used to be 20 per cent.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*]

But, Sir, three-four years back, it has come down to 8 per cent only. I just want to know whether he is able to enhance the gap or he is not able to enhance the gap. One of the things which are most important is the branding of the trains. That idea had been mooted and there was a proposal to brand the trains and that it should be given for the massive advertising sector so that a lot of revenue is raised out of that. Has he taken some measures to enhance the revenue by which this gap is increased and growth and development of the Indian Railways is done? For one thing, I would like to congratulate Mr. Suresh Prabhu, my old friend, that, for the first time, he has not dangled the carrot of new rail lines and new trains. Otherwise, those files would pile up in the Ministry and nothing happens. MPs had been crying for decades for not having the rail lines built.

Another important thing which I wanted to find out from the Minister is that during Dr. Manmohan Singh's Government, the work of Amritsar and Kolkata freight corridor had been initiated to build a new railway track.

[Shri Rajeev Shukla]

But what I have seen is that there are still lot many patches and the work has not been accomplished. So when is this task going to be accomplished, is the second thing which I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

Thirdly, the superfast trains like Rajdhani are being launched but they are still not able to maintain the average speed of 100 k.m. per hour. Even if they run at the speed of 130 k.m. per hour., because of the signal staff, massive in-between stoppages, unnecessary stoppages, they are not able to maintain even the speed of 100 k.m. per hour. I would like to know as to what he is doing in order to give a plan by which the superfast trains are able to run at the speed of minimum 100 k.m. per hour, so that the point raised by Shrimati Rane Narah that you should give a superfast train for North-East, is not required. If these trains don't take 39 hours to reach Siliguri, Silchar or somewhere else, then you would be able to achieve your target.

The last point is: Is there any proposal to launch private trains like in Britain? They have given it to the private sector. There is a competition between Government trains and private trains. The private trains are also giving good facilities and the punctuality is also being maintained.

So these are the four things which I wanted to know from the hon. Minister. Thank you, Deputy Chairman, Sir, for providing me this opportunity.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I wish to thank all the hon. Members for participating in the discussion and all others who are present here, without participating, and supporting the Bill, including Mr. Raja. I wish to thank all of them for being here and providing moral support as well as oral support.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja will always support.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: So I wish to thank all of them for doing this. Sir, this Budget, essentially, was trying to address some of the challenges that the hon. Members have mentioned. One is, there is a growing demand from various sections of the people that they need more trains; they need safe travels; they need better facilities; they need speed. They need different kinds of travel experiences because somebody wants to go by a superfast train and he is willing to pay more; somebody wants to go by an average train, but wants to pay less. So, there are different kinds of challenges and different kinds of expectations from the railways. To meet all this, this Budget, actually, has been targeted. So if you are really looking at it, we are really trying to meet all these very conflicting and very different kinds of demands from the same organisation. This must be the only

6.00 P.M.

organisation in the world which has to cater to such diverse and different expectations. So, we are really trying to do that and I am very happy to say that we are really trying to work on that.

Sir, first, I will come to the problems which the railways have been facing and then I will come to the very good points that my good friend, Mr. Rajeev Shukla has mentioned. But, generally, one of the major challenges of the railways is that it is a part of Government of India. It is not like NTPC or NHPC. It is not a separate company. It is an integrated part, as a department of Government of India. At the same time, people expect it to be run as also a commercial enterprise. So, this, actually, is a problem. You asked about operating ratio, the ratio of total working expenditure to total traffic earnings. That is something which should be used as one of the parameters to judge whether this organisation is working on commercial principles or not. At the same time, being a part of Government of India, people expect that we should provide concessional travel; we should help people to travel as much as possible. So, actually speaking, this is a major paradox that we want to run as a commercial organisation and, at the same time, it should be a part of Government of India and, therefore, must meet social obligations. So this is one of the major challenges, the railways is facing.

Secondly, the Railway organisation, as such, the Railway Board, which has been there for long time, is working in different silos. But to deliver on the ground, we need everybody to come together. So, this again, is one of the challenges. There is engineering; there is mechanical; there is electrical; there is traffic; there is accounts. So, in this year's Budget, we are trying to say that we are, actually, working on some seven different missions. On that one person was asking a question on Friday. I didn't hear him properly. We have, actually, set up Mission Directors for each of these. We are going to take these seven Missions of 25 Tonne; Mission Zero Accident; Mission PACE (Procurement and Consumption Efficiency); Mission RAFTAAR for increasing speed, in 2016-17 as well as beyond; Mission Hundred Sidings, which my good friend mentioned; as well as Mission beyond book-keeping to bring in accounting reforms, as well as highest capacity utilisation.

So, all of this has been one of the major principles when we had started working on it. Sir, many Members wanted to know as to what our achievements are. I will not go into many achievements because, for the first time, in the Railway's history, we have given the Action Taken Report on each of the point that was mentioned in 2015-16 Budget. So, the 2016-17 Budget is actually giving the Budget document, which has an annexure which

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

gives 139 points on which we have taken action. But there are some salient features. Some Members particularly asked about doubling, etc. Sir, in 2015-16, we have achieved doubling of 973 kilometres; new lines, 813 kilometres; gauge conversion, 1042 kilometres, which aggregates to 2,828 kilometres. Sir, this is the highest ever achieved. It is not just the highest but probably 15-16 per cent more. For example, in doubling projects, we spent, in 2014-15, ₹ 3,881 crores; in 2015-16 (R.E.), ₹ 9,000 crores, ₹ 9,007 crores to be more precise; and in 2016-17 Budget, which all of us are going to pass soon, there is a provision ₹ 25,119 crores. So, the doubling amount has been increased from ₹ 3,881 crores to now ₹ 25,119 crores only in the matter of two years because this is what we need.

The hon. Member asked whether there is a provision for doubling of lines in Assam or not. I would like to say that first you must put single line. You must convert the line, and then we can think about doubling.

We, actually, have created a Budget which is 250 per cent more year-on-year for doubling. This is unprecedented, and that has been something like big.

Sir, the same thing is for electrification. The hon. Member wanted to ask about electrification. Sir, in 2014-15, the amount of money spent on electrification was ₹ 1,391 crores, which created a physical achievement of 1,375 kilometres. In 2015-16 (R.E.) it has been increased to ₹ 2,265 crores, and the kilometres achieved are 1,600 kilometres. But in 2016-17, we are targeting ₹ 3,396 crores with a target of 2,000 kilometres. Sir, in addition to this, we are working with the Ministry of Power so that we will not invest our own money, the Railway will not invest money, the Ministry of Power has a company, which will invest money into electrification, and we will use the entire resources for electrifying the network as fast as possible. It will reduce the cost; it will be good for environment; and it can increase the speed of trains. Therefore, this is again the target to increase electrification in a significant way.

Sir, we are also working on setting up of a SRESTHA, a dedicated organisation for research and development. I know all of you will be agreeing that if we do not invest today in tomorrow's requirements, we will be repenting a little later. So, we must have a research and development organisation. I had a meeting with Dr. Saraswat, who is a member of NITI Aayog, only day before yesterday, and he is going to give us a report in the next one month, and then, we will try to take it further.

Sir, we are also creating Railway Planning and Investment Organisation to take care of these various requirements as well as organizational restructuring like merger

of cadres, reorganization of Railway Board. Sir, and more importantly, why we could increase the speed because we delegated all the powers that the Minister had for tendering to the General Managers. So, the General Managers are able to take decisions, which, otherwise, used to take two years-plus. We have now brought it down to less than six months. So, this is something which has happened in this year. But the speed that will happen in the next three years will be even more than this. I will come to it later as to how it has resulted in more capital expenditure.

Sir, we are also working on rationalization of tariff structure. Sir, you will agree that many times the Railways were charging so much that people moved away the traffic from Railway to road, and we lost the money. It is because two-thirds revenue of the Railway comes from freight. So, if you lose that money, then, Railway will be in a very serious financial crisis. So, to ensure that, we have reduced the peak season charge that we charge during the busy season, therefore, the traffic will hopefully come to us a little more.

Sir, we also changed the project appraisal rules and many things. So, I think, in a next few years' time, we will see a bigger result of whatever we are trying to do as a result of this.

Sir, as I said, this year, the idea is to improve the quality of travel. So, we are actually introducing five new products. One is Antyodaya Express, which our Prime Minister believes in, that our entire Government is working for those sections of people who really need our help. So, we are starting the Antyodaya Express completely unreserved but super-fast service. Deen Dayal new coaches will be added, which many of the Members were asking, which will be adding to some of the busiest routes so that this will be again though unreserved coaches with potable water and high number of mobile charging points.

For reserved passengers, we are starting *Humsafar*, which is fully air-conditioned, III AC service, with an optional service for meals. So, the people can choose the type of meal they want. The *Tejas* which will showcase, Mr. Rajiv Shukla was asking, the future of train travel in India.

This year, we have already started the *Gatiman Express*. I have got some very good feedbacks from the people who travel in the *Gatiman Express*. Some say, "We can't believe it is a train and not a plane." Some people say, "It is a train, but do not think that it is in India." So, these are the types of services that we are trying to offer.

From Varanasi to Delhi, we have started a train Mahamanya Express, which, again, has fantastic coaches with very good interiors. And, this is for common people. When the

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

first photograph appeared in the social media, people thought that it was not an Indian train and it must be a foreign train. It is working and plying today.

The *Tejas* will actually work like this. We will offer onboard services, such as, entertainment, local cuisine, wi-fi, etc. We are trying to ensure accountability and improved customer satisfaction.

Humsafar and *Tejas* will work on cost-recovery basis because those who cannot afford to pay more, those who are really common people, the Railways will take care of them.

Uday is a double-decker express, which will be having a marked capacity of almost 40 per cent more. So, you can leave at night and reach in the morning. These are the foreign kinds of products that we are trying to provide.

The infrastructure investment in the Railways, in these particular two years, has gone up considerably. During 2014-15, it was ₹ 58718 crores. In the previous plan period average was less than ₹ 40,000 crores. During 2015-16, it has gone to ₹ 94,000 crores approx. And, it will further be increased to ₹ 1,21,000 crores in the year 2016-17. In the next three years, we are going to increase the speed of commissioning railway lines to about 19 kilometers per day from the present level of 7.7 kilometres per day. The augmentation of network capacity will actually result into investment of about rupees four to five lakh crores in the next three years' time. You will be happy to know, the economy will benefit immensely. The demand for sleepers, cement, steel, cable, wagon, etc. will be exponential. I am just giving you an example. The order for rails alone will be something like ₹ 16000 crores; sleepers, ₹ 6,500 crores; cement, ₹ 8,000 crores; signaling, ₹ 24,000 crores; steel ₹ 10,000 crores, - wagons and locomotives, ₹ 70,000 crores. So, just imagine the impact of this increased capital expenditure on economy also, Not only in terms of augmenting capacity and helping people, but it will also result into a huge benefit to the people. Therefore, we are very happy that we are working on it.

My good friend from Assam was just now asking as to why we do not increase the expenditure on various things. Sir, I will complete just in a minute. I want to tell you that if you take the average capital expenditure on Railways during UPA I and UPA-II, it was ₹ 1400 crores. If you take the average of the last two years including 2016-17 — it is not to blame anybody, but only because you mentioned about UPA — it is about ₹ 33000 crores. So, you can imagine whether we are doing something which is more than expected or not. The average kilometres that you had done during UPA-I was 1,477 kilometres,

and during UPA-II, it was 1,520 kilometres. Now, it is 2,292 kilometres. And, as I just mentioned, the speed, which is going to increase, would mean that we have actually increased it more than this. Therefore, I feel that we must work together to increase the capital expenditure and to bring more and more project implementation. To do this, we are taking various measures. One is delegation, bringing complete transparency, putting all the works/contracts on e-platform. We want to make sure that everything will be available on e-tendering. We are also working through public sector undertakings. As you know, it is not possible for the present organization of the Railways to increase capital expenditure to such a level. So, we are asking some of the special organizations of the Railways to actually implement the projects. This, again, will result into more and more capital expenditure being incurred over a period of time. Therefore, I am sure that in the course of the next few years you will see even a better job. As regards the ROBs and RUBs, some of the Members have asked about this. Earlier, we used to spend, in the last five years, ₹1166 crores per year. Last year, we have increased it about ₹1000 crores. So, again, in ROBs and RUBs also, we are trying to increase in a very substantive way. I know that all of this is something which will really bring in a completely different kind of railways in the next ten years' time. But to make that we really need to work in a sustained manner, as part of a plan, and, therefore, we are working on it. In the last 65 days, since the Budget has been presented this year, we are trying to work on all the points that you mentioned on freight business. They have, actually, been implemented. We have already implemented about the passenger business, six different announcements which I made in the Budget. Six Budget announcements on traffic have been implemented. As regards the others, we have already worked on including *Gatimaan Express*. We have already set up the Non-Fare Revenue Directorate, etc. So, you can see that we really mean business. We want to work in a manner that will actually bring in a change in the Railways which all of us want, as a country, should develop.

Sir, you wanted to know about the various allocations to States. Sir, if you permit me, I will just read it out for all the States.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, the amount of money in 2013-14 was ₹ 1,024 crores. In the last year, it has become more than double. At that time, Andhra Pradesh was undivided. Now, I am talking about Andhra Pradesh and Telangana separately. It was ₹ 2,659 crores last year and it is ₹ 2823 crores this year. In Assam and North East — something that you are really interested — in 2013-14, the amount was ₹ 2,330 crores. In 2014-15, it was ₹ 5,241 crores. In 2015-16, it was ₹ 5,368 crores, and

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

this year, again, it is ₹ 5040 crores. So, you can imagine how much has been the increase for the North-East and as far as the Assam is concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*... In case of Bihar, it was ₹ 1,244 crores. Last year, we increased it to ₹ 2,489 crores and this year, it is ₹ 3,171 crores. In case of Chhattisgarh, it was ₹ 379.8 crores in 2013-14, the last year of the UPA-II. We increased it to ₹ 464 crores last year; ₹ 1,304 crores in 2015-16 and ₹ 1,738 crores in 2016-17. In case of Gujarat, it was ₹ 721.8 crores. It has now gone to ₹ 3,530 crores. In Himachal Pradesh, it was ₹ 56 crores in 2013-14. It has gone up to ₹ 310 crores this year. In case of Jammu and Kashmir, it was ₹ 1,044 crores. Last year, it was ₹ 1,643 crores and this year, it is ₹ 1562 crores. In case of Jharkhand, it was ₹ 654.2 crores. Last year, it was ₹ 1,894 crores, this year, it is ₹ 2,235 crores. In case of Karnataka, it was ₹ 909 crores in 2013-14, last year of the UPA-II. Last year, it was ₹ 1,315 crores; it was ₹ 2,496 in 2015-16 and ₹ 2,779 crores in the current year. In case of Kerala, it was ₹ 265 crores in 2013-14. Last year, it was ₹ 324 crores. In 2015-16, it was ₹ 1,098 crores and in the current year it is ₹ 1,041 crores. I am telling you that the Chief Minister of Kerala came with his Cabinet and also senior MPs — I don't know whether you were there — and he told me whatever we discussed, we are trying to implement all of that in spirit of it. In case of Madhya Pradesh, it was ₹ 748.9 crores in 2013-14. It was ₹ 3,561 crores last year and ₹ 4,325 crores in 2016-17. In case of Odisha — my good friend is very much concerned — it was ₹ 812 crores in 2013-14. It was ₹ 1,465 crores in 2014-15. It was ₹ 3,712 crores in 2015-16 and it is ₹ 4,682 crores in 2016-17. Now, tell me I should reduce it or what should I do. In case of Punjab. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, the Railways get the highest revenue from the State of Odisha. About 10 per cent of the total revenue the Railways get from Odisha.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: But that they were giving you earlier.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: No, no. You will give it now and we will give you more. Please say that on record and accept it. The whole country should know and the House should know. That is why I thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: In case of Punjab, it was ₹ 236.9 crores. It was ₹ 141 crores in 2014-15, ₹ 823 crores in 2015-16 and ₹ 1,114 crores in 2016-17. In case of Rajasthan, it was ₹ 585.7 crores in 2013-14, then it was ₹ 742 crores which went to ₹ 2,511 crores and now it is ₹ 2,802 crores. In Tamil Nadu, from ₹ 922 crores, it has gone to ₹ 2,042 crores in 2015-16 and to ₹ 2,064 crores in 2016-17. In Telangana, which

obviously did not have comparison because that didn't exist, it has gone up from ₹ 755 crores to ₹ 790 crores. Then, I take UP. It is very important. I know even my good friend will be interested to know about U.P. It was ₹ 1,034 crores in 2013-14. It went to ₹ 4,516 crores in 2015-16 and now this year, it is ₹ 4,923 crores. So, you must also thank my colleague, the Minister of State for this. Then, take Uttarakhand, from ₹ 240 crores, it went to ₹ 450 crores and this year it is ₹ 458 crores. Then, I come to West Bengal. My good friend, Shri Derek is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tapan is here.

SHRI SURESH PRABU: From ₹ 1,604 crores, it has gone to ₹ 3,796 crores last year and it is ₹ 3,820 crores this year. Why I am telling you this is because this has been given to all the States to ensure that we take care of all parts of the country at the same time. Railways belong to India and Railways must also take care of India. Therefore we must ensure that all the different States must get a proper allocation.

Sir, the North-Eastern Region has been something about which my friends wanted to know and I am also interested to tell about it. Sir, if you permit me, I will take only two-three minutes in telling about this because many Members asked about it. This year, we introduced direct train connecting Itanagar to the National Capital in February, 2015. Meghalaya saw the first broad gauge line with introduction of passenger train in November, 2014. We also completed gauge conversion project, *i.e.*, Rangia-Murkongselek of 510 km. length and it has connected north bank of Brahmaputra on broad gauge. Lumding-Silchar has been converted in November, 2015 and thereby Barak Valley was brought on broad gauge network. With conversion of Badarpur-Kumarghat-Agartala meter gauge line into broad gauge, Agartala, the capital of Tripura, has been brought on broad gauge on the 20th of February, 2016. We have also brought Mizoram and Manipur on broad gauge with the commissioning of newly-converted Kathakal-Bhairabi and Arunachal-Jiribam broad gauge line. In 2016-17, the entire railway track in the North-Eastern Region shall be broad gauge as we plan to wipe out the remaining meter gauge by converting into broad gauge. In 2016-17, we are also seeing the fast tracking of Dimapur-Kohima and Bhairabi-Sairang new line and therefore I am very sure that in 2015-16 and 2016-17, we will take up the complete work in the next two-three years' time. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I don't know from where you got this statement. I never said this. So, probably, you read somewhere wrongly, I must have said that we are converting everything. We never said that we are not going to bring it because of hilly region. We want to make sure that we will do it. In case of Meghalaya, you will be very happy to see that there are two

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

projects in progress to provide rail connectivity to Meghalaya, namely, Teteliya-Byrnihat new line and Byrnihat-Shillong new line, and the total outlay for these two projects is Rs.460 crores. So, all of these things are in the pink book. So, if you look at the Budget statement when you read only the Budget speech, probably, you may not find it. The real capital expenditure is mentioned in the pink book. In fact, the same thing happened. If you announce a coach factory, it is very easy to mention in the Budget speech that 'we will do this, we will do that'. It is like a Preamble to the Constitution. But there is no provision in the Constitution that Constitution will not apply. The same thing is with regard to the pink book that nothing will apply. So, unfortunately, that is what has happened. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. I will come to that later. But we believe that rather than making a statement in the Budget speech, we will actually make sure that a provision is made in the Budget, *i.e.*, in the pink book. So, all of what I have mentioned to you is actually provided in the Budget so that this can be implemented in a proper manner. I know the concern of all of you that we must have everything for the common man. I don't want to take your time but all of this, a big part of this Budget, is essentially for the common man, for the weaker sections because that is a priority of our Government. So, you can find it from many, many provisions here, which I think, if you permit, Sir, I will lay on the Table rather than reading it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Then, Sir, I come to recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes. It is a very important issue. Sir, in 2008, there were 8,146 vacancies identified for filling up. And now, I am very happy to say that 99.55 per cent of these vacancies have been completely filled up. So, we have taken care of, more or less, all these issues.

Now, speed of the train is a very important issue. Sir, as I told you, we have already created a separate mission. We are trying to do many things. *Gatiman* is one part; *Tejas* train would be another part. There is something we are doing on an experimental basis; I don't know how far it would succeed — There is a Spanish company called Talgo; we are bringing a train that would run on the existing track, which might reduce the travel time between Mumbai and Delhi by as much as five hours. Therefore, if that happens successfully, we will be able to actually travel in the shortest time, without the much of the capital expenditure, where tracks are involved. We would actually be able to manage this too in a significant way. So, speed is one of the very important issues. We are trying to overcome it. I told you about Kashmir also; we are taking care of that.

Sir, Mr. Rajeev asked about the operating ratio, which is a fact. The challenge is, this year, we have a big problem. There is the Pay Commission liability. The Bonus Act was amended by all of us. That increased the liability of the Railways, Railways being the largest employer. Despite that, we are able to work on a modest operating ratio, which would not deteriorate as compared to the previous years, but obviously, under stress. We are working on it. And, therefore, we are working on many things, including creating of a National Plan for Railways. Today, what happens is, if you make a demand, I say, 'Okay. I will do it'; if he makes a demand, I say, 'I will do it.' As a result, we don't have an overall, big picture of how the Railways network should be looked at. So, we are consulting all the stakeholders, including hon. Members of Parliament, State Governments and public representatives.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: माननीय मंत्री जी, ट्रेनें अक्सर लेट चलती हैं, इसके कारण यात्रियों को सफ़र करना पड़ता है और लोगों को परेशानी होती है।

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: पहले मेरी बात खत्म होने दीजिए। So, we are trying to work on that. We are also working on Environment issues in the Railways. We have created a new Environment Directorate. Just today, we signed an agreement with the hon. Minister of Environment; we are going to plant trees along the railway line and we have signed an agreement involving State Governments also. So, we would take this forward. We are also working on the employees, who are the backbone of the Railways. I must put on record that their sincere, dedicated and honest work has resulted in the Railways running despite all odds. We have decided to have toilets for loco-pilots in their own cabins. It was something inhuman not to have a toilet for a loco-pilot who is going to drive for 15-16 hours. So, we are starting loco-pilot toilets in their cabins itself. We are also trying to provide air-conditioning. We are trying to give new uniforms to our people. Trackmen are another very important segment. We are trying to take care of trackmen, loco-pilots, Station Masters, all of them. Also, MPs have contributed significantly. I must put on record a generous contribution of my good friend, Shri Tarun Vijay, of ₹ 2 crores for station development. If all hon. Members agree and if they could contribute ₹ 5 crores each, we would be able to develop Railways in a much better way!

Sir, people have expected a lot about food. They are right. We are doing many things on food. For one, we want to abolish the system of contract. We want to give back the cooking part of that to the IRCTC. They would cook the food in very sophisticated and mechanised kitchens, which would be sans human touch. The contractor's job would be just delivery. So, we would be able to control the quality better. In addition to this, we

[श्री सुरेश प्रभु]

are saying that e-catering would be started in most of the stations. So, you may order whatever you wish to. Shri D. Raja might be interested in having curd-rice; he can get curd-rice of his choice in the train. If our good friend, Shri Roy, wants to order Bengali sweets, he can get the Bengali sweets. So, we would be able to do e-catering. We are working on it.

Then, drinking water is one of the very important points that you have mentioned. And, yes, it is a fact; why should we not provide free drinking water? We have to do it. Now, we are working on a completely different quality-check. So, all places where drinking water is dispensed would be checked and examined by doctors as well and quality-checks would be carried out, so that people get safe and free drinking water. In addition to that, we have started water dispensers at stations. So, rather than buying *Rail Neer* for fifteen rupees, you can get the same quantity for less than half the price. You could go there, fill up your bottle with chilled, RO-clean water and drink it. This is another thing that we have started. We are actually working on it. For Kalahandi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, you are talking about providing drinking water on the trains. I am talking about drinking water to be provided at stations also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish first.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Kalahandi is something I have already told you. It is not only mentioned in the Budget Speech, but I have also met the hon. Chief Minister. We have said that we want to find out a solution to this. So, the Chief Secretary of Odisha and our General Manager are working on what kind of manufacturing we could start in Kalahandi. It is a very important issue. So, we would deal with that. You said that so many Ministers went to Assam. For what? We don't know. I just tell you. For the first time in the Railway history, the Railway Week last year was organized in Assam. It was one of the major events. All the people came for it. This year we are organizing it in Odisha. The priority is where we should organize it. Where it was never organized. It normally would be organized in my State or his State. But we said, 'No'. We will organize it in a place where we really need to do it. Stoppage is something which, I know, is a problem because the more the stoppages, the more the delays; the speed goes down. Therefore, we must have a proper balance between stoppages as well as the overall speed of the railway. It is our priority. We are working with the State Governments. I am very happy to say that all the State Governments, sixteen of them, have agreed to make partnership with us. We are very happy that States are cooperating with us, including Odisha and I met the Chief

Minister recently and reviewed it. Sir, this is going to be a game-changer. Railways have been very, very centralized organization working only from Delhi. The action is in the State, not only the State capital, even below that. So, unless you make them partners and unless you work in the spirit of cooperative federalism, which our Prime Minister so well articulates, we will not be able to do what we want to do. Therefore, we are working on it. I am very happy that you have given all the suggestions. I will not respond to individual suggestions, but I will take care of them. I will try to take them forward. I wish to thank all the hon. Members for participating into this and, therefore, we would like to take it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will you be able to include Kamakhya railway station for beautification? You have already taken 18 railway stations for beautification.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मुझे एक छोटा सा प्वाइंट कहना है। माननीय रेल मंत्री जी, दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी है। हम लगभग सभी लोग ट्रेन से दिल्ली आते हैं। मेरी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप अपनी सीनियर ऑफिसर को कहें या आप स्वयं भी चलकर देखिए, वहां पर ठगों का साम्राज्य है। जो नई रेलवे स्टेशन का चेहरा है, जो सर्कुलेटिंग एरिया है, वहां पर बहुत ज्यादा अव्यवस्था है। वहां पर एक लाख से ज्यादा आदमी रोज ट्रेवल करते हैं, लेकिन आप कभी वहां जाकर देख लीजिए। It is dangerous to walk through that space. Please do something about it.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Hon. Minister, are you aware that the new Sampark Kranti train from Delhi to Silchar, Barak Valley of Assam, which was launched recently, derailed eight times? So, what is the technical defect? I want to know from you.

श्री सन्तियुस कुजूर: सर, असम और नार्थ-ईस्ट में डबल लाइन का काम कब से शुरू होगा?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, everybody wanted to know the strategy for high speed train. It is the first time that it is coming to India. It will run between Mumbai and Ahmedabad by 2023. I am very happy that you are supporting this idea by saying why between Mumbai and Ahmedabad, why not here. So, I know, Mr. Pramod Tiwari will be very happy to see that his party is also supporting this idea. It is a very good thing. We will all work together and work on the high-speed train. Between that train, not all trains can run at 300 kmph plus. We need train which will run between 100 to 200 kmph, 200 to 300 kmph. So, in all the new products that we are talking, we will bring in speed improvement. What is the reason for delays in train today? It is because of huge strained capacity particularly between Delhi and Kolkata route—from where passengers of major populous States like U.P. and Bihar travel. On this route, we are working on 150 per cent of the capacity which we must augment. Now we are trying to do that. You will see a significant improvement as we go along. Definitely, in three to four years' time, we will see a significant drop in the delays. Probably, we will be able to run a time-table freight

[श्री सुरेश प्रभु]

train by then. We will be able to improve the speed. We will actually be able to make that. For stations, you mentioned about the huge traffic on the stations. Why is it so? When the station remains the same and the number of people increases manifold, what else do you expect? Therefore, we are planning, as my good friend, Mr. Ripun, who has made his maiden speech and I welcome it, was asking as to how to develop the stations. There are many strategies. One is to convert the existing stations by adding customer amenities, but transformative change is necessary. That is why we are developing 400 stations which will be through the PPP model. It is a very complex model of development anywhere in the world and it is the largest programme also. So, we are working on many things. The first contract has been awarded for Habibgunj in Bhopal. We will actually award more stations in the next few years' time. I will assure that once that is done, you will be very happy to see that the railway stations will be different than what they are looking today. I know that this is unfortunate that we are carrying a legacy which we need to change, but it will be possible over a period of time. So, I really once again thank each one of you. I am very sure that all the hon. Members will keep meeting me all the time. So, I will be available for meeting them.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, समता एक्सप्रेस को daily करने के लिए गौड़ा जी (former Minister, Railway) ने लिखा था, वह अभी तक नहीं हुआ। As a policy matter, all trains should stop at all the districts Headquarters. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please write to him. He will send you a reply.

Now, the question is:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2016-17 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Special Mentions. Those who want to read can read also; no problem. We are very liberal now.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair*]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI VP. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya - not present; Shri Gulam Rasool Balyawi - not present; Shri Ambeth Rajan - not present; Shri Hishey Lachungpa.

Need to allow His Holiness Gyalwa Karmapa to visit Sikkim

SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA (Sikkim): His Holiness Gyalwa Karmapa came to Sikkim in the year 1959. In the year 1969, Chogyal, the then King, also gifted around 75 acres of land to His Holiness for construction of Monastery near old Rumtek Monastery. The Government of India gave a sum of ₹ 3 lakhs to His Holiness for construction of the Monastery which is now known as Rumtek Monastery and has been the headquarter of Kagyu lineage of Mahayana Buddhism. His Holiness left us in November, 1981. It has been a desire of several Sikkimese to see once in his lifetime His Holiness Gyalwa Karmapa in Sikkim. But due to court dispute relating to some property controlled by Karmapa Charitable Trust, there has been some restriction on his movement in Sikkim. The property dispute has nothing to do with the faith of millions of Sikkimese people who are dying to see His Holiness in Sikkim. Even His Holiness Dalai Lama also officially recognized Ogyen Trinley Dorjee as the XVII Karmapa which was officially notified by the Tibetan Government in Exile. The people of Sikkim are eagerly waiting the approval of Government of India to allow His Holiness Gyalwa Karmapa to enter Sikkim. The Government of Sikkim led by Chief Minister Shri Pawan Chamling has made several requests to the Government of India with the assurance that the State Government shall maintain and take care of law and order problem in the State, if any, resulting from the visit of His Holiness. We, Sikkimese, are peace loving people. Till today, there is no untoward incident pertaining to His Holiness Gyalwa Karmapa. I, therefore, request the Government of India to allow His Holiness XVII Karmapa to visit Sikkim and if it is not possible to allow him to visit Rumtek. His Holiness may be allowed to stay in Sikkim; be at Ralong, South Sikkim or Phodong, North Sikkim to fulfill the desire of millions of Sikkimese and Karmapa followers. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. Now, Shri Motilal Vora-not present; Shri Vivek Gupta-not present. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 3rd May, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-six minutes past six of
the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday,
the 3rd May, 2016.*