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Monday

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5 Vaisakha, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

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[P.T.O.]

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**LOK SABHA**

Shrimati Santosh Ahlawat

Shri Bijoy Chandra Barman

Shri C.R. Chaudhary

Shrimati Bhawana Gawali Patil

Shrimati Kothapalli Geetha  
Shri Anant Kumar Hegde  
Prof. Chintamani Malviya  
Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra  
Shri Chand Nath  
Shri Hari Om Pandey  
Dr. Bhagirath Prasad  
Shri N.K. Premachandran  
Shri K.N. Ramachandran  
Shri Mullappaly Ramachandran  
Shri Sumedhanand Saraswati  
Shri M.I. Shanavas  
Dr. Nepal Singh  
Dr. Prabhas Kumar Singh  
Shri P.R. Sundaram  
Shri Ajay Tamta  
Shrimati P.K. Sreemathi Teacher

**Committee on Industry**

Shri K.C. Tyagi — *Chairman*

**RAJYA SABHA**

Shri Ramdas Athawale  
Shri Narendra Budania  
Shri Vivek Gupta  
Shri Shamsheer Singh Manhas  
Shri T. K. Rangarajan  
Shri Ashk Ali Tak  
Shri Pramod Tiwari  
Shri Bhupender Yadav  
Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav



**LOK SABHA**

Shri Deepak (Dev) Adhikari  
Shri E.T. Mohammed Basheer  
Shri Birendra Kumar Chaudhary  
Shri S. P. Muddahanume Gowda  
Shri Mohammad Asrarul Haque  
Shrimati Darshana Vikram Jardosh  
Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena  
Shrimati Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam  
Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato  
Dr. (Prof.) Prasanna Kumar Patasani  
Shri Mutthamsetti Srinivasa Rao  
Shri Ramsinh Rathwa  
Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy  
Shri Raj Kumar Saini  
Shri B. Senguttuvan  
Shri Rajveer Singh (Raju Bhaiya)  
Shri Y. V. Subba Reddy  
Shri Rameshwar Teli  
Shrimati Savitri Thakur  
Shrimati Dev Varma (Moon Moon Sen)  
Shri Rajan Baburao Vichare

**Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice**

Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan— *Chairman*

**RAJYA SABHA**

Ms. Anu Aga  
Shri Majeed Memon  
Shri Parimal Nathwani  
Shrimati Rajani Patil  
Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy  
Shri Ramchandra Prasad Singh

Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi

Shri K.T.S. Tulsi

Shri Bhupender Yadav

**LOK SABHA**

Shri Suvendu Adhikari

Shri Tariq Anwar

Shri Subrata Bakshi

Adv. Sharad Bansode

Shri P. P. Chaudhary

Shri A.H. Khan Choudhary

Adv. Joice George

Choudhary Mehboob Ali Kaiser

Shri Santosh Kumar

Shri Bhagwant Mann

Shri Anoop Mishra

Shri B.V. Nayak

Shri Vincent H. Pala

Shri Vittalbhai Hansrajibhai Radadiya

Shri V. Panneer Selvam

Dr. A. Sampath

Shri Bharat Singh

Shri M. Udhayakumar

Shri Varaprasad Rao Velagapalli

Dr. Anshul Verma

**Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests**

Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury— *Chairperson*

**RAJYA SABHA**

Shri Anil Madhav Dave

Shri Prem Chand Gupta

Shri C.P. Narayanan

Shri Parimal Nathwani

Shri Paul Manoj Pandian

Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy

Shri Arvind Kumar Singh

Shri Bhupinder Singh

Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau

**LOK SABHA**

Shri Badruddin Ajmal

Shri Muzaffar Hussain Baig

Shrimati Bijoya Chakraborty

Shri Prabhatsinh Chauhan

Shri Pankaj Chowdhary

Kum. Sushmita Dev

Shri Ninong Ering

Shri Laxman Giluwa

Dr. K. Gopal

Shri Daddan Mishra

Shri Chirag Paswan

Shri Shivaji A. Patil

Shri Nanabhau Falgunrao Patole

Shri Nagendra Kumar Pradhan

Shri Harinarayan Rajbhar

Shrimati Sandhya Roy

Shri Kirti Vardhan Singh

Shri Nagendra Singh

Shrimati Renuka Sinha

Shri Vikram Usendi

Shrimati M. Vasanthi

**Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture**

Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh — *Chairman*

**RAJYA SABHA**

Dr. K. Chiranjeevi

Shri Rajeev Shukla

Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap

Dr. Prabhakar Kore

Shri Kiranmay Nanda

Kumari Selja

Shri Ritabrata Banerjee

Shri Narendra Kumar Swain

**LOK SABHA**

Yogi Adityanath

Shri Vinod Lakhamashi Chavda

Shri Rajeshbhai Naranbhai Chudasama

Shri Harish Chandra Meena

Kumari Arpita Ghosh

Shri Rahul Kaswan

Shri Nimmala Kristappa

Shri P. Kumar

Shri Ram Kumar Sharma

Shri Rajesh Pandey

Shri Srinivasa Reddy Ponguleti

Shri Rajesh Ranjan *alias* Pappu Yadav

Shri Prathap Simha

Shri Rakesh Singh

Shri Dushyant Singh

Shri Kunwar Haribansh Singh

Shri Shatrughan Sinha

Shri Dasrath Tirkey

Shri Manoj Tiwari

Shri K.C. Venugopal

Shri Ram Charitra Nishad

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

**CABINET MINISTERS**

Shri Narendra Modi	The Prime Minister and also in-charge of:  The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;  The Department of Atomic Energy;  The Department of Space; and All important policy issues and all other portfolios not allocated to any Minister.
Shri Raj Nath Singh	The Minister of Home Affairs.
Shrimati Sushma Swaraj	The Minister of External Affairs.
Shri Arun Jaitley	The Minister of Finance;  The Minister of Corporate Affairs; and  The Minister of Information and Broadcasting.
Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu	The Minister of Urban Development;  The Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation; and  The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.
Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari	The Minister of Road Transport and Highways; and The Minister of Shipping;
Shri Manohar Parrikar	The Minister of Defence.
Shri Suresh Prabhu	The Minister of Railways.
Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda	The Minister of Law and Justice.
Sushri Uma Bharati	The Minister of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.
Dr. Najma A. Heptulla	The Minister of Minority Affairs.
Shri Ramvilas Paswan	The Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
Shri Kalraj Mishra	The Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Shrimati Maneka Sanjay Gandhi	The Minister of Women and Child Development.
Shri Ananthkumar	The Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers.
Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad	The Minister of Communications and Information Technology.
Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda	The Minister of Health and Family Welfare.
Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju Pusapati	The Minister of Civil Aviation.
Shri Anant Geete	The Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.
Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal	The Minister of Food Processing Industries.
Shri Narendra Singh Tomar	The Minister of Mines and The Minister of Steel.
Shri Chaudhary Birender Singh	The Minister of Rural Development; The Minister of Panchayati Raj; and The Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
Shri Jual Oram	The Minister of Tribal Affairs.
Shri Radha Mohan Singh	The Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot	The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment.
Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani	The Minister of Human Resource Development.
Dr. Harsh Vardhan	The Minister of Science and Technology and The Minister of Earth Sciences.

**THE MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)**

General (Retd.) V. K. Singh	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.
Rao Inderjit Singh	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Planning; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence.

(xxviii) *The Ministers of State* [RAJYA SABHA] *(Independent Charge)*

Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Textiles.
Shri Bandaru Dattatreya	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
Shri Shripad Yesso Naik	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH); and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
Shri Dharmendra Pradhan	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
Shri Sarbananda Sonowal	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.
Shri Prakash Javadekar	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
Shri Piyush Goyal	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.
Dr. Jitendra Singh	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region; The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office; The Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; The Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy; and The Minister of State in the Department of Space.
Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
Dr. Mahesh Sharma	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Culture; The Minister of State of the Ministry of Tourism; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

**THE MINISTERS OF STATE**

Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Minority Affairs; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
Shri Ram Kripal Yadav	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
Shri Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.
Shri Sanwar Lal Jat	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.
Shri Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai Kundariya	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
Shri Giriraj Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.
Shri G. M. Siddeshwara	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.
Shri Manoj Sinha	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways.
Shri Nihalchand	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
Shri Upendra Kushwaha	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
Shri Radhakrishnan P.	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping.
Shri Kiren Rijiju	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.
Shri Krishan Pal	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.



(xxx) *The Ministers*

[RAJYA SABHA]

*of State*

Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
Shri Vishnu Deo Sai	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Mines; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel.
Shri Sudarshan Bhagat	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development.
Prof. (Dr.) Ram Shankar Katheria	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
Shri Y. S. Chowdary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Earth Sciences.
Shri Jayant Sinha	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.
Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
Shri Babul Supriyo	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.
Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
Shri Vijay Sampla	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.



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**PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES OFFICIAL REPORT**  
**in the Two Hundred and Thirty Ninth Session of the Rajya Sabha**  
*Commencing on the 25th April, 2016/5th Vaisakha, 1938 (Saka)*

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Monday, 25th April, 2016/ 5th Vaisakha, 1938 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

(The National Anthem, "*Jana Gana Mana*" was played)

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## MEMBERS SWORN

Shri Ripu Bora (Assam)  
Shrimati R anee Narah (Assam)  
Shri Anand Sharma (Himachal Pradesh)  
Shri K. Somaprasad (Kerala)  
Shri Partap Singh Bajwa (Punjab)  
Shri Shamsher Singh Dullo (Punjab)  
Shri Naresh Gujral (Punjab)  
Shri Shwait Malik (Punjab)  
Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya (Tripura)

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## WELCOME TO NEW AND RE-ELECTED MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on behalf of the entire House and on my own behalf, I extend a very cordial welcome to the newly elected and re-elected Members of this House.

Those who have been re-elected are familiar faces and are well-conversant with the procedures, conventions and traditions of this House. The newly elected Members, who have taken their seats in the House, today, for the first time, I am sure, will soon acquaint themselves with the intricacies of Parliamentary practices and procedures and the conventions of this House. We eagerly look forward to their valuable contribution in making the functioning of parliamentary democracy more effective, people-oriented and purposeful. I am sure that they will work assiduously for enhancing the dignity and prestige of this august House.

I once again extend my felicitations to the newly elected and re-elected Members and wish them success.

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**OBITUARY REFERENCES**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri Rumandla Raamachandrayya, Shri Jhumuk Lal Bhendia, Dr. C. Silvera and Shrimati Urmilaben Chimanbhai Patel, former Members of this House.

Shri Rumandla Raamachandrayya passed away on the 16th of March, 2016, at the age of 65 years.

Born in June, 1950, in Mahabubnagar district of Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana), Shri Raamachandrayya was educated at the Osmania University, Hyderabad.

He took a keen interest in politics right from his student days and served as the President of the Students' Union from 1967 to 1968. He started his career as a teacher in the Government High School, Mahabubnagar and served in that capacity for 14 years. He worked for the upliftment of the Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and minorities and for the development of the handloom industry. He served both as Director and Chairman of the Andhra Pradesh Weavers' Co-operative Society, Hyderabad and as Director of the Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Finance Corporation.

Shri Rumandla Raamachandrayya represented the State of Andhra Pradesh in this House from April, 1998 to April, 2004.

In the passing away of Shri Rumandla Raamachandrayya, the country has lost an able parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

Shri Jhumuk Lal Bhendia passed away on the 18th of March, 2016, at the age of 85 years.

Born in January, 1931, in Durg district of Chhattisgarh, Shri Bhendia was educated at the Durg Morris College and the Law College, Nagpur.

An advocate by profession, Shri Bhendia worked tirelessly for the welfare of the tribals and for the emancipation of the weaker sections of the society. He served as the Chairman of the Chhattisgarh Development Authority and the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya.

Shri Bhendia started his legislative career as a Member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly in 1960 and was a Member of that Assembly from 1960 to 1984 and again from 1989 to 1993. He served as a Cabinet Minister in the Government of Madhya Pradesh during that period.

Shri Jhumuk Lal Bhendia represented the State of Madhya Pradesh in this House

from June, 1998 to November, 2000 and the State of Chhattisgarh from November, 2000 to June, 2004.

In the passing away of Shri Jhumuk Lal Bhendia, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian, an able administrator and a dedicated social worker.

Dr. C. Silvera passed away on the 9th of April, 2016, at the age of 80 years.

Born in May, 1935, in Lunglei district of Mizoram, Dr. Silvera was educated at the Wilson College and Bhavan's College, Mumbai and the Christian Medical College, Vellore.

A doctor by profession, Dr. Silvera served as the Medical Superintendent of the Christian Hospital, Lunglei and as an Honorary Doctor for Orphanages. He was honoured with the 'Paul Harrison Award' by the Christian Medical College, Vellore in recognition of the services rendered by him in the rural areas of Mizoram.

As a voluntary social worker, he was actively involved in health care and family planning programmes and selflessly provided assistance to the poor and the needy. Dr. C. Silvera represented the State of Mizoram in this House from July, 1984 to November, 1989. He was also a Member of the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Lok Sabha. He served as a Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and in the Ministry of Industry, in the Union Council of Ministers, from 1994 to 1996.

In the passing away of Dr. C. Silvera, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian, an able administrator and a dedicated social worker.

Shrimati Urmilaben Chimanbhai Patel passed away, on the 21st of April, 2016, at the age of 84 years.

Born in March, 1932, in Baroda district of Gujarat, Shrimati Urmilaben was educated at the University of Baroda, Gujarat University and Gujarat Vidyapeetha, Ahmedabad.

Shrimati Urmilaben served as a Professor of Sociology and later on as the Principal of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Arts College for a span of 32 years. She was actively involved in social and cultural activities and was instrumental in organising and promoting educational and social upliftment activities for the weaker and downtrodden sections of the society. She also spearheaded several projects under the Integrated Child Development Schemes in the tribal and backward areas, adult education, family counselling, self-employment for women, rehabilitation of physically and mentally retarded children, drug de-addiction programmes. As Chairperson of the *Bharat Ekta Andolan*, she worked assiduously for the promotion of national integration and communal harmony.

Shrimati Urmilaben served as the President of several social, cultural and educational trusts and organizations. She was also the Vice-President of the Indian Association of Parliamentarians for Population and Development and the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians for Population and Development and the Secretary-General of the International Council for Prevention of Drug Abuse. She had also participated in a number of International Conferences.

She was a prolific writer and had several publications, articles and research papers on educational and social issues to her credit.

Shrimati Urmilaben Chimanbhai Patel represented the State of Gujarat in this House from August, 1993 to August, 1999. She also served as a Minister of State in the Ministry of Power, in the Union Council of Ministers, from 1995 to 1996.

In the passing away of Shrimati Urmilaben Chimanbhai Patel, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian, an able administrator and a dedicated social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Rumandla Raamachandrayya, Shri Jhumuk Lai Bhendia, Dr. C. Silvera and Shrimati Urmilaben Chimanbhai Patel.

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

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

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

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#### REFERENCES BY THE CHAIR

**Re. Victims of Terrorist Attack in Brussels, Belgium; The Earthquake in Ecuador and Japan; The Landmine Blast triggered by Maoists in Dantewada District of Chhattisgarh; The collapse of an under-construction flyover near Girish Park in Kolkata; The fire and explosions during a fireworks display at Puttingal Temple in Paravoor in Kollam District of Kerala; The bus accident in Deogarh District of Odisha; and the Massive Landslide in Tawang District of Arunachal Pradesh**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you might be aware, several persons, including an Indian professional, were killed and many others, including two Indian nationals, were injured in the heinous attacks by terrorists in Brussels, Belgium, on the 22nd of March, 2016.

These senseless and barbaric acts of violence are deplorable and deserve to be condemned in the strongest terms possible. Such incidents only reaffirm our resolve to fight terrorism with determination and to reiterate our call to the global community to unitedly combat and eliminate the scourge of terrorism from the world.

Hon. Members, as you might also be aware, more than 500 persons lost their lives, several others were injured, and houses, buildings, property and infrastructure were severely damaged, when a massive earthquake of 7.8 magnitude on the Richter scale, struck 170 kms. northwest of Quito, the capital of Ecuador, on the 16th of April, 2016. Another earthquake struck the south- western Japanese Prefecture of Kumamoto and the surrounding regions, resulting in loss of lives and displacement of scores of people.

The loss of precious lives and injury to people in both these tragic incidents is indeed painful and unfortunate.

This House joins me in expressing our deep sorrow and sympathy and heartfelt condolences on the losses suffered by the friendly people of Belgium, Ecuador and Japan and pray for the speedy recovery of the injured. The people of India stand in solidarity with the Government and the people of Belgium, Ecuador and Japan in their hour of grief.

Hon. Members, as you might be aware, seven CRPF personnel were reportedly killed in a landmine blast triggered by Maoists in Dantewada District of Chhattisgarh, on the 30th of March, 2016.

This dastardly attack and act of senseless violence deserve to be condemned in the strongest terms and must be confronted with determination and firmness.

Hon. Members, as you might also be aware, 26 persons lost their lives and 84 others were injured, when the under-construction Flyover near Girish Park in Kolkata, collapsed on the 31st of March, 2016.

In another tragic incident, more than 105 persons lost their lives and 429 others were injured and houses and buildings in the vicinity were severely damaged in a devastating fire and explosions during a fireworks display at Puttingal Temple in Paravoor in Kollam District of Kerala, on the 10th of April, 2016.

In yet another tragic incident, more than 30 persons reportedly lost their lives and 8 others were injured, when a bus carrying members of a local group of folk artists, fell into a 250 feet gorge in Deogarh district of Odisha, on the 17th of April, 2016.

Hon. Members, as you might also be aware, at least, 16 persons reportedly lost their lives in a massive landslide triggered by incessant rains in Tawang district of Arunachal Pradesh, on the 22nd of April, 2016.

The loss of precious lives and injury to people in all these tragic incidents is indeed painful and unfortunate.

The House joins me in expressing heartfelt condolences and sympathy to the bereaved families and pray for the speedy recovery of the injured.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in these tragedies.

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

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#### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

*The Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Two  
Hundred and Thirty Eighth Session of the Rajya Sabha and  
assented to by the President*

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Two Hundred and Thirty Eighth Session of the Rajya Sabha and assented to by the President:

- (1) The Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2016.
- (2) The Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 2016.
- (3) The Carriage by Air (Amendment) Bill, 2016.
- (4) The High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2016.
- (5) The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2016.
- (6) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2016.
- (7) The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2016.
- (8) The National Waterways Bill, 2016.



- (9) \*The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016.
- (10) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2016.
- (11) The Appropriation Bill, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (11) See No.L.T. 4825/16/16]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

**Annual Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the National Water Development Agency, New Delhi and related papers**

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Water Development Agency, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. For (a) to (c) See No.L.T. 4554/16/16]

**Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the CPCB, Delhi and Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the IPIRTI, Bangalore and related papers**

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

1. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 39 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, as amended by the Amendment Act, 1988:—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), 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 Board.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 4536/16/16]

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\* The Bill was deemed to have been passed by the Houses of Parliament under clause (4) of article 109 of the Constitution as the amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha on 16th March, 2016 were considered and rejected by Lok Sabha on the same day.

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute (IPIRTI), Bangalore, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. For (a) to (c) *See* No.L.T. 4537/16/16]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Power and the Ministry of Coal**

**II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli (DNH) Power Distribution Corporation Limited, Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and the CMPFO, Dhanbad, Jharkhand and related papers**

**III. Outcome Budget (2016-17) in respect of the Ministry of Power**

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) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power Notification No. JERC-18/2014, dated the 27th August, 2015, publishing the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and UTs (Multi-year Distribution Tariff) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2015, under Section 182 of the Electricity Act, 2003, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 4828/16/16]

- (b) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Coal Notification No. G.S.R.645 (E), dated the 2nd March, 2016, delegating the powers of Coal Controller under sub-rule (3), (4), (5) of rule 4, rules 5, 7, 10 and 12 of the Colliery Control Rules, 2004, to respective State Governments or such officers as authorized by it through notification in respect of all coal mines except the mines or blocks of Central Government Public Sector Undertakings, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 4829/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Third Annual Report and Accounts of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli (DNH) Power Distribution Corporation Limited, Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon, under subsection (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 4555/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO), Dhanbad, Jharkhand, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. For (a) to (c) *See* No.L.T. 4830/16/16-4557/16/16]

## III. Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Ministry of Power

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 4556/16/16]

**Ordinances**

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, I lay on the Table, under sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of article 123 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Ordinances:—

- (1) The Uttarakhand Appropriation (Vote on Account) Ordinance, 2016 (Ordinance No.2 of 2016), promulgated by the President on the 31st of March, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.4529/16/16]

- (2) The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Second Ordinance, 2016 (Ordinance No.3 of 2016), promulgated by the President on the 2nd of April, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 4530/16/16]

**Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee,  
Uttarakhand and related papers**

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, Uttarakhand, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. For (a) to (c) *See* No.L.T. 4561/16/16]

**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 Shri Radhakrishnan P., I lay on  
the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958,  
a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of  
Shipping:-

- (1) G.S.R. 202 (E), dated the 29th February, 2016, publishing the Merchant  
Shipping (Maritime Labour) Rules, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 346 (E), dated the 29th March, 2016, publishing the Merchant Shipping  
(Seafarer Accommodation) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 4562/16/16]

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**STATEMENT REGARDING ORDINANCE**

**Promulgation of The Enemy Property (Amendment And  
Validation) Second Ordinance, 2016**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) explaining  
the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by promulgation of the  
Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Second Ordinance, 2016.

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

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways (2015-16) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board).

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

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Tenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development (2015-16) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

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**MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF  
RAJYA SABHA ON THE ENEMY PROPERTY (AMENDMENT  
AND VALIDATION) BILL, 2016**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I move the following motion:—

"That Shri Naresh Gujral, Member, Rajya Sabha, be appointed to the Select Committee on the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2016, to fill the vacancy caused by his retirement from the membership of Rajya Sabha on 9th April, 2016."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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**MOTION FOR AMENDMENT TO THE MOTION FOR REFERENCE OF  
THE ENEMY PROPERTY (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION)  
BILL, 2016 TO A SELECT COMMITTEE**

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I move the following motion:—

"That in the motion, adopted in the Rajya Sabha on March 15, 2016, referring the Bill further to amend the Enemy Property Act, 1968 and the Public Premises

(Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, as passed by Lok Sabha, to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, for the words 'second part of the current session' the words 'next session' be substituted."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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#### REFERENCE BY MEMBERS

##### **Re. Notices relating to drought situation in the country and destabilization of elected Governments in States**

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

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैंने नियम 267 के तहत एक नोटिस दिया है। पूरे देश में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है।

**श्री उपसभापति**: सूखे के बारे में डिस्कशन होने वाला है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: इस पर डिस्कशन कब होगा?

**श्री उपसभापति**: 27 तारीख को इस पर डिस्कशन कराने का डिजीजन हो गया है। Hon. Chairman has decided.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: आप इस पर डिस्कशन करा दीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति**: इस पर 27 तारीख को डिस्कशन हो जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Wednesday को इस पर डिस्कशन हो जाएगा।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: ठीक है, सर।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद)**: सर...

MD. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद**: सर, सबसे पहले मैं चेयरमैन साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा। हमारी पार्टी ने और विपक्ष के दूसरे साथियों ने, देश में जो सूखा पड़ा है और पानी की किल्लत है, उस पर डिस्कशन के लिए जो नोटिस दिया था, उस पर दो दिन पहले सेक्रेटेरिएट से जवाब आ गया है कि चेयरमैन साहब ने 27 तारीख को उस पर चर्चा के लिए अनुमति दी है। इसके लिए मैं अपनी तरफ से और विपक्ष के दूसरे साथियों की तरफ से चेयरमैन साहब को और सेक्रेटेरिएट को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने 27 तारीख को इस पर डिस्कशन कराने की अनुमति देकर हमारी माँग पूरी की है, जो पूरे देश के लिए बहुत जरूरी है।

सर, हमने दूसरी चीज के बारे में भी सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए एक नोटिस दिया है। सर, इस दफा बजट सेशन के दो भाग रहे। पहला पार्ट हो गया है और आज से दूसरा पार्ट शुरू हो गया है। पहले पार्ट में ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह न्यू सेशन जरूर है, लेकिन काम तो वही है, जो बजट सेशन में अधूरा रह गया था। तो उस पार्टी में बहुत अच्छा काम हुआ। शायद सरकार की अपेक्षा से कुछ ज्यादा ही काम विपक्ष ने किया और शायद पहली दफा विपक्ष सरकार को कहता था कि हाउस बढ़ाओ और ज्यादा बिल्स लाओ।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे वह कांग्रेस पार्टी हो या विपक्ष के दूसरे नेता हों या दूसरी विपक्षी पार्टीज हों, हमारा हमेशा प्रयास रहा है कि यह सदन चले, कानून बनें। लोगों के हित के लिए कानून बनें, किसानों के लिए, मजदूरों के लिए, गरीबों के लिए, नौजवानों को इम्प्लॉयमेंट देने के लिए उद्योग आएँ, भारत का उत्थान हो, इसके लिए पूरे विपक्ष की हमेशा यह कोशिश रही। लेकिन इधर साल भर से हम यह देख रहे हैं कि किसी न किसी तरीके से, कहीं न कहीं रूलिंग पार्टी की तरफ से ही प्रयास किया जाता है कि सदन न चले। ऐसी घटनाएँ अपने आप से नहीं हो जाती हैं। कोई ऐसी घटना हो जाए, जो कुदरत की तरफ से हो, तो उसे कोई नहीं रोक सकता है, लेकिन जान-बूझ कर केन्द्र सरकार अपोजिशन को प्रोवोक करती है, डिसरप्शन इंड्यूस करती है। मैंने कभी नहीं देखा कि सरकार अपने आप से सदन के सत्र के दौरान या सेशन के कुछ दिन पहले ऐसी घटना या ऐसा वातावरण देश में पैदा करे, जिसके चलते पार्लियामेंट न चले। हमने पिछले सेशन में भी देखा है। इस सेशन से नहीं, उसमें पहले, दिसम्बर में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I am coming to that. सर, हमने अभी भी बजट सेशन देखा, उससे पहले हमने विंटर सेशन में देखा था कि सेशन के बीच में किस तरह से एक चुनी हुई सरकार अरुणाचल प्रदेश में गिराई गई और किस तरह से वहां कुछ एमएलएज द्वारा मिल कर एक रेस्टोरेंट में विधान सभा बनाई गई और स्पीकर को हटाया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किस तरह से एक बार में, दूसरी दफा मिल कर कुछ एमएलएज ने मुख्यमंत्री को हटा दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस तरह की घटनाएँ हुईं। तब तक केन्द्र सरकार ने सांस नहीं ली, जब तक अपनी सरकार वहां स्थापित नहीं की और तब तक वे पीछे नहीं हटे। जब उन्होंने अपनी सरकार स्थापित की, तब इनके दिल को शांति मिल गई, इनको तसल्ली हो गई। उसके बावजूद भी पार्लियामेंट का सेशन चला, बजट सेशन चला।

सर, हम लोग इस सेशन की तैयारी कर रहे थे, न केवल हमारी पार्टी, बल्कि पूरा विपक्ष इसके लिए तैयारी कर रहा था कि जो बिल्स रह गए हैं, जिनको शायद हमने बजट सेशन में पास नहीं किया, जिन विषयों पर चर्चा नहीं हुई थी, शायद उन विषयों पर हम इस सेशन में चर्चा करेंगे। शायद भारत के इतिहास में पहली बार इस तरह से राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा है। हमारी साथी कहेंगे कि देश में बहुत दफा राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा है। हां, लगा है, लेकिन इस तरीके से, ऐसे crude तरीके से नहीं लगा है। राष्ट्रपति शासन देश में लगा है, मैं उससे इंकार नहीं कर सकता हूँ, लेकिन उसके लिए भी कोई कायदे-कानून होते हैं। बगैर कायदे-कानून के, बगैर जजों के जजमेंट की परवाह किए हुए, सिंगल

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

जज के जजमेंट की परवाह किए बिना, डबल बेंच के जजमेंट की परवाह किए बिना राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाया गया। मैं उस डबल बेंच के जजों को बधाई देता हूँ, क्योंकि उनके गट्स हैं और वे आज भी गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के सामने फाइट कर सकते हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

†آلند حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، سب سے پہلے میں چیئرمین صاحب کو دھلیواد دینا چاہوں گا۔

ہماری پارٹی نے اور ویکٹس کے دوسرے ساتھیوں نے دیش میں جو سوکھا پڑا ہے اور پانی کی قلت ہے، اس پر ٹسکشن کے لیے جو نوٹس دیا تھا اس پر دو دن پہلے سیکریٹریٹ سے جواب آگیا ہے کہ چیئرمین صاحب نے 27 تاریخ کو اس پر چرچہ کے لئے اجازت دی ہے۔ اس کے لیے میں اپنی طرف سے اور ویکٹس کے دوسرے ساتھیوں کی طرف سے چیئرمین صاحب کو اور سیکریٹریٹ کے دھلیواد دینا ہوں کہ آپ نے 27 تاریخ کو اس پر

ٹسکشن کراتے کی اجازت دیکر ہماری مافگ پوری کی ہے، جو پورے ملک کے لیے بہت ضروری ہے۔ سر، ہم نے دوسری چیز کے بارے میں بھی سرکار کا دھیان لکشت کرنے کے لیے ایک نوٹس دیا ہے۔ سر، اس دفعہ بجٹ سیشن کے دو بھاگ رہے۔ پہلا پارٹ ہو گیا ہے اور آج سے دوسرا پارٹ شروع ہو گیا ہے۔ پہلے پارٹ میں (مداخلت)۔ یہ لیو سیشن ضرور ہے، لیکن کام تو وہی ہے، جو بجٹ سیشن میں ادھورا رہ گیا تھا۔ تو اس پارٹ میں بہت اچھا کام ہوا۔ شاید سرکار کی اپیکشا سے کچھ زیادہ ہی کام ویکٹس نے کیا اور شاید پہلی دفعہ ویکٹس سرکار کو کہتا تھا کہ ہاؤس آگے بڑھاؤ اور زیادہ بل لاؤ۔

سر، میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ چاہے وہ کانگریس پارٹی ہو یا ویکٹس کے دوسرے نیٹا ہوں یا دوسری ویکٹس پارٹیز ہوں، ہماری ہمیشہ کوشش رہی ہے کہ یہ سدن چلے، قانون بنیں۔ لوگوں کے مفاد کے لیے قانون بنیں، کسٹوں کے لیے، مزدوروں کے لیے، غریبوں کے لیے، نوجوانوں کو امپلائمنٹ دینے کے لیے، ادھوگ انہیں، بھارت کی ترقی ہو، اس کے لیے پورے ویکٹس کی ہمیشہ یہ کوشش رہی۔ لیکن ادھر سال بھر سے ہم یہ دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ کسی نہ کسی طریقے سے، کہیں نہ کہیں رولنگ پارٹی کی طرف سے ہی کوشش کی جاتی ہے کہ سدن نہ چلے۔ ایسی گھٹتائیں اپنے آپ سے نہیں ہوجاتی ہیں۔ کوئی ایسی گھٹتا ہو جائے، جو قدرت کی طرف سے ہو تو اسے کوئی نہیں روک سکتا ہے، لیکن جان بوجھ کر مرکزی سرکار اپوزیشن کو پرووک کرتی ہے، ٹسپشن انٹیوس کرتی ہے۔ میں نے کبھی نہیں دیکھا کہ سرکار اپنے آپ سے سدن کے سیشن کے دوران یا سیشن کے کچھ دن پہلے ایسی گھٹتا یا ایسا ماحول دیش میں پیدا کرے، جس کے چلتے پارلیمنٹ نہ چلے۔ ہم نے پچھلے سیشن میں بھی دیکھا ہے۔ اس سیشن میں نہیں، اس سے پہلے، سمیر میں (مداخلت)۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point?

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، اتی ایم کمنگ تو دیش۔ سر، ہم نے ابھی جو بجٹ سیشن دیکھا، اس سے پہلے ہم نے ونٹرسیشن میں دیکھا تھا کہ سیشن کے بیچ میں کس طرح سے ایک چنی ہوئی سرکار ارونچل پردیش میں گرائی

†Transliteration in Urdu script.



گئی اور کس طرح سے وہاں کچھ ایم ایل ایز کے ذریعہ مل کر ایک ریسٹورینٹ میں ودھان سبھا بنائی گئی اور اسپیکر کو ہٹایا گیا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ کس طرح سے ایک بار میں، دوسری دفعہ مل کر کچھ ایم ایل ایز نے مکہ میں منتری کو ہٹادیا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ اس طرح کی گھٹنیں ہونیں۔ تب تک مرکزی سرکار نے سلس نہیں لی، جب تک اپنی سرکار وہاں قائم نہیں کی اور تب تک وہ پیچھے نہیں ہٹے۔

جب انہوں نے اپنی سرکار قائم کی، تب اس کے دل کو شائی مل گئی، ان کو تسلی ہو گئی۔ اس کے باوجود بھی پارلیمنٹ کا سیشن چلا، بجٹ سیشن چلا۔

سر، ہم لوگ اس سیشن کی تیاری کر رہے تھے، نہ صرف ہماری پارٹی، بلکہ پورا ویکش اس کے لئے تیاری کر رہا تھا کہ جو بلس رہ گئے ہیں، جن کو شاید ہم نے بجٹ سیشن میں پاس نہیں کیا، جس موضوعات پر چرچا نہیں ہوئی تھی، شاید اس موضوعات پر ہم اس سیشن میں چرچا کریں گے۔ شاید بھارت کی تاریخ میں پہلی بار اس طرح سے رائٹریٹی شائن لگا ہے۔ ہمارے ساتھی کہیں گے کہ دیش میں بہت دفعہ رائٹریٹی شائن لگا ہے۔ ہاں، لگا ہے، لیکن اس طریقے سے، ایسے کروڈ طریقے سے نہیں لگا ہے۔ رائٹریٹی شائن دیش میں لگا ہے، میں اس سے انکار نہیں کر سکتا ہوں، لیکن اس کے لئے بھی کوئی قاعدے قانون ہوتے ہیں۔ بغیر قاعدے قانون کے، بغیر ججوں کے ججمنٹ کی پرواہ کئے ہوئے، سنگل جج کے ججمنٹ کی پرواہ کئے بنا، ٹیل بینج کے ججمنٹ کی پرواہ کئے بنا رائٹریٹی شائن لگایا گیا۔ میں اس ٹیل بینج کے ججوں کو بدھائی دیتا ہوں، کیوں کہ ان کے گٹس ہیں اور وہ آج بھی گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کے سامنے فالت کر سکتے ہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, No. No comments. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आज जिस तरह का वातावरण है, उस वातावरण में भी वे गट्स दिखा रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

†آجناب غلام نبی آزاد: آج جس طرح کا ماحول ہے، اس ماحول میں بھی وہ گٹس دکھا رہے ہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No comments on the judgement. ... (Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन राष्ट्रपति शासन के मुद्दे पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, हम उनको जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन हमारा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर रूल 238 (ए) के तहत है। इसमें बहुत स्पष्ट है कि जो इश्यू न्यायालय, सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट, दोनों में *subjudice* हो, जिस पर कोर्ट में डिस्कशन हो रहा हो, उस मुद्दे पर हम चर्चा नहीं कर सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... अगर ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन उस मुद्दे पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, जिस पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में सुनवाई हो रही है, हाई कोर्ट में सुनवाई हो रही है ... (व्यवधान) ... दूसरी बात यह है कि आप इस मुद्दे को उठाएंगे, तो आपको शर्मिंदगी उठानी पड़ेगी। ... (व्यवधान) ...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, जो सरकार कोर्ट का \* करती है, उस पर कैसे विश्वास किया जाए? इस सरकार ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट का \* किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، جو سرکار کورٹ کا \* کرتی ہے، اس پر کیسے وشواس کیا جائے؟ اس سرکار نے سپریم کورٹ کا \* کیا ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, we want your ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want your ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we want your ruling on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, इस सरकार ने डबल बेंच के जजमेंट का \* किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इनको कोर्ट ने बार-बार कहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، اس سرکار نے ڈبل بینچ کے ججمنٹ کا \* کیا ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔ ان کو کورٹ نے بار بار کہا ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, इस सदन में और उस सदन में कई बार ऐसे मुद्दों या विषयों पर चर्चा हुई है, जो कि कोर्ट में subjudice थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस पर चर्चा होगी और चर्चा होकर रहेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस तरह से लोकतंत्र का \* और लोकतंत्र का कत्ल नहीं किया जा सकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप इस तरह से डेमोक्रेसी का कत्ल नहीं कर सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने उत्तराखंड में इसको खत्म कर दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، اس سدن میں اور اس سدن میں کئی بار ایسے مدعوں یا موضوعات پر چرچا ہوئی ہے، جو کہ کورٹ میں subjudice تھے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔ اس پر چرچا ہوگی اور چرچا ہوکر رہے گی۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔ اس طرح سے لوک-تنتر کا \* اور لوک-تنتر کا قتل نہیں کیا جاسکتا ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔ آپ اس طرح سے ڈیموکریسی کا قتل نہیں کر سکتے ہیں۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔ آپ نے اتراکھنڈ میں اس کو ختم کر دیا۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Rule 238 is clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have a point.

...*(Interruptions)*...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, Sir. On that, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, जो सरकार कोर्ट के जजमेंट का आदर न करे, सीनियर जज का आदर न करे, डबल बेंच के जजमेंट का आदर न करे, ऐसी सरकार पर कैसे विश्वास किया जाए? ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، جو سرکار کوٹ کے ججمنٹ کی عزت نہ کرے، سینئر جج کی عزت نہ کرے، ڈبل بینچ کے ججمنٹ کی عزت نہ کرے، ایسی سرکار پر کیسے وثواس کیا جائے؟...(مداخلت)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... Now, let me make it clear. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Let me make it clear. ...(Interruptions)... I have to react to him. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, before you. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, let me dispose this of. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is your point of order on the same subject? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, Sir. It is on that point. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, before you dispose it of, I wish to make a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, wait. ...(Interruptions)... One second, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, one second. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I too have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

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

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my point is this. The hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister read out the rule. This rule was a part of the discussion in the earlier Session. When the issues were happening in the universities in the country, people were arrested under the Sedition law. When the issue was raised, it was *sub judice*. The Leader of the House had got up and said, 'being *sub judice* does not prevent us from discussing it. ' ... *(Interruptions)* ... He went on record here and said that. So, that rule was not invoked. Therefore, please apply to yourself your own precedent and what you had said then, that it does not apply here. So, that rule is not proper here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, 2जी का मामला माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास *sub judice* था, उसके बाद भी उस पर दोनों सदनों में चर्चा हुई। ...*(व्यवधान)*... व्यापम का मामला भी *sub judice* था, उसके बाद भी उस पर यहाँ और दूसरे सदन में चर्चा हुई। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके अलावा, कोल स्कैम का मामला भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में था, तब भी उस पर दोनों सदनों के अंदर चर्चा हुई, तो फिर आज यह नया क़ानून कहाँ से आ गया? ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब आप चाहें तो चर्चा करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... I got it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please hear me out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please hear me out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, LOP, Shri Sitaram Yechury and others have pointed out the past precedents and what happened in the first part of the Budget Session when the Leader of the House himself had said that it doesn't matter. But I am going to the Constitution. What does Article 356(3) say? You have come out with a Proclamation -- it is the Constitution which is supreme to actually destabilize the elected Government and you misused the Proclamation to impose the President's Rule. That is determined on the floor of the House, not by you. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I have not completed. ...*(Interruptions)*... What does this say? Any Proclamation will have to come before this House. How can you say that we cannot discuss it? We will discuss it; we will raise it and we will expose you. We will do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot be prevented. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Anand Sharma is partly right. Under Article 356(3), a Proclamation under Article 356 is placed before the House. It will come up for discussion before this House. This House will have an opportunity to discuss it. Therefore, when the Proclamation comes up, please discuss it. But today, you cannot, by an alternative motion, anticipate a discussion which is to take place when the Proclamation comes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't say no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप पहले सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Please take Rule 169. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Please take Rule 169, sub-rule (vii) ...*(Interruptions)*... Under Article 356 (3) , when the Proclamation comes up for discussion, please discuss it. But you cannot discuss it at the pre-Proclamation stage. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are wanting to discuss it at a pre-Proclamation stage. You can't because sub-rule (vii) says, "It shall not anticipate a discussion of a matter which is likely to be discussed in the same Session." ...*(Interruptions)*... So, this will come up in terms of a Proclamation, you can't anticipate the discussion and have a pre-Proclamation discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please discuss it under Article 356 when the Proclamation comes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't anticipate it today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can discuss it when it comes. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now Anand Sharmaji ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We want to discuss the manner in which it had been done. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are threatening to destabilize more Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, यह रूल है! यह रूल है! ...*(व्यवधान)*... दरअसल इन्हें काम करना नहीं है, ये केवल हंगामा करना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, कोई रूल नहीं है। अगर ये राष्ट्रपति शासन पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं तो करें, अगर रूल अलाउ करता है, लेकिन अगर ये राज्यपाल के रोल पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, तो उसके लिए substantive motion लाना पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, यह प्रोग्रेस का पलीता लगाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, so I can give the ruling now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour - Shri Majeed Memon. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Majeed Memon, are you speaking? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't display placards. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is against the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't display placards. Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, don't display placards. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't shout slogans. Go for discussion. I request you to go for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... We were having a very informative discussion. Why did you disturb it? ...*(Interruptions)*... A very informative discussion was taking place. Why did you disturb it? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is for you to listen to it. I don't know why you are doing it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was a

good discussion. Why did you disturb the discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... You should have a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... You discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*... By not discussing, what are you gaining? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us have discussion, Yechuryji. We were having a good discussion. I was to give a ruling on the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not allowing me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us have the discussion. You can prevail upon them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes; but they are not accepting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** सर, इनकी प्रॉब्लम यह नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह क्या हो रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, गरीबों का हितैषी प्रधान मंत्री कैसे काम कर रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... इन्होंने न यहां काम किया और न करने दे रहे हैं। यह इनकी समस्या है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये पूरे समय मोदी जी के खिलाफ, सरकार के खिलाफ नारे लगाते-लगाते आज वेल में पहुंच गए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह इनकी अराजकता है, अहंकार है, जिसे देश देख रहा है। सर, इनकी अराजकता और अहंकार का जनता जवाब देगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

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

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*The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

\*1. [प्रश्नकर्ता (डा. संजय सिंह) अनुपस्थित थे।]

#### गोमती नदी के कारण आने वाली बाढ़ पर काबू पाना

\*1. **श्री संजय सिंह :** क्या जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गोमती नदी के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में आने वाली बाढ़ के कारण होने वाले नुकसान को रोकने के लिए गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान कोई उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त अवधि के दौरान इस पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है;

(ग) क्या सुल्तानपुर जनपद में गोमती नदी के कारण आने वाली बाढ़ के नियंत्रण के संबंध में कोई कार्रवाई योजना तैयार की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है/किए जाने का विचार है?

**जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्री (सुश्री उमा भारती):** (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

(क) और (ख) बाढ़ प्रबंधन स्कीमें संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी प्राथमिकता के अनुसार बनाई जाती हैं और भारत सरकार संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में परियोजनाओं के लिए तकनीकी सलाह तथा प्रोत्साहन के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता देकर राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहयोग करती है।

वर्ष 2013-14 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने गोमती नदी में बाढ़ के प्रबंधन के लिए निम्नलिखित तीन परियोजनाएं बनाई थीं:

क्रम संख्या	स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (रुपए करोड़ में)
1	लखनऊ जिले में गोमती नदी के दाएं तट पर अमर शहीद पथ से गोमती जलसेतु तक सीमांत बंद के निर्माण के लिए संशोधित स्कीम	96.74
2	लखनऊ जिले में गोमती नदी के दाएं तट पर लखनऊ-सुल्तानपुर रोड़ से अमर शहीद पथ तक सीमांत बंद के निर्माण के लिए संशोधित स्कीम	78.89
3.	लखनऊ जिले में गोमती नदी के बाएं तट पर अमर शहीद पथ से गोमती जलसेतु तक सीमांत बंद के निर्माण के लिए संशोधित स्कीम	151.76
	कुल	327.36

जीएफसीसी द्वारा जुलाई, 2014 में उपर्युक्त परियोजनाओं की तकनीकी रूप से जांच की गई थी। चूंकि राज्य सरकार ने भारत सरकार द्वारा परियोजनाओं के वित्त पोषण के लिए आवश्यक तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्वीकृति, निवेश स्वीकृति तथा अन्य अनुमोदन के लिए मंत्रालय की सलाहकार समिति के विचारार्थ आवश्यक दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत नहीं किए थे, इसलिए भारत सरकार द्वारा इन परियोजनाओं के लिए कोई निधि जारी नहीं की गई।

(ग) और (घ) भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 1972 में पटना में गंगा बाढ़ आयोग (जीएफसीसी) की स्थापना की थी, जिसने उत्तर प्रदेश के गोमती उपबेसिन सहित गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ प्रबंधन के लिए

दीर्घावधि समाधानों का सुझाव देते हुए व्यापक मास्टर योजनाएं तैयार की थी। जीएफसीसी द्वारा ये मास्टर योजनाएं कार्यान्वयन हेतु गंगा बेसिन राज्यों को परिचालित कर दी गई थी।

गोमती उपबेसिन में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सुझाए गए महत्वपूर्ण उपाय निम्नानुसार हैं:

- (i) संलग्न क्षेत्रों में आप्लावन को रोकने के लिए चयनित प्रखंडों में सीमांत तटबंधों का निर्माण।
- (ii) जल निकास सुधार के लिए विस्तृत स्कीमों का सर्वेक्षण एवं अन्वेषण तथा स्कीमों तैयार करना।
- (iii) आवश्यक कटावरोधी उपाय करना।
- (iv) बाढ़ मैदानी जोनिंग विधेयक का अधिनियमन।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि सुल्तानपुर जिले में बाढ़ तथा कटाव की समस्या के समाधान के लिए सरकार ने जीएफसीसी द्वारा तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता के आकलन के लिए हाल ही में 1543.14 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से "पिपरी गांव के नजदीकी गोमती नदी के बाएं तट पर लॉन्विंग एग्रन एवं प्रोक्चुराइज स्टड के साथ तट सुरक्षा एवं कटावरोधी कार्य" नामक एक स्कीम बनाई है।

\*1. [The questioner (DR. SANJAY SINH) was absent.]

#### **Controlling flood in Gomati river**

†\*1. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any measures have been taken to check the damage caused by floods in Gomati river in Uttar Pradesh during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent thereon during that period;
- (c) whether any action plan has been prepared to control flood in Gomati river in Sultanpur district; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) and (b) The Flood Management Schemes are formulated by concerned State Governments as per their priority and Government of India supports the efforts of the State Governments by providing technical advice and promotional financial assistance for projects in critical areas.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



In the year, 2013-14, the Government of Uttar Pradesh had formulated following three projects for managing flood in Gomati river.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost (₹ in crore)
1.	Revised scheme for construction of Marginal bund from Amar Shahid Path to Goamati aquaduct on right bank of river Gomati in Lucknow district.	96.74
2.	Revised scheme for construction of Marginal bund from Lucknow-Sultanpur road to Amar Shahid Path on right bank of river Gomati in Lucknow district.	78.86
3.	Revised scheme for construction of Marginal bund from Amar Shahid Path to Gomati Aquaduct on left bank of river Gomati in Lucknow district.	151.76
TOTAL		327.36

The above projects had been technically examined by GFCC in July, 2014. As the State Government had not submitted requisite documents for consideration by Advisory Committee of the Ministry for techno-economic acceptance, investment clearance and other approvals required for funding of the projects by Government of India, no funds were released by the Government of India for these projects.

(c) and (d) The Government of India had set up Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) in Patna in 1972; which had prepared comprehensive Master Plans suggesting long term solutions of flood management in Ganga basin including the Gomati sub-basin of Uttar Pradesh. These Master Plans had already been circulated by GFCC to the Ganga basin States for implementation.

The important measures, *inter alia*, suggested in the Gomati sub basin are as follows:

- (i) Construction of marginal embankments in selected reaches to prevent inundation of the adjoining areas.
- (ii) Survey and investigations and formulation of detailed schemes for drainage improvement.
- (iii) Undertaking necessary anti-erosion measures.
- (iv) Enactment of Flood Plain Zoning Bill.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that in order to address the problem of flood and erosion in Sultanpur district, it has recently formulated a scheme namely, "Bank protection and anti-erosion works with launching apron and porcupine studs on

left bank of river Gomati near Pipri Village", at an estimated cost of ₹ 1543.14 lakh for techno-economic viability assessment by GFCC.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 1; Dr. Sanjay Sinh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Member absent. आप लोग बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please don't do that. No banners, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No banners, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह आपका क्वेश्चन है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let the answer be given. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप प्रश्न का जवाब दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**सुश्री उमा भारती:** सभापति महोदय, मैं उत्तर सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any supplementaries? ...*(Interruptions)*... यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please, hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is your Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we had given notices that this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can't hear you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: \*

**श्री सभापति:** यह इसका टाइम नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आनन्द शर्मा साहब, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह क्वेश्चन ऑवर है। Let the Question Hour proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... This can't go on record. This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** अगर इन्हें राज्यपाल के कंडक्ट पर कोई डिस्कशन करना है तो उसके लिए substantive motion लाना पड़ेगा। उस substantive motion से उस पर डिस्कशन होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, यह हवाबाजी नहीं चलेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह हाउस को ...*(व्यवधान)*... काम हो रहा है और कुछ नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** गवर्नर के रोल पर कोई डिस्कशन करना है तो उसके लिए substantive motion लाना पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is for questions only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** उसके अलावा जो issue सुप्रीम कोर्ट में है, हाई कोर्ट में है, ऑलरेडी उसकी ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दिया जाए। उसके अलावा कोई और issue नहीं होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, इनका 'काम रोको प्रस्ताव' है और हमारा 'काम करो प्रस्ताव' है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, इनका 'काम रोको प्रस्ताव' है, हमारा 'काम करो प्रस्ताव' है। सारा हाउस चाहता है कि काम होना चाहिए और ये चाहते हैं कि काम नहीं होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** प्लीज बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... देखिए, these are your questions. बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... The House is adjourned till 2.00 P.M.

\*Not recorded.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Electrification of villages**

\*2. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country which have been provided with electricity during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has set a target to provide electricity to all the villages under the electrification scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The State-wise number of villages electrified during the last two years is given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) 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, electrification works in 7,108 un-electrified villages have been completed as on 31.03.2016. It is targeted to electrify all remaining villages by 1st May, 2018.

**Statement***State-wise numbers of villages electrified during the last two years*

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	107	174
2.	Assam	190	942
3.	Bihar	341	1754
4.	Chhattisgarh	67	405
5.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	27
7.	Jharkhand	161	750
8.	Madhya Pradesh	86	214
9.	Manipur	192	75

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16
10.	Meghalaya	43	1
11.	Mizoram	45	16
12.	Nagaland	10	0
13.	Odisha	13	1264
14.	Rajasthan	70	163
15.	Tripura	0	9
16.	Uttar Pradesh	59	1305
17.	Uttarakhand	4	0
18.	West Bengal	0	8
TOTAL		1405	7108

#### **National Water Framework Law**

\*3. 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 put in place a National Water Framework Law to manage the precious water resource in a better way;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the draft framework has been prepared with all ingredients of the National Water Policy and circulated to States and Union Territories for their views; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (d) The National Water Policy (2012) was adopted by the National Water Resources Council. Wherein the need to evolve a National Water Framework Law as an umbrella statement of general principles governing the exercise of legislative/executive powers by the Centre, the States and the local governing bodies was emphasized, thereby making such consensual principles justifiable.

A Committee headed by Dr. Y.K. Alagh was constituted for Drafting National Water Framework Law on 3rd July, 2012. The Committee considering the recommendation of National Water Policy, 2012 submitted its Report to the Government in May, 2013. The report has been circulated among all States/Union Territories & related Central Ministries and also placed on the website of the Ministry.

The National Water Framework 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 given in 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***

#### ***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.

#### **Commercialisation of coal mining**

\*4. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to commercialise coal mining and invite private firms and auction coal blocks to them, with a view to have transparent mining and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that private firms are not coming forward to participate in auctioning of coal mines and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the incentives being offered by Government to attract the private firms to participate in coal mining?

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

(a) Enabling provisions have been made in the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Mines and Mineral (Development & Regulations) Act, 1957 for allocation of coal mines/blocks by way of auction and allotment *inter alia* for sale of coal. However, guidelines have still not been worked out for commercial coal mining by private firms.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Government has successfully auctioned 31 coal mines in three tranches to the regulated as well as non-regulated sector under the provisions

of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder. However, the fourth tranche of coal blocks auctions for the non-regulated sector was cancelled in view of the prevalent market conditions which included sharp decline in e-auction price of coal from Coal India Limited as well as in the international FOB price of non-coking coal among other factors.

#### **Identifying borewells in drought affected States**

\*5. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) team has been rushed to Latur in Maharashtra which is facing the worst water crisis after three years of consecutive drought to identify borewell sources;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry would direct NGRI to conduct similar surveys in drought affected States like Telangana, Bundelkhand in U.P. and other affected States to identify sources of borewells to mitigate water crisis; and
- (d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A team from National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), under the Department of Science & Technology (DST) reached Latur on 12th April, 2016 to carry out geophysical investigations to locate potential deeper fractures, as shallow zones have dried up. Based on the geophysical survey on the sites provided by the State Government so far 3 sites have been identified for drilling of bore-wells and have been provided to the Groundwater Survey and Development Agency, Government of Maharashtra.

The rainfall deficit in Marathwada Region, for the year 2015, ranges from 18.91% to 49.68%, with 43.71% deficit in the Latur district. The cultivation of water intensive/commercial crops further affected the precarious water situation in the area. During the year 2015 the State has declared a drought in 21 districts.

The Central Government has released ₹ 2548.73 crore from the National Disaster Response Fund for the State of Maharashtra to combat drought in the State for 2015-16. In addition, Central Government has released ₹ 1112.25 crore during 2015-16 and ₹ 583.87 crore as first instalment for 2016-17 as Central Share in the State Disaster Response Fund.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has taken up the Latur area under National Aquifer Mapping Programme (NAQUIM) programme and special deep drilling rigs are being deployed for supplementing the investigation. About 24 exploratory wells are being constructed under this programme and the successful wells, after investigation, would be handed over to the State Government for water supply. The Ministry has also deputed Technical Team(s) comprising officers from Central Water Commission and Central Ground Water Board for on the spot study of the water situation in Latur district. They have proposed, short and long-term measures including interlinking of Bhima and Manjara rivers.

(c) and (d) The CGWB is carrying out NAQUIM in all the water stressed areas of the country and wherever required the services of NGRI are being taken to supplementing the programme.

**Power supply to high yielding and productive units**

\*6. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking various steps to provide adequate power to high yielding and productive units in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has mandated norms for reducing Specific Energy Consumption (SEC) for 478 industrial units of 8 high energy consuming sectors, under Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme of National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency;

(d) if so, the target reduction achieved by these units, State-wise; and

(e) the total value of energy saving certificates (ESCerts) received by the industrial units in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity to various consumers including high yielding & productive units 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).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. 478 industrial units were given mandatory targets in the PAT Cycle-I (2012-13 to 2014-15) for reduction of Specific Energy Consumption (SEC). This



was aimed to achieve an overall reduction of energy consumption by 6.686 Million Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (MTOE).

The target reduction achieved by these industrial units was 8.67 Million Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (MTOE). The State-wise detail of overall target reduction achieved is given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) The total estimated value of energy saving certificates to be issued to the industrial units under PAT Cycle-I (2012-13 to 2014-15) is 37.60 lakh ESCerts.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of the target achieved by these industrial units*

Sl. No.	State	Energy Saving (MTOE)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.38
2.	Assam	0.06
3.	Bihar	0.03
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.65
5.	Delhi	0.07
6.	Goa	0.03
7.	Gujarat	0.88
8.	Haryana	0.41
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.05
10.	Jharkhand	0.63
11.	Karnataka	0.36
12.	Kerala	0.01
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.75
14.	Maharashtra	0.72
15.	Meghalaya	0.01
16.	Odisha	1.04
17.	Puducherry	-0.01
18.	Punjab	0.45
19.	Rajasthan	0.62

Sl. No.	State	Energy Saving (MTOE)
20.	Tamil Nadu	0.22
21.	Telangana	0.05
22.	Tripura	0.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0.74
24.	Uttarakhand	0.05
25.	West Bengal	0.48
TOTAL		8.67

#### **Energy access of villages under SAGY**

\*7. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to improve the energy access of villages under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);

(b) whether there are plans to include low carbon technologies in the scheme;

(c) whether Government has set any renewable energy targets for adarsh villages under SAGY;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government plans to include new technologies like solar street lighting and solar home system in the scheme for rural and remote villages to improve energy access?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, Government plans to improve the energy access of villages under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY). Electricity connection to all households and street-lights including from alternative sources of energy, especially solar are among the important basic amenities and services activities envisaged in an Adarsh Gram as laid down in the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana guidelines.

(b) No Sir.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c).

(e) Yes Sir.

**Interlinking of rivers**

\*8. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount spent till date from ₹ 100 crores allocated for preparation of detailed project reports on interlinking of rivers;
- (b) the amount spent till date from ₹ 100 crore which was set aside for the development and beautification of ghats in Kedarnath, Haridwar, Kanpur, Varanasi, Allahabad, Patna and Delhi;
- (c) what is the level of progress achieved, till date; and
- (d) the detailed break-up of amount spent in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) The requisite funds have been made available to National Water Development Agency (NWDA) for carrying out the required investigation and Studies and preparing the Feasibility Reports (FR) and DPRs of Interlinking of Rivers Projects. The DPR of Par-Tapi -Narmada link project has been completed in August, 2015. Further, NWDA has also taken up the DPR of four intra State links of Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Odisha and Tamil Nadu. So far NWDA has completed 137 Water Balance studies, 32 Prefeasibility studies and 16 Feasibility Reports.

(b) to (d) The 100 crore allocated for the development and beautification of ghats has been transferred to the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG). In turn, NMCG has decided to develop River Front Development (RFD) projects at 7 places along river Ganga namely Kedarnath, Haridwar, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna and Delhi. Accordingly, State Governments have been informed to develop necessary project proposals and submit to NMCG for further consideration and approval. The current status is as follows:

- (1) For Haridwar, Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction (AA&ES) for "Development of Chandighat" has been issued at an estimated cost of ₹ 50.36 crore.
- (2) For Delhi, one project pertaining to Chatghat Delhi was earlier submitted by Government, of Delhi and the same has been currently revised at an estimated cost of ₹ 2.5 crore.
- (3) For Kedarnath, feasibility report for proposed pollution abatement and river front development works in Kedarpuri, Kedarnath, and Uttarakhand have been appraised

in Twelfth Empowered Steering Committee (ESC) meeting and was recommended for preparing the DPRs.

- (4) The proposals for the rest of the four towns are being developed by the concerned State Government.
- (5) In addition, 5 leading CPSUs namely WAPCOS, EIL, NBCC, NPCC and EPIL have been entrusted the work of ghat repair/modernization works along Ganga in all the 5 States. Proposals for repair/modernization/ development of 28 ghats (including 11 crematoria) have been approved in Uttarakhand at an estimated cost of ₹ 71 crore. Sixty one more ghats (including 13 crematoria) are under approval in Uttarakhand, UP and Bihar, as proposed by these CPSUs.

**Electricity from gas produced from human waste**

\*9. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that gas produced from decaying human waste can be used as a source of electricity while improving sanitary condition;
- (b) whether the Ministry has made an assessment in this regard and whether this form of renewable energy can be scaled up;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The processing of human excreta through specially designed anaerobic digesters produces biogas. If biogas is produced in large quantity, the same can be utilized as a source of generating electricity. The process also helps in improving sanitation.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. However, wherever, the human waste is available in the large quantity, the biogas technology can be deployed for useful purpose. Under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) scheme of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, household biogas plants based on cattle dung waste, are linked with the sanitary toilets which also depend upon the acceptability of the individual household. The process of scaling up of toilet linked biogas plants and their acceptance is directly related with the perceptions of the rural and semi-urban masses. The large systems of excreta disposal through biogas plants to be technically effective requires fulfillment of certain requirements, such as —

- (i) Surface soil should not be contaminated.
- (ii) There should be no contamination of surface water and ground water that may enter springs or wells.
- (iii) The water requirements for toilets per capita should be restricted to the limit as required for anaerobic digestion of human waste.
- (iv) The system should be foolproof from accessible to flies or animals.
- (v) There should be freedom from odors or unsightly conditions.
- (vi) The effluent left out of the biogas system should require no handling and requires covered safe disposal.
- (vii) The human excreta based biogas plant leftover slurry should not be permitted to be touched by open hands while transforming it into organic manure which can be used for different purpose.
- (viii) The method used should be simple and inexpensive in construction and operation.
- (ix) There should not be any danger of air pollution.

#### **Stocking of coal by CIL**

\*10. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited (CIL) is in a big dilemma over production and finding it difficult to further stock the fuel;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that CIL is not keen to rationalize prices and rather looking at methods to boost sales to keep weak subsidiaries in profit;
- (c) whether CIL has reached a situation when the production cannot be optimized due to inability to stock coal further, which has already reached 40 MT due to sluggish demand; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) There has not been over production by Coal India. However, on account of lower demand of power from State distribution companies, the demand for coal by power generation companies has not kept pace with the increase in coal production. Efforts are being made to liquidate the stocks through a variety of measures.

(b) Price decisions of CIL are based on movement indices, market conditions, international price etc. and the same is under constant watch to enable to take price related decisions at appropriate time.

(c) and (d) CIL has recently taken a series of measures towards ease of business to facilitate consumers sourcing required quantity of coal in its effort to liquidate the coal stocks. The measures include the following:-

- (i) Offering coal to Power and Non-Power Sector Consumers under Special e-auction window at a reduced reserved price.
- (ii) Supply under "as is where is" scheme for power utility sector consumers wherein coal is offered for lifting by consumers through their own logistics.
- (iii) Exclusion of supply of higher grades of coal (G1 to G5) from calculation of Performance Incentive for all sectors.
- (iv) Additional coal against import component being supplied to consumers consequent to enhanced production.

**Deaths due to air pollution**

\*11. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of deaths across the country caused due to indoor and outdoor air pollution during last three years and the amount spent by Government on air pollution health-related costs during last three years;
- (b) whether Delhi is the most polluted city in the world, if so, the details thereof with a comparison of Delhi's PM 2.5 and PM10 levels with five most polluted cities in the world; and
- (c) whether Government has undertaken measures to reduce air pollution, particularly in Delhi, if so, the details thereof and budgetary allocations made therefor, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) There are no conclusive data available across the country to establish direct relationship of death exclusively due to indoor and outdoor air pollution. The details of funds released to various monitoring agencies under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) for air pollution monitoring during 2012-2016 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The World Health Organization (WHO) in its report "WHO's Ambient Air Pollution database-Update 2014" which presented ambient air pollution data for 2010-12 with regard to particulate matters (PM10 and PM2.5) for 1600 cities covering 91 countries reported that Delhi is among cities having a high level of air pollution. However, as per the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the WHO database did not cover all monitoring stations; the PM10 & PM2.5 data are interpreted interchangeably and that the WHO database recognized the variability of data across the cities and countries in terms of data completeness, sources, period of availability, methods of measurement, monitoring locations, etc. The ambient air quality monitoring carried out by CPCB for 13 Indian cities during 2010-2015, which is given in Statement-II (*See below*), infers that WHO data for most of the Indian cities do not match with CPCB

monitored data and keeping these factors in view, comparison among cities and ranking of cities may not be reasonable.

(c) Steps taken by the Government to reduce air pollution in the country 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;
- (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. Stringent industrial standards have been formulated and notified for public/stakeholder's comments and standards for Sugar Industry, Thermal Power Plant have been finalized;
- (xv) Ministry has made a provision of ₹ 7 crore under the scheme "Assistance for Abatement of pollution" for the year 2016-17 for pollution control and ₹ 70.15 crore for CPCB.

**Statement-I**

*Details of funds released to various monitoring agencies under National  
Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)*

Sl. No.	Name of Monitoring Agency	2012-13 (Amount in ₹)	2013-14 (Amount in ₹)	2014-15 (Amount in ₹)	2015-16 (Amount in ₹) `
1.	Andhra Pradesh SPCB	9365000	8450000	7666250	-
2.	Assam SPCB	2920000	8690000	7842500	-
3.	Chandigarh PCC	248333	1986667	-	-
4.	Chhattisgarh ECB	1373750	-	-	1526250
5.	Gujarat SPCB	805000	3809583	-	-
6.	Goa SPCB	9248000	8882500	7125000	7789333
7.	Jharkhand SPCB	1960000	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh SEP & PCB	3480000	5578333	-	10128333
9.	Karnataka SPCB	2867500	-	354167	6749583
10.	Kerala SPCB	3808333	-	6474167	-
11.	Maharashtra SPCB	9428750	7467083	-	-
12.	Meghalaya SPCB	2496667	2297500	-	7845833

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions



13.	Madhya Pradesh SPCB	5153583	-	-	
14.	Mizoram SPCB	472500	5931667	1765000	5413333
15.	Nagaland SPCB	793333	1360000	906667	-
16.	Odisha SPCB	3956417	-	5734583	-
17.	Punjab SPCB	-	-	7795417	-
18.	Puducherry PCC	1266000	-	-	-
19.	Rajasthan SPCB	4788750	-	-	4218750
20.	Tamil Nadu SPCB	5327000	4399166	2358333	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh SPCB	4150000	9586667	-	7263333
227	Uttarakhand EP&PCB	-	3694334	-	4085833
23.	NEERI	4860000	-	7047000	10800000
24.	IIT Kanpur	458366	450000	3709378	-
TOTAL		79227282	72583500	58778462	65820581

Note:- SPCB – State Pollution Control Board, SEP&PCB - State Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board, EP& PCB - Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board, PCC - Pollution Control Committee. NEERI is at present monitoring in 6 cities in 5 different States/Union Territories namely Delhi, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Written Answers to

[25 April, 2016]

Starred Questions

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**Statement-II***Status of ambient air quality during the years 2010 to 2015 (All concentration are in  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )*

Sl. No.	State	City/station	CPCB monitored Data												WHO Data	
			2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2010-2012	
			PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>25</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>25</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	185	-	165	-	196	-	184	-	182	-	191	-	200*	88#
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	95	-	79	-	83	-	79	-	85	30	86	31	67**	100***
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	218	-	260	-	317	-	235	-	250	-	-	-	202*	88#
4.	Punjab	Amritsar	219	-	210	-	202	-	180	-	187	-	169	-	210***	92#
5.	Delhi	Delhi	261	89	222	61	237	63	221	73	215	80	221	95	286*	153***
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	-	-	371	-	212	-	246	-	149	-	-	-	219*	96#
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	308	-	309	-	329	-	285	-	144	87	-	-	329***	144#
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	203	-	184	-	215	-	201	-	199	-	-	-	212*	93#
9.	Punjab	Khanna	231	-	237	-	213	-	183	-	160	-	-	-	200***	88#
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	204	-	189	-	211	-	192	-	175	-	169	-	219*	96#
11.	Punjab	Ludhiana	214	-	221	-	228	-	204	-	152	-	139	-	207***	91#
12.	Bihar	Patna	181	-	174	-	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164**	149***
13.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	289	-	293	-	268	-	305	-	329	-	186	-	305***	134#

Note: '-' Data not available; Calculation for 2015 as per data available on date;

National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Residential, Industrial, Rural and others Areas (Annual average) PM<sub>10</sub> = 60  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  and PM<sub>2.5</sub> = 40  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ;

\* WHO data for the year 2010;

\*\* WHO data for the year 2011;

\*\*\* WHO data for the year 2012;

# Calculated data for PM<sub>2.5</sub> on the basis of PM<sub>10</sub> data (National conversion factor if available, regional conversion factor otherwise);.

**Fees on processing of applications for environment clearance**

\*12. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any representation about levying fees on processing of applications for environment clearance by State Pollution Control Boards, so as to facilitate providing infrastructure and manpower requirements of these Boards and to fast track pending clearances;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry in this regard;

(c) whether the State Pollution Control Boards would be empowered to levy such fees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when, 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) As per the procedures specified in the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is responsible for granting Environmental Clearance to category 'A' projects and the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) is responsible for granting Environmental Clearance to category 'B' projects. Such environmental clearances are not given by State Pollution Control Boards. As per the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, no provision has been made to levy fee for processing of applications for Environmental Clearance.

(c) and (d) A proposal has been initiated to provide for the levy of fees in respect of any application, amendment of document, issue of certificate, test, inspection, endorsement, giving of clearance of approval, grant of registration or authorization, supply of statistics or copies of documents or orders etc. involving rendering of any service by the office of Central Government, State Government or authorities constituted under Environment (Protection) Act.

**Progress of Sagarmala project**

\*13. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of Sagarmala project is running behind schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

- (c) if not, the status thereof; and
- (d) how many jobs are expected to be created by this project?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Sagarmala is a long-term programme, which was approved by Union Cabinet on 25th March, 2015.

The programme involves drawing up a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Port Modernization and New Port Development, Port Connectivity Enhancement, Port - led Industrial Development and Coastal Community Development as a first step for integrated approach. This careful planning process which involved extensive interaction and consultation with concerned States/UT Governments, stakeholder Ministries and related PSUs, has been completed and the NPP developed as a result, has been approved by the National Sagarmala Apex Committee on 9th April, 2016.

(c) The status of major activities under Sagarmala programme is as follows (as on 22nd 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.
- (iii) Twelve Early Bird Projects have been taken up for implementation in FY 2015-16 which relate to hinterland connectivity, port operations, skill building and development of breakwaters.
- (iv) 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.
- (d) As part of the NPP, more than 150 projects have been identified across the areas of Port Modernization & New Port Development, Port Connectivity Enhancement, Port - led Industrial Development and Coastal Community Development. The consultants have projected that these projects are expected to mobilize more than ₹ 4 lakh crore of investment and enable creation of 1 crore new jobs, including 40 lakh direct jobs, in the next 10 years.

#### **Scarcity of water**

\*14. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a severe scarcity of water in various parts of the country particularly in some districts of Maharashtra;

(b) whether any survey has been carried out to measure the total demand and the existing supply of water in big cities of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government to restore ground water level and ensure adequate supply of drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware that there is scarcity of water in several parts of the country including some districts of Maharashtra, largely on account of low rainfall during previous years and adoption of water intensive/commercial crops.

(b) and (c) The average annual water availability for the country has been assessed by Central Water Commission as 1869 billion cubic meters (BCM). Due to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water has been estimated to be about 1123 BCM, comprising of 690 BCM surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water. No separate survey regarding total demand and supply of water in the big cities of the country has been carried out by the Central Government.

(d) State Governments undertake several measures to augment the water resources which *inter-alia* include conservation and augmentation of ground water. Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments in this regard through various schemes and programmes.

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. One of the goals of National Water Mission is focused attention to vulnerable areas including over-exploited areas.

A Model Bill has been circulated to all the States/UTs by this Ministry to enable them to enact ground water legislation and development. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model bill.

Implementation of Central Sector Scheme of "Ground Water Management and Regulation" during Twelfth Plan, *inter-alia*, envisages aquifer mapping and management progress, participatory management of groundwater involving Panchayati Raj Institutions, local communities, NGOs and other stakeholders for ensuring sustainable management of ground water resources in the country, 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.

Mass Awareness Programmes, Water Management Training Programmes and other trainings, Workshops, Painting Competitions, Hamara Jal Hamara Jeevan Programmes, Jal Kranti Abhiyan, etc. are organized by this Ministry to support water conservation in rural areas.

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 areas for MGNREGA works and about 2/3rd of the expenditure is directly related to construction of water harvesting structures.

State Governments take necessary action for creation of infrastructure for providing safe drinking water to the people in their respective State. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation supplements the efforts of the States by providing them technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. Ministry of Urban Development is supplementing the efforts of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies in providing water supply in urban areas/ Metropolitan cities under the different schemes/programmes.

#### **Demand *vis-a-vis* generation of power in the country**

†\*15. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of electricity in megawatts in the country at present as against its generation;

(b) whether the Ministry would contemplate enhancing generation of hydro power particularly in hilly States to meet the shortage of electricity;

(c) whether Government would provide funds to States so that they can enhance generation of hydro power by building small dams; and

(d) if not, the manner in which the rising demand of electricity would be met?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The peak demand of Electricity in Megawatt (MW) in the country during the year 2015-16 (April 2015 - March 2016) was 153,366 MW as against the demand met (*i.e.* gross generation minus auxiliary consumption and transmission losses) of 148,463 MW.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no scheme/policy to provide funds to States for development of hydro projects. The steps taken by the Government to meet the rising demand of electricity, *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 17,829 MW from renewable sources till 31.03.2016.
  - (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 Upadhyaya 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 and reliable supply and reduce line losses.
  - (iv) Promotion of energy conservation, energy efficiency and other demand side management measures.
  - (v) Central Government has notified a new scheme namely Ujjawal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) on 20.11.2015 for Operational & Financial Turnaround of Discoms.
  - (vi) Expeditious resolution of issues relating to Environmental and forest clearances for facilitating early completion of generation and transmission projects.
  - (vii) Providing support from Power System Development Fund for stranded gas based generation.
  - (viii) Two schemes worth ₹ 9865 crores are under implementation to improve transmission and distribution system in all North Eastern States including Sikkim.
  - (ix) 220 kV line from Srinagar to Leh *via* Drass, Kargil worth ₹1788 crores is under implementation under Government of India funding to help meet the shortages in Jammu and Kashmir.
-

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Disinvestment in CIL**

1. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to divest a 10 per cent stake in Coal India Limited (CIL);

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

(c) how the divestment is expected to impact CIL?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government has approved the proposal regarding disinvestment of 10% paid up equity of Coal India Limited (CIL) out of Government of India's shareholding of 78.65% through Offer for Sale (OFS).

(c) As per SEBI guidelines every listed company must have a minimum public shareholding of 25% latest by August, 2017. This divestment would increase the public shareholding to the desired level thereby company will comply with SEBI guidelines.

**Unsold coal stock of CIL**

2. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) now has a lot of unsold coal in its stock;

(b) whether it is also a fact that CIL has been unable to find a market for this stock; and

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

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

(a) to (c) Coal India Limited (CIL) has informed that closing stock of coal as on 31.03.16 is 57.674 Million Tonne(MT). During 2015-16, coal stock of CIL has increased by 4.205 MT from 53.469 MT as on 01.04.2015 to 57.674 MT as on 01.04.2016 mainly on account of regulated lifting by Power Utility (PU) sector in view of their comfortable coal stock position of 38.87 MT as on 31.03.2016, which is equivalent to 27 days' requirement. CIL has recently taken several measures to liquidate the coal stocks which include the following:-



- (i) Offering of coal to Power Utilities(PUs)/Independent Power Producers (IPPs) under Special E-auction window at a reduced reserved price.
- (ii) Supply under "as is where is" scheme for power utility sector consumers wherein coal is offered for lifting by consumers through their own logistics.
- (iii) Exclusion of supply of higher grades of coal (G1 to G5) from calculation of Performance Incentive for all sectors.
- (iv) Additional coal against import component being supplied to consumers consequent to enhanced production.

### Production of coal in Odisha

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

- (a) what was the total production of coal in Odisha during the years 2013, 2014 and 2015;
- (b) what was the total loss due to theft, pilferage and during transportation; and
- (c) how the Ministry proposes to overcome such losses in future?

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

(a) Total production of coal in Odisha during the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 was 110.44 Mte, 121.38 Mte and 137.90 Mte respectively.

(b) Theft/pilferage of coal is carried out stealthily and clandestinely. As such, it is not possible to specify the exact quantum of coal stolen and losses incurred on account of theft/pilferage of coal. However, as per raids conducted by security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the concerned State Government, the quantity of coal recovered and its approximate value during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Co.	State	Year	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (₹ Lakh)
		2012-13	30.80	0.308
		2013-14	33.23	0.332
MCL	Odisha	2014-15	74.30	0.716
		2015-16 (up to Feb. 2016) (Provisional)	34.8	0.348

(c) In the State of Odisha, in addition to the State police, District Task Force under the department of State mining authority is established specially at mining area headed by Dy. Director of Mines (DDM). To check/prevent the theft/pilferage of coal, regular and intensive patrolling by department security personnel and joint patrolling with State authorities is being carried out.

As per the prevailing system, any seized coal with related vehicle are being handed over/deposited in writing either with the local police or with Dy. Director of Mines (DDM) and thereafter suitable actions are taken by state authorities against the defaulters.

The steps/measures taken to check/prevent coal theft include the following:-

- (i) Over and above the static deployment of departmental security and DGR sponsored contractual security personnel, the services of local police authorities, District authorities & State authorities are being taken in a coordinated manner on regular basis to prevent theft and pilferage.
- (ii) Regular and intensive patrolling is being carried out by departmental security personnel and also with the local police to monitor and stop theft and pilferage of coal.
- (iii) Surprise checks are being carried out frequently to find out if there is any illegal activity in the command area, particularly at loading points, weigh-bridges, at entry/exit points and during transportation.
- (iv) Security at the check posts and railway sidings have been strengthened.
- (v) In addition to the above mentioned measures following IT initiatives have also been taken in this regard:-
  - GPS Based Vehicle Tracking System: Supply order has been placed for supply, installation, commissioning, implementation, training and comprehensive maintenance of (i) GPS/GPRS based Vehicle Tracking System on 1800 trucks/tippers used for coal production/internal transportation, (ii) RFID based Reader with Fixed IP Camera at 96 nos. of Road Weighbridges for capturing images of the vehicles and vehicle details along with weighment data, and (iii) CCTV based surveillance system at 22 nos. of Railway Sidings for continuous video recording. Installations at various sites are under progress.
  - Truck Dispatch System: Installation and commissioning of GPS based Operator Independent Truck Dispatch System (OITDS) is complete in

three OCPs of Bharatpur, Lingaraj and Balsam. WPC license have been obtained and voice communication has been set up. The system is in operation.

- Geo-fencing of the leasehold area and coal transportation routes.
- Surveillance control room has been established, for continuous monitoring of any violation of Geo fencing.

#### **Exploitation of coal mines in Odisha**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the coal mines in Odisha are not being utilized to their full capacity despite having good potential;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) how the Ministry proposed to increase the output of the coal mines so that the State as well as the Nation benefits from it?

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

(a) and (b) Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL), a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd. operates within State of Odisha. The coal production capacity of MCL for the year 2015-16 was assessed to the tune of 151.136 Mt, against which 137.901 Mt was produced with a capacity utilization of 91.24%. There are various reasons like delay in Forest clearances, delay in handing over of Forest land, delay in shifting of village and R&R problems, delay in Environmental clearances, evacuation problem etc. for which the Projects / mines are not able to produce up to its full capacity.

(c) CIL has prepared a roadmap for achieving a coal production level of 1 Billion Tonnes by the year 2019-20. In the said roadmap, the future production of coal from MCL is given as below:-

	(Million tonne)			
Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Coal Production	167.00	187.00	222.00	250.00

In order to ensure faster clearances, Ministry of Coal has set up a coal project monitoring portal to resolve pending issues with Central Ministries and regular meetings are held with officials of State Government. Further, to ensure proper evacuation of

Coal, a JV company has been set up with participation of Ministry of Railways and the State Government of Odisha to implement Jharsuguda-Barpali-Sardega Rail line.

**Allocation of coal mines**

†5. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of coal mines auctioned throughout the country;
- (b) the total number of coal mines allocated in the country; and
- (c) the names of the companies that have been allocated coal mines, if any, and the basis for such allocation, State-wise?

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

(a) to (c) Under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder, 74 coal mines have been allocated so far. Out of these 74 coal mines, 31 coal mines have been allocated through auction and 43 have been allocated by way of allotment to the Public Sector Undertakings. The State-wise details of these 74 coal mines along with the name of the allocattee company are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

In addition, 10 coal blocks have been allotted under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to Public Sector Undertakings for specified end use 'Power', the details of which are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Further, out of the 218 coal blocks allocated earlier under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973 during the period of 1993 to 2011 allocation of which was challenged in the Supreme Court, 10 coal blocks stand allocated as on date. The details of these 10 coal blocks are given in Statement-III.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of 74 coal mines/blocks successfully auctioned and allotted under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015*

Sl. No	State	Auctioned/ Allotted	Name of Coal Mine/Block	Successful Bidder/Allottee	No. of Coal Mines/ Blocks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chhattisgarh (14)	Allotted (9)	Gare Palma Sector I	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited	1
			Gare Palma Sector II	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co Ltd	1
			Gare Palma Sector III	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co Ltd	1
			Gidhmuri, Paturia	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co Ltd	
			Parsa	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd	1
			Parsa East, Kanta Basan	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd	
			Talaipalli	NTPC Ltd	1
		Auctioned (5)	Chotia	Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd	1
			Gare Palma IV-4	Hindalco Industries Limited	1
			Gare Palma IV-5	Hindalco Industries Limited	1
			Gare Palma IV-7	Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited	1
			Gare-Palma Sector-IV/8	Ambuja Cement Limited	1
2.	Jharkhand (21)	Allotted (11)	Badam	Bihar State Power Generation Co Ltd	1

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	52
			Banhardih	Jharkhand Urja Utpadan Nigam Ltd	1	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
			Chatti Bariatu, Chatti Bariatu South	NTPC Ltd	2	
			Kerandari	NTPC Ltd	1	
			Pachhwara Central	Punjab State Power Corp Ltd	1	
			Pachhwara North	West Bengal Power Development Corpn. Limited	1	
			Parbatpur-Central	Steel Authority of India Ltd	1	
			Rajbar D & E	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd	1	
			Saharpur Jamarpani	UP Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd	1	
			Sitanala	Steel Authority of India Ltd	1	
		Auctioned (10)	Brinda and Sasai	Usha Martin Limited	2	
			Dumri	Hindalco Industries Limited	1	Unstarred Questions
			Ganeshpur	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited	1	
			Jitpur	Adani Power Limited	1	
			Kathautia	Hindalco Industries Limited	1	
			Lohari	Araanya Mines Private Limited	1	
			Meral	Trimula Industries Limited	1	
			Moitra	JSW Steel Limited	1	
			Tokisud North	Essar Power MP Limited	1	

3.	Madhya Pradesh (5)	Auctioned (5)	Amelia North	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited	1	<i>Written Answers to</i>
			Bicharpur	UltraTech Cement Limited	1	
			Mandla North	Jaiprakash Associates Limited	1	
			Mandla-South	Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited	1	
			Sial Ghoghri	Reliance Cement Company Private Limited	1	
4.	Maharashtra (11)	Allotted (6)	Baranj I, Baranj II, Baranj III, Baranj IV, Manora Deep and Kiloni	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd	6	<i>[25 April, 2016]</i>
		Auctioned (5)	Belgaon	Sunflag Iron and Steel Company Limited	1	
			Majra	Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited	1	
			Marki Mangli III	B.S. Ispat Limited	1	
			Marki Mangli-I	Topworth Urja and Metals Ltd	1	
			Nerad Malegaon	Indrajit Power Private Limited	1	
5.	Odisha (11)	Allotted (8)	Dulanga	NTPC Ltd	1	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
			Mandakini B	NTPC Ltd.	1	
			Manoharpur & Manoharpur Dipside	Odisha Coal & Power Limited	2	
			Naini	The Singareni Collieries Co Ltd	1	
			Talabira II & III	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	1	
			Utkal-E, Utkal-D	NALCO		
		Auctioned (3)	Mandakini	Mandakini Exploration and Mining Limited	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	54
			Talabira-I	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited	1	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
			Utkal-C	Monnet Power Company Ltd	1	
6.	Telangana (1)	Allotted (1)	Tadicherla-I	Telangana State Power Generation Corpn. Limited		
7.	West Bengal (11)	Allotted (8)	Barjora	West Bengal Power Development Corpn. Limited	1	
			Barjora (North)	West Bengal Power Development Corpn. Limited	1	
			Gangaramchak, Gangaramchak Bhadulia	West Bengal Power Development Corpn. Limited	2	
			Kasta East	West Bengal Power Development Corpn. Limited	1	
			Khagra Joydev	Damodar Valley Corporation	1	
			Tara East & West	West Bengal Power Development Corpn. Limited	2	
		Auctioned (3)	Ardhagram	DC - OCL Iron and Steel Ltd.	1	
			Sarisatolli	CESC Limited	1	Unstarred Questions
			Trans Damodar	The Durgapur Projects Limited	1	
			GRAND TOTAL		74	



**Statement-II**

*List of coal blocks allocated under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals  
(Development and Regulation) Act, 1957*

Sl. No.	Coal block/Host State	Allottee Company (ies)	Geological Reserves allotted in Million Tonnes (MT)
1.	Bhalumuda/Chhattisgarh	NTPC Ltd.	550.00
2.	Banai/Chhattisgarh	NTPC Ltd.	629.00
3.	Kente Extn./Chhattisgarh	Rajasthan Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	200.00
4.	Gondbahera Ujheni/Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Co. Ltd.	532.00
5.	Tentuloi/Odisha	Odisha Thermal Power Corp. Ltd.	1234.00
6.	Kudanali-Luburi/Odisha	NTPC Ltd.	266.00
		J & K State Power Dev. Corp. Ltd.	130.00
7.	Chandrabila/Odisha	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation	550.00
8.	Mahajanwadi/Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	340.00
9.	Sarapal-Nuapara/Odisha	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	701.00
10.	Kalyanpur-Badalpara/Jharkhand	Haryana Power Generation Corp. Ltd.	102.00

Written Answers to

[25 April, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

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***Statement-III***

*List of coal blocks which stands allocated under the provisions of  
the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973*

Sl. No.	Name of Coal Block and State	Name of Allocatee
1.	Moher (Madhya Pradesh)	Sasan Power Ltd.
2.	Moher-Amlori Extention (Madhya Pradesh)	Sasan Power Ltd.
3.	Kerandari BC (Jharkhand)	Jharkhand Integrated Power Ltd.
4.	Pindrakhi (Chhattisgarh)	Chhattisgarh Surguja Power Limited
5.	Putra Parogia (Chhattisgarh)	Chhattisgarh Surguja Power Limited
6.	Bankhui (Odisha)	Sakhigopal Integrated Power Ltd.
7.	Bhivkund (Maharashtra)	Maharashtra State Power Generation Company (MAHAGENCO)
8.	Mourya (Jharkhand)	Jharkhand State Electricity Board
9.	Pakri Bharwadih (Jharkhand)	NTPC Limited
10.	Tasra (Jharkhand)	Steel Authority of India Limited

**Modernization of equipments used in coal production**

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

(a) whether the Ministry is aware about hazard of extremely high level of dust and water pollution created because coal production in the country;

(b) the details of usage of water for coal production during last five years, State-wise, coal mine-wise;

(c) the status of modernization plans for equipment used in coal production and transportation with regard to the treatment of generated dust and recycling of water; and

(d) the details of pollution generated along with its reasons and steps to monitor and prevent the same?

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

(a) There is impact on air and water quality during mining. However, for any coal mining project, environmental impact assessment study is done in which environmental pollutants are identified and their impact on environment is assessed. Proper mitigation plans are prepared and implemented including environmental monitoring mechanism to assess the efficacy of mitigation measures undertaken. These plans ensure that the pollutants are kept within the prescribed limit and the report is submitted to regulatory agencies on routine basis.

(b) No such study has been conducted on the usage of water for coal production.

(c) Modern eco-friendly technologies are adopted by Coal India Ltd for production of coal from the coal mines to meet current and future pollution control measures. Sprinklers have been installed at coal handling plants, near coal stockyards, weigh bridges, and haul roads to control dust. While the water tankers spray water in the mine roads to arrest dust, the plantation in and around the mine reduces dispersion of dust. The major roads used for coal transport are either black topped or made of concrete. Covered conveyors are now being used to transport coal to minimize generation of dust during transporting besides taking railway line near the mine. The drills are fitted with dust extractors and controlled blasting techniques with delay detonators are used to minimize vibration and dust generation.

Coal India and its subsidiary companies are now deploying surface miners and state of the art mining equipment having higher capacity and productivity in its open cast operations. This eliminates drilling, blasting and crushing of coal for extraction of

coal, a major source of sound and air pollution. The continuous miner, longwall and high-wall mining technique are now being deployed in the underground mines. It minimizes ground vibrations caused due to blasting.

(d) Dust is the main pollution generated during drilling, blasting, loading, coal transportation, over burden dumping. Some gaseous pollution in form of SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> are generated due to operation of mining machineries, vehicular movement, spontaneous burning of coal. To prevent dust pollution coal companies have taken measures such as installation of suitable water spraying systems, checking spillage of coal on road, plantation in the mining areas etc. Ambient air quality in and around the mine site is monitored as stipulated in environmental rules and regulations.

Water which is pumped out from the underground and open cast mines may get contaminated with suspended particles and in small quantity during washing and cleaning of HEMM. CIL also takes initiative in treating this water by installing Workshop Effluent Treatment Plants (WETP). The quality of the final effluent is monitored in terms of the stipulated Indian standards.

As part of land conservation measures, plantation on physically and biologically reclaimed mined out areas and on the OB dump areas and plantation in and around mines, road sides, township etc. are taken.

#### **Theft of coal**

7. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints regarding theft of coal at loading/unloading points and coal depots of the Coal India Limited (CIL);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of theft cases got registered by coal companies during the last three years and the current year, company-wise and State-wise including Odisha;

(c) the loss incurred by CIL, as a result thereof during the said period; and

(d) the details of action taken to check this problem and whether Government has conducted any investigation into the matter?

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

(a) to (d) Theft/pilferage of coal, if any, is carried out stealthily and clandestinely. As such it is not possible to specify the exact quantum of coal stolen and losses incurred on account of theft/pilferage. Complaints received on theft/pilferage of coal are of general in nature and the same are investigated for appropriate action.

Law and Order is a State subject and hence, primarily, it is the responsibility of State/District Administration to take deterrent action to stop/curb theft/pilferage of coal. The coal companies are working in close coordination with the State/local Administration to prevent theft of coal. Further, whenever any incident of theft/pilferage of coal comes to the notice of the coal companies, First Information Reports (FIRs) are lodged and action taken against the guilty.

As per information received from Coal India Ltd. (CIL), FIRs lodged in cases of theft/pilferage of coal during the last three years and current year (upto December, 2015), subsidiary-wise and State-wise including Odisha is given below:

Name of the Company	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto December 2015) (Provisional)
Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL)	West Bengal	19	05	27	62
	Jharkhand	02	03	02	13
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)	Jharkhand	14	12	09	15
Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	Jharkhand	19	05	11	03
Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)	Maharashtra	20	09	13	06
	Madhya Pradesh	02	00	00	00
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	Madhya Pradesh	02	02	02	00
	Chhattisgarh	12	02	01	06
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	Odisha	01	02	04	00
North Eastern Coalfield (NEC)	Assam	62	48	66	32
Coal India Limited		153	88	135	137

As per raids conducted by the security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the concerned State Governments, the quantity of coal recovered and its approximate value in respect of Coal India Limited (CIL) during the last three years and current year (upto December, 2015), year-wise, subsidiary-wise and State-wise, is given as under:

Name of the Company	State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (upto Dec'15) (Provisional)	
		Qty.	Approx.	Qty.	Approx.	Qty.	Approx.	Qty.	Approx.
		Recovered (te)	Value (₹ Lakh)	Recovered (te)	Value (₹ Lakh)	Recovered (te)	Value (₹ Lakh)	Recovered (te)	Value (₹ Lakh)
ECL	West Bengal	1944.00	38.86	1801	36.02	2229.60	44.64	2658.78	132.94
	Jharkhand	2104.00	42.08	2068	41.36	2188.72	43.79	1447.66	72.40
BCCL	Jharkhand	8352.58	181.20	12212.86	497.60	13812.17	585.04	8851.57	386.80
	WB	0.00	0.00	39.51	1.66	179.46	7.54	289.80	14.15
CCL	Jharkhand	2333.69	28.62	352.4	8.22	940.00	24.37	73.00	1.05
WCL	Maharashtra	146.71	3.34	61.81	0.94	133.36	2.79	53.00	1.12
	MP	22.84	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SECL	MP	4.40	0.26	21.01	1.02	49.53	1.95	0.00	0.00
	Chhattisgarh	114.92	2.91	39	1.06	3.00	0.12	57.50	2.11
MCL	Odisha	30.80	0.31	33.23	0.33	74.30	0.72	20.70	0.11
NEC	Assam	313.93	17.770	212	11.62	13.03	0.62	0.00	0.00
Coal India Limited		15367.87	315.67	16840.82	599.83	19623.16	711.58	13452.01	610.68

60 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Various measures taken by the coal companies to check theft/pilferage of coal include:

- (i) Check posts have been established at entry/exit points where all coal loaded vehicles are physically checked.
- (ii) Technology initiatives like GPS/GPRS/CCTVs and electronic weigh-bridges have been installed in all the subsidiaries of CIL to check the problem of theft/pilferage of coal at mines, sidings and during transportation.
- (iii) Security at coal dumps are improved by wall fencing, proper illumination and round the clock guarding.
- (iv) Concrete walls have been erected on the mouth of the abandoned mines to prevent access and illegal activities in these areas.
- (v) Regular raids/checks being conducted by security personnel and static security pickets including armed guards during the night hours are being deployed at pithead depots.
- (vi) Surprise raids/checks being conducted jointly by security personnel and law and order authorities of the State Government concerned.
- (vii) Collection of intelligence reports about illegal coal depots and illegal movement of coal and informing district authorities of the same for taking preventive action.
- (viii) Installation of check posts at vulnerable points to check transport documents.
- (ix) Maintaining close coordination with the State/local authorities.
- (x) Regular patrolling is conducted in and around the mine including overburden dumps.
- (xi) Armed Guards have been deployed at Railway sidings.
- (xii) Challans for coal transportation by trucks outside the district are being issued after fixing hologram and putting signatures of authorized officials of CISF to check pilferage.
- (xiii) Regular FIRs are lodged by the Management of the collieries and CISF with local police stations against the pilferage/theft of coal. A close watch on the activities of criminals is kept by CISF, etc.
- (xiv) Escorting of coal rakes in coordination with RPF upto weigh-bridges, is arranged in pilferage prone areas, etc.

**Coal supply to power stations under FSA**

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

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

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

(a) and (b) As per information received from Coal India Limited (CIL), the subsidiary coarcompanies of CIL are supplying the requisite quality and quantity of coal to all power stations under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA). Joint Sampling/Third Party Sampling and analysis facilities at loading ends are provided to the power utilities for assessment of quality of coal jointly by the buyer and the seller. Thereby, loading of proper quality coal to the power plants is ensured. All other FSA holders, having annual contractual quantity of 4 lakh tonne and above per annum are also provided with the same facility of Joint Sampling/Third Party Sampling at loading end.

(c) and (d) In order to produce better quality coal and to improve the quality of coal, CIL has adopted the following steps:-

- (i) Selective mining by Surface Miner in opencast mine and by Continuous Miner in underground mine for elimination of bands wherever necessary/feasible.
- (ii) Appropriate positioning of OB and coal benches to avoid contamination.
- (iii) Scrapping/cleaning of coal benches before blasting.
- (iv) Installation of metal detectors/magnetic separators over running conveyors before coal loading.
- (v) Crushing arrangement are also provided for supply of sized coal for better consumer satisfaction.
- (vi) All the major projects having high capacity coal handling plants dispatch sized and uniform quality of coal to suit the requirement of consumers.
- (vii) Participation of consumer representative in Joint Sampling/Third Party



Sampling and analysis of coal with consumers, based on which consumers are provided with the facility of adjustment of payment against coal value.

- (viii) Arrangement for awareness programmes/imparting training to the personnel involved in production of coal regarding importance of coal quality and need to improve and maintain the same during mining operations.

**Revenue generation from re-allocation of coal blocks**

9. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has ensured re-allocation of 47 blocks to power sector supporting the capacity of about 50,000 MW through auction/allotment after the cancellation of 204 coal blocks by the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the capacity details of each of the 47 coal blocks re-allocated and the coal blocks ready for reallocation during the next two years;

(c) whether Government has fixed any target for revenue generation from reallocation of these coal blocks; and

(d) if so, the details of revenue generated through reallocation of coal blocks till date, coal block-wise?

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

(a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made there under, the Government has so far allocated 74 coal mines. Out of these 74 coal mines, 48 coal mines have been allocated for 'Power' end use, 9 by way of auction and 39 by way of allotment. The details of these 48 coal mines along with the specified end use plants are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Allocation of coal mines/blocks is an ongoing process.

(c) and (d) Revenue which would accrue to the coal bearing State Government concerned comprises of upfront payment as prescribed in the tender/allotment document, auction/allotment proceeds and royalty on coal production. The estimated revenue which shall accrue to the coal bearing State concerned during the life of mine/lease period from the allocation of these 48 coal mines for 'Power' end use is ₹ 2.15 Lakh Crores. The actual revenue generated till 31st March, 2016 from the allocation of these 48 coal mines is given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I***Details of 48 coal mines alongwith the specified end use plants*

Auctioned/ Allotted	Name of Coal Mine/Block	Peak Rated Capacity (PRC) (MTPA)	Successful Bidder/Allottee	End-use Plant	No. of Blocks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Allotted	Mandakini B	0	NTPC Ltd.	Proposed 4000 MW STPP in the State of Telangana	1
	Badam	3	Bihar State Power Generation Co Ltd	Barauni (Extension) Thermal Power Project - 2x250 MW	1
	Chatti Bariatu, Chatti Bariatu South	14	NTPC Ltd	Barh - II - 2x660 MW	2
	Baranj I, Baranj II, Baranj III, Baranj IV, Manora Deep and Kiloni	2.5	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd	Bellary Thermal Power Station Unit - 1 & 2 - 2x500 MW	6
	Gidhmuri, Paturia	5.6	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co Ltd	Bhaiyathan TPP - 2x660 MW	2
	Gare Palma Sector II	23.6	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co Ltd.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station Unit- 8 & 9 - 2x500 MW  Koradi Thermal Power Station, Unit-8, 9 & 10 - 3x660 MW	1

			Parli Thermal Power Station, Unit- 8 - 250 MW	1	Written Answers to  [25 April, 2016]  Unstarred Questions
Parsa East, Kanta Basan	15		Chhabra TPP Unit 3 to 6 - 2x250, 2x660 MW	2	
Parsa	5	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut. Utpadan Nigam Ltd	Kalisindh TPP Unit-18 & 2 - 2x600 MW Suratgarh Supercritical TPP Unit-7&8 - 2x660 MW	1	
Dulanga	7	NTPC Ltd	Darlipalli-I - 2 x 800 MW	1	
Pachhwara Central	7	Punjab State Power Corp Ltd	Guru Gobind Singh Super Thermal Plant - 6x210 MW	1	
			Guru Hargobind Thermal Plant - 2 x 210, 2 x 250 MW		
			Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant - 2 x 110, 2x 120 MW		
Saharpur Jamarpani	15	UP Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Jawaharpur Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited - 2x660 MW	1	
			Obra C Thermal Power Plant- 2x660 MW		
			Harduaganj Extn- II Thermal Power Plant - 1x660 MW		
			Panki Extn Thermal Power Plant - 1x660 MW		
Tadicherla-I	2.5	Telangana State Power Generation Corpn. Limited	Kakatiya Thermal Power Project- Stage-II (1x600) MW	1	65

1	2	3	4	5	6	66
	Talaipalli	18.72	NTPC Ltd	Lara STPP - 5x800 MW	1	Written Answers to  [RAJYA SABHA]
	Gare Palma Sector III	5	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co Ltd	Marwa TPP - 2x500 MW	1	
	Khagra Joydev	3	Damodar Valley Corporation	Mejia Thermal Power Station Unit No.7 8b 8 - 2x 500 MW	1	
	Manoharpur and Manoharpur Dipside	8	Odisha Coal & Power Limited	OPGC, Expansion Power Project (Unit 3, 4, 5 & 6) -4x660 MW	2	
	Banhardih	12	Jharkhand Urja Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Patratu Thermal Power Station Expansion Phase -1 (3x800) MW	1	
Allotted (39)	Pachhwara North	15	West Bengal Power Development Corpn. Limited	Santaldih TPS - 2x250 MW	1	
	Barjora	0.5		Kolaghat TPS - 6x210 MW	1	
	Barjora (North)	3		Bakreswar TPP - 5x210 MW	1	
	Gangaramchak,	1		Bandel PS - 4x60, 1x210 MW	2	
	Gangaramchak			Sagardihi TPP Unit 1 & 2 - 2x300 MW	1	
	Bhadulia			Sagardihi TPP Unit 3 & 4 - 2x500 MW	2	
	Kasta East	2			1	
	Tara East & West	4			2	
	Naini	8		Singareni Thermal Power Project - 3x600 MW	1	Unstarred Questions
	Kerandari	6	NTPC Ltd.	Tanda - II - 2x660 MW	1	
	Rajbar D & E	10	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	Tenughat Thermal Power Station Expansion - 2x660 MW	1	

	Gare Palma Sector I	15	Gujarat State Electricity Corpn. Ltd.	Ukai Thermal Power Plant (Unit 1 to 6) [2x120,2x200, 1x210, 1x500] MW Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Plant (Unit 1 to 5) [2x 120, 3x 210] MW Wanakbori Thermal Power Plant (Unit 1 to 7) [7 x 210] MW Sikka Thermal Power Plant Unit (1 & 2) (Unit 3 & 4)[2 x 120 , 2 x 250] MW Wanakbori Thermal Power Plant (Unit 8) [1x800] MW Dhuvaran Thermal Power Plant (Unit 1 & 2) [2x800] MW Sinor Thermal Power Plant (Unit 2) [1x800] MW	1	Written Answers to [25 April, 2016]
	Talabira II & III	20	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	NTPL TPS, Tutucorin - 2x500 MW NUUPL Ghatampur TPS, 3x660 MW Sirkazhi Thermal Power Plant, Phase-1, 3x660 MW Sirkazhi Thermal Power Plant, Phase- II, 3x660 MW	1	
	Auctioned (9) Tokisud North	2.32	ESSAR Power MP Limited	1200 MW (2x600 MW), Singrauli, MP	1	
	Amelia North	2.8	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited	1320 MW (2x660 MW) Jaypee Nigrie Super Thermal Power Plant, Singrauli, MP	1	
						Unstarred Questions 67

1	2	3	4	5	6	68
	Talabira-I	3	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited	1370 MW (2x685 MW), Raikheda, Chhattisgarh	1	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
	Ganeshpur	4			1	
	Sarisatolli	3.5	CESC Limited	500 MW (2x250 MW) Budge Budge Generating Station Unit 1 & 2, Budge Budge, West Bengal	1	
	Utkal-C	3.37	Monnet Power Company Ltd	1050 MW (2 X 525) Independent Power Plant, Malibrahmani, Odisha*	1	
	Mandakini	7.5	Mandakini Exploration and Mining Limited	Jindal India Thermal Power Limited - 2 X 600 MW - Unit I & II - JITPL Derang TPP, Angul, Odisha and Monnet Power Company Limited - 1050 MW (2 X 525 MW), Malibrahmani TPP, Angul, Odisha	1	
	Jitpur	2.5	Adani Power Limited	Unit 1, 2, 3, 4 (4 X 330 MW) of Mundra Thermal Power Project, Kutch, Gujarat and Unit 5&6 (2 X 600 MW) of Mundra Thermal Power Project, Kutch, Gujarat	1	
	Trans Damodar	1	The Durgapur Projects Limited	Unit VI (110 MW), Unit VII (300 MW), Unit VIII (250 MW), Durgapur Projects Ltd Power Plant, Durgapur, West Bengal	1	
	GRAND TOTAL	261.41			48	Unstarred Questions

\*End-use plant also linked with Mandakini coal mine.

**Statement-II**

*The actual revenue generated till 31st March, 2016 from the allocation of 48 coal mines*

Sl. No.	Name of Coal Mine	Successful Bidder/Allottee	Revenue generated (upto March -2016) (in ₹)
1	2	3	4
1.	Gare Palma Sector I	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited	250000000.00
2.	Gare Palma Sector II	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co Ltd	759829080.00
3.	Gare Palma Sector III	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co Ltd	199721844.50
4-5.	Gidhmuri, Paturia	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co Ltd	250000000.00
6.	Parsa	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd	225280496.50
7-8.	Parsa East, Kanta Basan	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd	1869740938.75
9.	Talaipalli	NTPC Ltd	699748390.00
10.	Badam	Bihar State Power Generation Co Ltd	133804661.50
11.	Banhardih	Jharkhand Urja Utpadan Nigam Ltd	250000000.00
12-13.	Chatti Bariatu, Chatti Bariatu South	NTPC Ltd	295979556.00
14.	Ganeshpur	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited	438888105.00
15.	Jitpur	Adani Power Limited	136041205.00

Written Answers to

[25 April, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	70
16.	Kerandari	NTPC Ltd	272162861.00	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
17.	Pachhwara Central	Punjab State Power Corp Ltd	705992001.75	
18.	Pachhwara North	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	1202006099.00	
19.	Rajbar D & E	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd	250000000.00	
20.	Saharpur Jamarpani	UP Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd	250000000.00	
21.	Tokisud North	Essar Power MP Limited	536046798.50	
22.	Amelia North	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited	2692800371.55	
23-28.	Baranj I, Baranj II, Baranj III, Baranj IV, Manora Deep & Kiloni	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd	252140000.75	
29.	Dulanga	NTPC Ltd	286259100.50	
30.	Mandakini**	Mandakini Exploration and Mining Limited	NA	
31.	Mandakini B**	NTPC Ltd.	NA	Unstarred Questions
32-33.	Manoharpur & Manoharpur Dipside	Odisha Coal & Power Limited	310581545.00	
34.	Naini	The Singareni Collieries Co Ltd	250000000.00	
35.	Talabira-I	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited	366093063.50	
36.	Utkal - C**	Monnet Power Company Ltd	NA	
37.	Talabira-II & III**	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	1197724544.00	



38.	Tadicherla-I	Telangana State Power Generation Corporation Limited	95085761.00
39.	Barjora	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	13398447.00
40.	Barjora (North)	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	278049465.00
41-42.	Gangaramchak, Gangaramchak Bhadulia	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	52115797.00
43.	Kasta East**	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	500000000.00
44.	Khagra Joydev	Damodar Valley Corporation	248540118.50
45.	Sarisatolli	CESC Limited	2111302951.29
46-47.	Tara East & West	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	108811915.00
48.	Trans Damodar	The Durgapur Projects Limited	148334904.00
			17636480021.59

\*\* Vesting/Allotment order is yet to be issued.

*Written Answers to*

*[25 April, 2016]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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**Operation of coal washeries**

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

- (a) the number of coal washeries currently in operation and the amount of coal above G10 washed during the last year;
- (b) whether Government has undertaken measures to increase the number of coal washeries, and if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the measures Government has undertaken/plans to undertake to handle environment concerns arising due to poor quality coal?

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

(a) There are 15 washeries currently in operation in CIL subsidiaries. Out of these, 12 washeries are Coking Coal washeries and the balance 3 are Non-Coking Coal washeries. 4.37 million tonnes of coal above G10 was washed during 2015-16 in Piparwar washery of CCL.

(b) CIL has planned to set up 15 new washeries. Out of these, 9 washeries are planned for non-coking coal and 6 for coking coal, 3 Coking Coal Washeries of BCCL are already under Construction.

(c) As per directive issued by MoEF, coal with less than 34% ash alone is to be transported beyond 500 Kms from 5.6.2016. As per exercise carried out, the quantum of coal produced having more than 34% ash that is required to be transported beyond 500 Kms to TPPs as per FSA is to the tune of approximately 63 Mt by 2019-20. CIL/ Subsidiaries are in a position to achieve compliance by optimization of source of supply and blending. Further, CIL has also taken action to install non-coking coal washeries of capacity 94.0 Mty to eliminate any possibility of supply of non-coking coal with >34% ash beyond 500 Kms.

**Performance of coal blocks**

11. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) how many coal blocks are working profitably in different States of the country;
- (b) whether any coal block is found to be inoperative/running in loss, as of now; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Allocation of coal mines/blocks under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957 are made to companies both in public as well as private sectors with specific milestones for the development of coal mine/blocks, failure of which leads to appropriation of performance security as per the weightage assigned. However, assessment of the profitability of the coal mines/blocks allocated is not undertaken by the Ministry.

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

**Expenditure under SBM in Assam and U.P.**

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

(a) the details of amount spent so far under different heads under Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) in States including Assam and Uttar Pradesh, since its inception on 2nd October, 2014, State-wise;

(b) the targets set for the said scheme and the progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has conducted any review for this scheme and whether the schemes of SBM-G are visible on ground in comparison to the amount being spent on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Under SBM(G), funds are not released component-wise. However, State/UT-wise, Component-wise Central share expenditure reported by States/UTs on Online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Ministry from 2.10.2014 to 31-03-2016 under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)- SBM(G) is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Since Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is demand driven scheme, hence State/UT-wise targets are not set. However, State/UT-wise number of individual household latrines (IHHLs) reported to be constructed from 2.10.2014 to 31.3.2016 as per the information uploaded by the States on the Online Integrated Management Information System of Ministry is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and State Governments regularly review the programme. Since the launch of SBM(G), there is a spurt in the progress made under the programme. Against the expected outcome of 50 lakh for individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the target. More importantly, 49.49 lakh household latrines were constructed after launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), indicating more than 446% increase in construction of toilets after the launch of SBM(G) as compared to pre-SBM period of 2014-15. During 2015-16, 127.41 lakh toilets have already been constructed as on 31.03.2015. Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014, 176.90 lakh toilets have already been constructed upto 31.03.2016. A baseline survey was conducted in 2012-13 by the States, as per which, the rural sanitation coverage was 38.81%. This has increased to 51.80% as on 31.03.2016. Also, 13 districts, 178 blocks, 23045 Gram Panchayats and 54732 villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 31.03.2016. This proves that there is much work happening on the ground. In fact, owing to the intensive work on awareness and focus on behaviour change communication, many people are constructing toilets by themselves, even without the Government incentive.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise, component-wise Central share expenditure reported from 2.10.2014 to 31-03-2016 under SBM(G)*

								(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Exp. on IHHLs	Central Exp. on Anganwadi toilets	Central Exp. on School toilets	Central Exp. on Administration	Central Exp. on IEC	Central Exp. Others components	Total Central Exp.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	301.41	0.00	2.24	2.94	15.35	4.01	325.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29.80	0.16	0.73	0.24	1.94	9.14	42.02
3.	Assam	491.72	0.04	0.18	0.80	3.73	0.66	497.12
4.	Bihar	385.52	0.00	1.19	3.14	20.24	1.60	411.69
5.	Chhattisgarh	258.71	0.00	0.00	3.74	4.99	0.25	267.68
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	4.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.83
8.	Gujarat	686.22	0.00	0.00	7.18	3.57	12.40	709.38
9.	Haryana	85.50	0.68	2.78	3.83	4.64	14.01	111.43
10.	Himachal Pradesh	81.81	0.11	1.74	0.90	1.87	7.72	94.15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.78	0.00	0.47	0.10	0.84	2.12	71.31
12.	Jharkhand	305.52	0.02	3.33	4.79	9.27	0.72	323.65
13.	Karnataka	857.70	1.13	3.52	4.43	9.24	5.57	881.59

74 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

14.	Kerala	20.33	0.00	0.04	2.59	4.96	4.12	32.04
15.	Madhya Pradesh	934.28	0.00	0.03	11.26	10.05	0.22	955.83
16.	Maharashtra	845.40	0.01	0.00	8.45	12.21	9.63	875.70
17.	Manipur	71.25	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.92	0.02	72.28
18.	Meghalaya	66.11	0.18	8.88	1.78	3.79	1.71	82.44
19.	Mizoram	5.99	0.00	0.00	0.58	1.25	1.00	8.82
20.	Nagaland	23.61	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.97	1.75	27.36
21.	Odisha	1184.27	0.01	1.92	4.07	7.49	2.00	1199.77
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	61.29	0.06	0.31	0.06	1.20	3.38	66.31
24.	Rajasthan	1564.42	1.15	9.51	5.17	6.27	6.34	1592.87
25.	Sikkim	4.87	0.00	1.17	0.22	1.12	0.95	8.33
26.	Tamil Nadu	627.15	0.02	9.03	6.25	11.61	4.21	658.27
27.	Telangana	176.98	0.12	3.71	1.26	4.17	2.53	188.77
28.	Tripura	63.33	0.58	0.27	0.42	2.07	1.64	68.31
29.	Uttar Pradesh	760.77	0.00	0.00	9.04	16.11	5.24	791.15
30.	Uttarakhand	102.35	0.00	0.02	0.83	2.07	2.56	107.84
31.	West Bengal	1278.69	0.92	20.17	3.77	20.63	9.33	1333.52
		11347.61	5.19	71.26	87.94	183.59	114.83	11810.41

Written Answers to

[25 April, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

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***Statement-II***

*State/UT-wise number of Individual household latrines (IHHLs)  
constructed from 2.10.2014 to 31.3.2016*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Individual household latrines constructed from 2.10.2014 to 31.3.2016
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	549304
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30454
3.	Assam	608942
4.	Bihar	561042
5.	Chhattisgarh	371689
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
7.	Goa	28637
8.	Gujarat	1196039
9.	Haryana	191278
10.	Himachal Pradesh	97451
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	73161
12.	Jharkhand	383437
13.	Karnataka	1324698
14.	Kerala	32541
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1327410
16.	Maharashtra	1331100
17.	Manipur	72545
18.	Meghalaya	76246
19.	Mizoram	6099
20.	Nagaland	22617
21.	Odisha	1448660
22.	Puducherry	0
23.	Punjab	79975
24.	Rajasthan	2805029

1	2	3
25.	Sikkim	4514
26.	Tamil Nadu	1198551
27.	Telangana	326233
28.	Tripura	86042
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1201025
30.	Uttarakhand	101142
31.	West Bengal	2154322
	TOTAL	17690183

#### Review of NRDWP

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

(a) whether the implementation of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is reviewed periodically;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years;

(c) the success achieved under the scheme during the said period;

(d) whether it is a fact that the safe drinking water is still not available in most of the villages, covered under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), States Governments are competent to plan, design, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes. States are to prioritize the coverage of habitations with deficient drinking water and quality affected habitations in their Annual Action Plans (AAP). Every year between February and April, AAP meetings are held with the Departments of State Governments dealing with rural drinking water supply, wherein the progress achieved under different components of NRDWP are reviewed and targets for the next financial year are fixed. Officers of the Ministry are also deputed to States for field visits and review the progress of implementation. Further, Area Officers are nominated for all States and they participate

in the State level Scheme Sanctioning Committees (SLSSC) so as to ensure that the project proposals are as per the mutually agreed Action Plan.

Providing drinking water supply to the rural population is a dynamic and continuous process. The physical and financial progress of NRDWP is also monitored in National/Regional/State level review meetings, conferences and video-conferences. Recently, a National Level Review Meeting with of Ministers and Secretaries of Departments of State Governments for Rural Drinking Water Supply was held under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister (Drinking Water and Sanitation), Government of India on February 3, 2016.

(c) Under NRDWP, as per information provided by States/UTs on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2014, there were a total of 16,96,634 rural habitations in the country, out of which 12,49,695 habitations were fully covered with the availability of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd), 3,68,463 habitations were partially covered *i.e.* these habitations were provided less than 40 lpcd drinking water and 78,506 habitations were quality affected *i.e.* the drinking water in these habitations was affected with water contaminants. Thus 73.65% rural habitations were fully covered with the availability of 40 lpcd as on 1.4.2014.

As on 20.04.2016, there are 17,13,303 rural habitations in the country, out of which 13,13,181 habitations are fully covered, 3,40,586 habitations are partially covered and 59,536 habitations are quality affected. Hence, a total of 76.64% of the rural habitations are fully covered with the availability of 40 lpcd drinking water.

Further, quality affected habitations have also been reduced from 4.62% to 3.47% of total habitations during 2014 to 2016.

(d) and (e) No Sir, As per IMIS, as on 20.04.2016, out of total rural habitations of 17,13,303, there are 13,13,181 habitations which are covered fully with the provision of 40 lpcd drinking water, 3,40,586 habitations are partially covered and 59,536 habitations are quality affected. States are continuously asked to prioritize the coverage of habitations with deficient drinking water and quality affected habitations.

#### **Access to safe drinking water**

14. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is among top 10 countries in the world with the largest number of people living without access to safe water;



(b) if so, the number of people living without access to safe water in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to provide safe drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) As per the report of Water Aid released on World Water Day *i.e.* 22nd March, 2016, India is among top 10 countries in the world with the largest absolute number of people living without access to safe water. However, the said report envisages the comprehensive details of the whole country *i.e.* including rural and urban population of the country. In percentage terms, the report says that 5.9 % of total population in India is without access to safe drinking water. However, as per information provide by States on online portal *i.e.* Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, 328.77 Lakhs rural population or about 3.64 % of the rural population in the country do not have access to safe drinking water. The State-wise details of population without access of safe drinking water are given in Statement (*See* below)

(c) Rural Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. The States are vested with power to select, design, approve, execute and monitor drinking water supply facilities for providing safe drinking water to their rural populace. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), this Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to improve the drinking water rural population. This Ministry has also prepared a strategic plan to provide safe drinking water to 90% of the rural population of the country through piped water supply schemes by the year 2022, subject to availability of funds. This Ministry is exerting joint efforts with States towards providing every rural household minimum of 40 liters per capita per day (LPCD) of safe drinking water on sustainable basis under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Every year between February and April Annual Action Plan (AAP) meetings are held with the Departments of the State Governments dealing with rural drinking water supply, wherein the progress achieved under different components of NRDWP are reviewed and targets for the next financial year are fixed. The physical & financial progress of NRDWP is also monitored in National / Regional / State level review meetings, conferences and video conferences. Officers of the Ministry are also deputed to States to make field visits and review the progress of implementation. Further, Area Officers are nominated for all States and they participate in the State level Scheme Sanctioning Committees (SLSSC) so as to ensure that the project proposals are as per the mutually agreed Action Plan. Monitoring of drinking water supply to the rural population is a dynamic and continuous process.

**Statement**

*Status of Rural Habitation with respect to drinking water  
supply as on (31.03.2016)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total No of Habitations		No of Quality Affected habitations	
		Total	Total Population (in lakh)	Total	Total Population (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	400	2.65	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48206	367.23	558	4.14
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7730	12.83	75	0.2
4.	Assam	89910	300.05	8714	32.38
5.	Bihar	110140	992.69	2013	12.02
6.	Chandigarh	18	1	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	73848	197.7	1513	4.54
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	2.16	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	21	0.84	0	0
10.	Goa	347	7.31	0	0
11.	Gujarat	34846	366.14	0	0
12.	Haryana	7958	181.06	13	0.57
13.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	66.66	0	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	15798	101.49	4	0.11
15.	Jharkhand	119667	267.4	33	0.05
16.	Karnataka	59945	400.02	1219	7.64
17.	Kerala	11883	268.75	676	15.29
18.	Lakshadweep	9	0.51	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	127552	530.31	353	1.24
20.	Maharashtra	100639	661.07	466	11.62
21.	Manipur	2870	23.26	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Meghalaya	10487	26.65	31	0.17
23.	Mizoram	760	5.38	0	0
24.	Nagaland	1530	17.27	26	0.57
25.	Odisha	157158	358.84	4460	11.44
26.	Puducherry	266	4.38	0	0
27.	Punjab	15395	179.93	1827	19.13
28.	Rajasthan	121683	508.46	21707	85.06
29.	Sikkim	2084	4.59	0	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	100018	395.58	351	1.68
31.	Telangana	24802	236.65	1197	16.29
32.	Tripura	8723	44.92	4043	17.61
33.	Uttar Pradesh	260801	1687.69	251	2.49
34.	Uttarakhand	39309	73.28	22	1.03
35.	West Bengal	104826	744.19	9982	83.5
TOTAL		1713303	9038.94	59534	328.77

#### Drinking water supply to rural households

15. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how far Central and State Governments have been successful in ensuring drinking water to all rural households and institutions;

(b) in how many States lack of resource prevents it;

(c) whether conversion of used water into drinking water was attempted anywhere in the country; and

(d) if so, in how many places it has been successful and if not, whether Government intends to do it anywhere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Water is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation assists the States through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), a Centrally Sponsored Programme, to provide

drinking water facility in the rural areas of the country. Under NRDWP, funds are allocated and released to all the States for strengthening of rural water supply. States are vested with power to select, design, approve, execute and monitor drinking water supply facilities for providing safe drinking water to the rural population.

As per information provided by States / UTs on online monitoring portal Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, as on 01.04.2011, out of total rural habitations in the country, 70% habitations were fully covered with the availability of 40 Litres per capita per day (lpcd), whereas as on 20.04.2016, 76.64% of total rural habitations have been fully covered with availability of 40 lpcd. Improvement is happening regularly / gradually.

(c) and (d) Through the NRDWP guidelines, States have been advised to make full use of available water sources including groundwater, surface water, rainwater and reused / recycled water after requisite treatment. However, the Ministry does not maintain specific data about reuse / recycling of water by States.

#### **Pump water supply scheme in Telangana**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that solar power based dual pump water supply scheme is being implemented in four districts of Telangana;

(b) if so, how many habitations in the above four districts are expected to get water supply, district-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that only 34 habitations have been covered since implementation of the scheme i.e. 2013 in Telangana;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the status of its implementation in other identified districts; and

(f) by when all the districts identified would be covered under the above scheme?

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

(b) Total 92 habitations are getting water supply from Solar Power Based Water

Pumping Schemes sanctioned in 4 IAP districts under Phase-I, *i.e.*, 6 habitations of Karimnagar district, 25 habitations of Khammam district, 28 habitations of Warangal district and 33 habitations of Adilabad district.

Further, Solar Power Based Water Pumping Schemes are sanctioned in 1016 habitations across the nine districts of the State under phase-II.

(c) and (d) No Sir. In fact Solar Power Based Water Pumping Schemes have been taken up and completed in the 92 identified habitations in the four IAP districts during 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Further, 1016 schemes are taken up across the nine districts of the State under phase-II.

(e) Work on 422 schemes out of 1016 schemes sanctioned across the nine districts of the State is in progress.

(f) It is planned to complete the above 422 schemes by June 2016.

#### **Shortage of drinking water in Maharashtra region**

17. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken *suo motu* note of acute shortage of drinking water in Marathwada region of Maharashtra and imposition of section 144 of Cr.PC in Latur Division of the State, over shortage of water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken to rush drinking water to parched Marathwada region of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes Sir, as reported by the State Government of Maharashtra.

(b) As per information provided by State Govt, of Maharashtra, in Latur district, Latur city is severally affected drinking water scarcity area. In normal situations, the daily requirement of water for the Latur City is 60 MLD, whereas requirement of water as per scarcity norms is 20 MLD. At present requirement of water, as per scarcity norms, of 20 MLD is fulfilled as under:

Through Lower Terna at Malkondji tanker point	1.3 MLD
Through tanker from Dongargaon Barrage	1.5 MLD
Water supply from Bhandarwadi	1.0 MLD
Water from four trenches dug just downstream of Sai Barrage and bore wells	1.0 MLD
Private bore wells (12000 Nos.)	6.0 MLD
Hand pumps and power pumps of Municipal Corporation (500 Nos.)	2.5 MLD
Private tankers	6.5 MLD

Apart from this, special arrangements have been made to provide drinking water to Latur City through Railway. Till 21.04.2016, 140 wagons (capacity of 1 wagon is 50,000 Litres) have been dispatched to Latur City. As such, drinking water to the tune of 70 Lakhs Litres has been supplied to Latur City.

In Latur city, there are six tanker filling stations. These places are at the outskirts of the city. During last few days, sometime law and order situation has been occurred at these points.

To avoid such situation, prohibitory order under section 144 of criminal procedure code 1975 had been issued on 11.03.2016. This order has been revised from time to time on 18.03.2016 and 01.04.2016, restricting prohibition only in the premises of tanker filling stations.

(c) Water scarcity Action plan for Marathwada (Aurangabad Division) region has been prepared for the period of "October 2015 to June 2016" in which total 44091 drinking water scarcity measures amounting to ₹ 41672.34 lakhs for 22286 villages and 6461 hamlets have been proposed.

As on 18.04.2016, 2306 villages and 845 hamlets have been supplied water by 3032 No. of tankers in Aurangabad Division (Marathwada).

An amount of ₹ 27,764.52 lakhs has been released to Divisional Commissioner, Aurangabad for mitigation of water scarcity.

#### **Supply of clean drinking water to all villages**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to supply clean drinking water to all villages;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (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 IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Drinking Water is a State subject. This Ministry is assisting the States technically and financially towards providing every rural household, a minimum of 40 liters per capita per day (LPCD) of safe drinking water on sustainable basis under the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Every year between February and April, Annual Action Plan (AAP) meetings are held with the Departments of State Governments dealing with rural drinking water supply, wherein the progress achieved under different components of NRDWP are reviewed and targets for the next financial year are fixed. The physical and financial progress of NRDWP is also reviewed in National / Regional / State level review meetings, conferences and video-conferences. Officers of the Ministry are also deputed to States for field visits and review the progress of implementation. Further, Area Officers are nominated for all States and they participate in the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committees (SLSSC) so to ensure that the project proposals are as per the mutually agreed Annual Action Plan. Monitoring of drinking water supply to the rural population is a dynamic and continuous process.

The Ministry has also prepared a strategic plan to provide safe drinking water to 90% of the rural population of the country through piped water supply schemes by the year 2022 subject to availability of funds. However, States have been advised to set up Community Water Purification plants as a short-term measure to provide 8-10 lpcd of safe water for drinking and cooking purpose in all remaining arsenic and fluoride affected rural habitations by March, 2017. However, States have been advised to prioritize coverage of all remaining arsenic and fluoride affected habitations with surface water based piped water supply schemes as the permanent and sustainable solution. The data related to different components of the programme as entered by the states on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry are available in public domain.

#### **Access to safe drinking water**

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

- (a) whether, as per report released by Water Aid on World Water Day, 2016,

India has the world's largest number of people, about 7.6 crore people, without access to safe water;

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

(c) the response of Government thereto; and

(d) the details of habitations which have been provided access to safe and uncontaminated drinking water during 2014-15 and 2015-16, State-wise and year-wise?

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

(b) The report, however encompasses drinking water situation for the whole country *i.e.* both rural and urban population of the country. This Ministry, however, deals with rural drinking water supply only. As per information provided by States on online portal, Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, the State/ UT wise details of habitations with unsafe drinking water along with population as on 31.03.2016 are given in Statement-I [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No.14 (Part (a) and (b))]

As per this, about 3.64 % of the rural population in the country inhabiting water quality affected habitations are using unsafe water.

(c) This Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for the rural drinking water sector for the period 2011 to 2022, which is as under:-

**By 2017:**

Ensure that at least 50% of rural households are provided with piped water supply; at least 35% of rural households have piped water supply with a household connection.

**By 2022:**

Ensure that at least 90% of rural households are provided with piped water supply; at least 80% of rural households have piped water supply with a household connection.

(d) State-wise and year-wise details of habitations which have been provided access to safe and uncontaminated drinking water during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement-II.



**Statement-II**

*Details of habitations which have been provided access to safe and uncontaminated drinking water*

Sl. No.	States	Achievement in terms of coverage of Habitations			
		2014-15		2015-16	
		Partially covered	Quality Affected	Partially covered	Quality Affected
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1557	218	743	35
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	177	16	83	7
4.	Assam	4293	1929	636	263
5.	Bihar	8173	3205	4363	1506
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	6196	1938	1680	328
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Goa	0	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	188	242	2	21
12.	Haryana	50	4	27	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2022	0	1155	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	578	2	123	2
15.	Jharkhand	107	3	40	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Karnataka	7879	1062	8597	1146
17.	Kerala	102	49	240	75
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	339	903	304	300
20.	Maharashtra	3351	305	1389	143
21.	Manipur	100	0	29	0
22.	Meghalaya	238	19	123	0
23.	Mizoram	38	0	4	0
24.	Nagaland	99	22	99	40
25.	Odisha	15394	1367	10819	519
26.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
27.	Punjab	158	1	67	23
28.	Rajasthan	876	1631	550	547
29.	Sikkim	71	0	65	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	5733	65	1339	1
31.	Telangana	1133	231	890	145
32.	Tripura	89	941	44	507
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1	154	0	167
34.	Uttarakhand	725	7	407	5
35.	West Bengal	1752	1265	1939	1447
TOTAL		61419	15579	35757	7227

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Households without toilet and drinking water facilities**

20. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of households without toilet facilities within their living premises category-wise *e.g.* Rural and Urban, SC, ST and others for each State/UT;
- (b) the number of households without drinking water facility within their living premises, category-wise *e.g.* Rural and Urban, SC, ST and others for each State/UT; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government during the last two years to tackle the situation and the outcomes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) State/UT, number of households without toilet facilities within premises category-wise *e.g.* Rural and Urban, SC, ST and others as per Census 2011 is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) This Ministry does not maintain the category-wise data for SC, ST and others. Also this Ministry is responsible for rural areas only. State-wise data in respect of number of rural households without drinking water facility within their living premises are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019. Under this programme, the States are provided technical and financial guidance to accelerate rural sanitation coverage, including reduction in Open Defecation and promotion of solid and liquid waste management. The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Since the launch of SBM(G), there is a spurt in the progress made under the programme. Against the expected outcome of 50 lakh for individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the target. More importantly, 49.49 lakh household latrines were constructed after launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), indicating more than 446% increase in construction of toilets after the launch of SBM(G) as compared to pre-SBM period of 2014-15. During 2015-16, 127.41 lakh toilets have already been constructed as on 31.03.2015. Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014, 176.90 lakh toilets have already been constructed upto 31.03.2016. A baseline survey was conducted in 2012-13 by the States, as per which, the rural sanitation coverage was 38.81%. This has increased to 51.80% as on 31.03.2016. Also, 13 districts, 178 blocks, 23045 Gram Panchayats and 54732 villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on

31.03.2016. The State/UT wise, total and SCs/STs wise rural Sanitation Coverage as reported by States/UTs on Integrated Management Information System of Ministry as on 31.3.2016 are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

Under swachh Bharat Mission in the urban areas, against the target of constructing 25 lakh individual household latrines (IHHLs) upto March 2016, work has commenced on around 23.25 lakh IHHLs and 10.28 lakh have been completed. Against the target of constructing 1 lakh community and public toilet seats in Urban areas upto March 2016, work has commenced on 1.34 lakh seats and 35,216 have been constructed. In the area of Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM), against the target of achieving 100% door to door collection in 50 % of the wards and processing of 30% of the waste upto March 2016, 43.92% of the wards have door to door collection and 17.97 % of the waste is being processed.

**In respect of rural water supply:**

Rural Drinking Water is a State subject. This Ministry is exerting collective efforts with states towards providing every rural household, a minimum of 40 liters per capita per day (LPCD) of safe drinking water on sustainable basis under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under this scheme. States are vested with power to select, design, approve, execute and monitor drinking water supply facilities for providing safe drinking water to their rural populace.

Funds allocated to the States and the achievement thereof under NRDWP during last two years are as under:

Year	Funds allocated (₹ in crores)	Coverage of Rural Habitations (in Nos.)
2014-15	9,250	1,36,117
2015-16	4,373	75,760

The Ministry has also prepared a strategic plan to provide safe drinking water to 90% of the rural population of the country through piped water supply schemes by the year 2022, subject to availability of funds.

**Statement-I**

*Number of households without toilet facility within the premises as per Census 2011*

States/UTs	Rural				Urban			
	SCs	STs	Others	Total	SCs	STs	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		894	22596	23490		17	4419	4436
Andhra Pradesh	2213026	1188033	6259630	9660689	231806	67387	640649	939842
Arunachal Pradesh		68592	23992	92584		3388	3526	6914
Assam	213211	498080	1461637	2172928	12597	5243	44596	62436
Bihar	2754133	351451	10842767	13948351	141667	14072	469303	625042
Chandigarh	220		595	815	9856		18373	28229
Chhattisgarh	552244	1410296	1784581	3747121	100068	78609	314346	493023
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	186	24494	1339	26019	490	3237	3318	7045
Daman and Diu	161	1243	4796	6200	272	860	5816	6948
Goa	1449	9085	25717	36251	1809	4418	22997	29224
Gujarat	343461	1297742	2888577	4529780	83550	92731	489971	666252

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	92
Haryana	395313		907581	1302894	75198		101920	177118	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Himachal Pradesh	131497	33997	272499	437993	6144	929	10992	18065	
Jammu and Kashmir	136916	187637	594443	918996	14976	4679	45140	64795	
Jharkhand	591951	1484599	2252126	4328676	102947	91507	296610	491064	
Karnataka	1262698	599907	3767057	5629662	203353	68198	529302	800853	
Kerala	75835	37713	163799	277347	26816	1232	64998	93046	
Lakshadweep		48	1	49		125	62	187	
Madhya Pradesh	1684760	2812560	5165844	9663164	282631	128022	580498	991151	
Maharashtra	1197784	1477052	5394962	8069798	634326	233001	2239505	3106832	
Manipur	2271	30087	14681	47039	870	637	5741	7248	
Meghalaya	4386	174739	15585	194710	299	3468	1172	4939	
Mizoram	112	15710	354	16176	63	1529	124	1716	
Nagaland		83505	4183	87688		4285	1924	6209	
NCT of Delhi	6619		12141	18760	119932		211105	331037	
Odisha	1398541	1978709	3620210	6997460	147296	101725	285308	534329	Unstarred Questions
Puducherry	22557		35446	58003	10017		27035	37052	

Punjab	556783		424864	981647	84193		54727	138920
Rajasthan	1500469	1643710	4481737	7625916	187178	48017	320504	555699
Sikkim	1123	6042	7511	14676	226	440	1055	1721
Tamil Nadu	2107298	207123	5028685	7343106	664565	44111	1510640	2219316
Tripura	6500	93530	12696	112726	1840		3123	4963
Uttar Pradesh	5668186	300768	13960236	19929190	401729	30066	826428	1258223
Uttarakhand	194343	32580	418530	645453	14415	1522	22117	38054
West Bengal	2374699	911782	4019553	7306034	291930	50808	609152	951890
INDIA	25398732	16961708	73890951	116251391	3853059	1084263	9766496	14703818

*Written Answers to*

[25 April, 2016]

*Unstarred Questions*

***Statement-II***

*State-wise data in respect of number of rural households  
without drinking water facility*

Sl. No.	State	Total Households	Household having house connections as on (21/04/2016)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	65096	6604
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9152254	1099337
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	228822	6685
4.	Assam	5868910	100449
5.	Bihar	17829552	44760
6.	Chandigarh	21378	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	4313293	213368
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42716	0
9.	Daman and Diu	17663	0
10.	Goa	161459	0
11.	Gujarat	6323672	2999203
12.	Haryana	3329184	1532507
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1343358	604081
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1638806	423007
15.	Jharkhand	4979781	54305
16.	Karnataka	8181636	2922283
17.	Kerala	5722485	711398
18.	Lakshadweep	10147	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	10936587	1035215
20.	Maharashtra	13798072	4953790
21.	Manipur	436549	13405
22.	Meghalaya	473266	2869
23.	Mizoram	108131	3578
24.	Nagaland	330836	8095
25.	Odisha	8173296	112612



1	2	3	4
26.	Puducherry	81694	7568
27.	Punjab	3358995	1282364
28.	Rajasthan	9307800	1003690
29.	Sikkim	88686	46542
30.	Tamil Nadu	9863246	2413116
31.	Telangana	5738472	1827850
32.	Tripura	858342	15700
33.	Uttar Pradesh	26097576	117582
34.	Uttarakhand	1534241	150581
35.	West Bengal	16236026	98211
TOTAL		17,66,52,027	2,38,10,755

**Statement-III**

*State/UT-wise, SCs and STs-wise Rural Sanitation  
Coverage as on 31.3.2016*

States/UTs	Rural		
	SCs	STs	Total
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	99.24	53.77
Andhra Pradesh	40.77	23.38	43.32
Arunachal Pradesh	57.22	65.63	68.08
Assam	53.12	51.83	54.35
Bihar	24.85	20.68	24.93
Chhattisgarh	48.52	52.76	50.05
Goa	13.79	28.40	76.08
Gujarat	66.99	73.05	72.87
Haryana	85.20	101.77	86.80
Himachal Pradesh	93.55	93.83	95.26
Jammu and Kashmir	24.55	27.29	33.27
Jharkhand	37.82	41.22	37.63

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	48.23	44.41	56.91
Kerala	93.09	90.51	96.32
Madhya Pradesh	46.34	43.22	43.04
Maharashtra	60.19	51.19	63.58
Manipur	71.54	76.72	77.09
Meghalaya	62.59	84.85	80.19
Mizoram	90.19	83.82	83.41
Nagaland	77.27	67.22	66.07
Odisha	23.31	28.33	28.11
Puducherry	15.95	22.63	50.01
Punjab	75.15	80.80	77.85
Rajasthan	51.04	36.06	54.08
Sikkim	81.86	100.84	99.90
Tamil Nadu	61.48	58.32	62.00
Telangana	34.28	18.95	38.11
Tripura	71.90	74.52	73.95
Uttar Pradesh	43.95	51.12	42.20
Uttarakhand	68.19	67.42	80.87
West Bengal	75.08	57.44	74.35
TOTAL	50.71	47.32	51.80

**Per capita availability of drinking water**

†21. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether per capita availability of drinking water is decreasing continuously;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government's mission to provide potable drinking water to everyone is getting affected due to expansion of packaged drinking water market continuously; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) No Sir. As per information provided by States / UTs on on-line monitoring portal Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation, as on 01.04.2011, out of total rural habitations in the country, 70% habitations were fully covered with the availability of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd), whereas as on 20.04.2016, 76.64% of total rural habitations have been fully covered with availability of 40 lpcd of potable water.

(c) and (d) No Sir. Rural Water Supply is a State subject. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme, this Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to rural population only, whereas the market of packaged drinking water is emerging mostly in the urban areas of the country.

#### **Drinking water problems of drought affected areas**

22. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether States like Maharashtra and Telangana had seventy per cent less rainfall;

(b) if so, whether these and some other States have sought funds from the Central Government to tackle drought and provide drinking water to the villages of drought-affected areas;

(c) the details of funds doled out to these States against their demand up to February, 2016; and

(d) by when the remaining amount would be disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) After declaration of drought in their States, they submit memorandum to the Central Government while seeking assistance for drought relief which generally includes funds for drinking water also. The Central Government constitutes an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) and based on their report after the visit, the High Level Committee (HLC) in the Ministry of Home Affairs decides the quantum of assistance to be given to these States for different components including drinking water supply.

Till Feb. 2016, this Ministry has not received any direction in this regard for release of fund under calamity component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).

However, under NRDWP, 10% of the funds is earmarked to States as flexi funds. State can also use this fund to tide over drought situation. Further, States can also utilize 15% of Operation and Maintenance funds available under NRDWP to meet the emergent requirement for drinking water mitigation activities in the event of drought.

**Shortage of drinking water in certain areas**

23. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there is an acute shortage of drinking water in certain areas of Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Bundelkhand;
- (b) if so, the latest assessment of Government regarding shortage of water in these areas;
- (c) how Government proposes to meet shortage of drinking water in these areas;
- (d) whether Government is aware that people are migrating from these areas to urban areas due to shortage of water; and
- (e) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) In the State of Maharashtra 28,662 villages of 28 districts are declared drought affected villages. 1578 Habitations of 6 districts of Bundelkhand area in Madhya Pradesh are facing shortage of drinking water.

In Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh in 7 districts the water table has gone down due to less rainfall during the last two years.

(c) The Ministry has directed the State Governments to meet the shortage of drinking water in these areas by increasing riser pipes in hand pumps, installing single phase power pumps, development of sources of defunct Piped Water Supply Schemes, hiring of private borewells, drilling of new tube wells and transportation of water through tankers.

As informed by the State Government of Maharashtra, Water Scarcity Action Plan has been prepared for the period of October 2015 to June 2016. As on 18.04.2016, 3,351 villages and 5,402 hamlets in the State have been supplied drinking water by 4,012 Tankers.

As informed by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, the drinking water scarcity in the Bundelkhand region of the State is being tackled by increasing riser pipes in hand pumps, installing single phase power pumps, development of sources of defunct Piped Water Supply Schemes, drilling of new tube wells & transportation of water through tankers.

Government of Uttar Pradesh has sanctioned installation of 5,786 new and 3527 re-bore of India Mark-II hand pumps and purchasing of 440 water tankers for Bundelkhand region out of the special provision of ₹ 200 crore for Bundelkhand region from 2016-17 yearly budget of the State.

Rehabilitation, reorganization or rejuvenation of existing Piped Water Supply schemes which are under operation, but are not functioning properly due to one or the other reason, is also being undertaken from the special allocation of ₹ 200 crore for water supply in Bundelkhand region. Necessary repairs for 1,68,373 India Mark-II hand pumps is being done in the 50 drought affected districts where hand pumps have stopped supplying water due to depletion in water level. Since 01.04.2016 re-boring of 345 hand pumps and installation of 58 new hand pumps in seven districts of Bundelkhand have been done so far. Water supply through 96 trips of tankers per day in 90 habitations facing water scarcity is also being undertaken.

(d) and (e) State Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that there is no such information that the people are migrating from these areas to urban areas due to shortage of drinking water.

State Government of Madhya Pradesh has reported that people are not migrating from these areas to urban areas due to shortage of drinking water.

So far as the Maharashtra is concerned, the State Government has replied in affirmative in this respect. Water Scarcity Action plan has been implemented effectively by concerned District collectors to mitigate the drinking water problems.

#### **Committee for contaminated drinking water supply**

24. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up any committee to look into the contaminated drinking water supply to the people keeping in view the increasing number of jaundice cases in different parts of the country, especially in Odisha;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation did not set up any committee to look into the contaminated drinking water supply to the rural people keeping in view the increasing number of jaundice cases in different parts of the country, especially in Odisha, as disease surveillance including Jaundice is in the mandate of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

However, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India has constituted a Standing Committee on technologies for drinking water and sanitation headed by Dr. R.A. Mashelkar, ex-Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). The Committee inter-alia looks into all water quality treatment technologies including treatment of bacteriological contamination developed by various technology suppliers and submitted to the Ministry.

#### **Shortage of drinking water**

25. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that large parts of the country are facing acute shortage of drinking water with the onset of summer season;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to address the shortage of drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. States of Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Maharashtra are facing shortage of drinking water. The Government of India has directed States on the onset of the summer season to take the following measures to mitigate the situation:

- (i) Immediate repair and maintenance of all water supply systems, hand pumps and bore wells should be done. If required sufficient number of mobile van with spare parts should be made available in the affected areas.
- (ii) There are a large number of private bore wells where ground water yield is

good. These should be hired by the district collectors and water should be equitably distributed to the affected population.

- (iii) Due to fall in water table, more riser pipes may be used to increase the yield of the hand pumps. Sufficient number of riser pumps may be used to increase the availability of drinking water in the affected areas.
- (iv) Wherever water reservoir / ponds are available, they may be used to increase the capacity of drinking water through piped water supply systems.
- (v) Wherever aquifer is good, new bore wells should be set up.
- (vi) Wherever the above possibilities are not suitable, water should be transported through water tankers and supplied to the affected population. Wherever water quality is not good mobile water treatment plants should be used to provide safe drinking water.

For implementing all the above activities, this Ministry has allowed the affected States to use flexi funds to the extent of 10% of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds.

As on 21.04.2016, a total amount of ₹ 2172.43 cores is available with these drought affected States as Central share. This fund along with the State matching share may be utilized to take the above cited measures. This Ministry has also released ₹ 819.67 crores for all the States as part of 1st installment of NRDWP for the year 2016-17. In addition, States may also utilize 15% of Operation and Maintenance funds available under NRDWP to meet the requirement. The States have also been asked to submit daily report on the mitigations measures taken by them to this Ministry.

#### **Special status for rural water supply schemes**

26. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

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

- (a) whether Government has received proposals from the State Governments including Maharashtra seeking grant of special status for Rural Water Supply Schemes in order to solve problems of drinking water;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) the time by which Government proposes to grant special status to the concerned States to provide additional assistance for water supply schemes under NRDWP;

(d) whether Government proposes to provide additional funds to the States with special status including Maharashtra; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines there is no provision for granting special status to a State for Rural Water Supply Schemes in order to solve problems of drinking water. No formal proposal has been received from any State Government including Maharashtra seeking grant of special status for Rural Water Supply Schemes in order to solve problems of drinking water.

However, at the end of financial year, based on the unspent balance of funds available and the request of the State Governments showing good spending capacity, this Ministry releases the third installment / additional funds of the NRDWP.

#### **Providing safe drinking water in Bihar**

†27. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to provide safe drinking water in the interest of general public;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of arrangements made by Government till now to provide safe drinking water in backward States like Bihar, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Rural Drinking Water is a State subject. This Ministry is exerting joint efforts with States towards providing every rural household, a minimum of 40 liters per capita per day (LPCD) of safe drinking water on sustainable basis under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States including Bihar by providing them with technical and financial assistance under this scheme. States are vested with power

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



to select, design, approve, execute and monitor drinking water supply facilities for providing safe drinking water to their rural populace. Every year between February and April Annual Action Plan (AAP) meetings are held with the Departments of the State Governments dealing with rural drinking water supply, wherein the progress achieved under different components of NRDWP are reviewed and targets for the next financial year are fixed. The physical and financial progress of NRDWP is also monitored in National / Regional / State level review meetings, conferences and video-conferences. Officers of the Ministry are also deputed to States to make field visits and review the progress of implementation. Further, Area Officers are nominated for all States and they participate in the State level Scheme Sanctioning Committees (SLSSC) so as to ensure that the project proposals are as per the mutually agreed Action Plan. Monitoring of drinking water supply to the rural population is a dynamic and continuous process.

Under NRDWP, funds are released to the States and not the districts. District-wise allocation / release of funds are made by States.

The Ministry has also prepared a strategic plan to provide safe drinking water to 90% of the rural population of the country through piped water supply schemes by the year 2022, subject to availability of funds.

#### **Contaminated drinking water in rural districts**

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

(a) the details of rural districts where drinking water is contaminated with arsenic, fluoride, iron, nitrate and salinity along with the number of people residing in the water quality affected areas;

(b) what are the ill effects of consumption of contaminated water along with the number of persons died during the last three years due to consumption of contaminated water;

(c) the details of remedial measures taken to address the serious problem of quality of water; and

(d) the steps taken to provide safe and pure drinking water in water quality affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As reported by the State Governments into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as

on 20/04/2016, the number of rural districts along with number of habitations and affected population at risk due to presence of excess arsenic, fluoride, iron, nitrate and salinity in drinking water sources is given in Statement (*See* below). However, it may be noted that the State Departments dealing with rural drinking water supply are updating their data for 2015-16 into the online IMIS. Therefore, actual number of water quality affected habitations may vary.

(b) Prolonged consumption of excess arsenic in drinking water may lead to diseases such as keratosis and melanosis; prolonged consumption of fluoride in drinking water may lead to dental, skeletal and non-skeletal fluorosis; prolonged consumption of excess nitrate in drinking water may lead to methaemoglobinemia (blue baby syndrome) especially in infants. Excess iron and salinity in drinking water are not palatable for human consumption beyond a threshold limit. Disease and death surveillance is not the mandate of this Ministry. However, the Ministry has not received information from any of the State Departments dealing with rural drinking water supply regarding deaths occurred due to consumption of the above said contaminations in drinking water.

(c) and (d) The State Governments have been advised to provide drinking water through surface water based piped water supply schemes in water quality affected habitations, with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations, as a permanent sustainable solution. However, since commissioning of these projects may take about 3-4 years and that the population cannot be put to risk, the NITI Aayog, Government of India has provided ₹ 800 crores for commissioning of community water purification plants in all remaining arsenic and fluoride affected habitations in the country, as a short-term solution for providing 8-10 litres per capita per day (LPCD) for drinking and cooking purposes. Further, NITI Aayog has also provided ₹100 crores each to Rajasthan and West Bengal States for last mile connectivity of piped water supply schemes covering fluoride and arsenic affected habitations respectively.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of districts, rural habitations and population affected with water quality problems which are yet to be provided safe drinking water as on 20/4/2016*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Total Number of Districts affected	Total		Arsenic		Fluoride		Iron		Salinity		Nitrate	
			Habita- tions	Popula- tion	Habita- tions	Popula- tion	Habita- tions	Popula- tion	Habita- tions	Popula- tion	Habita- tions	Popula- tion	Habita- tions	Popula- tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12	558	413709	0	0	391	280090	18	10788	141	119301	8	3530
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	75	20174	0	0	0	0	75	20174	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	26	8714	3238280	279	98604	109	50645	8326	3089031	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	20	2013	1202309	34	65007	349	207658	1630	929644	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Written Answers to

[25 April, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10. Gujarat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Haryana		3	13	57379	0	0	10	35185	1	6705	2	15489	0	0
12. Himachal Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Jammu and Kashmir		3	4	10699	0	0	1	6227	3	4472	0	0	0	0
14. Karnataka		27	1219	764486	4	7424	611	380709	201	114382	81	34115	322	227856
15. Kerala		14	676	1529294	0	0	74	212645	455	1004517	108	215368	39	96764
16. Madhya Pradesh		7	355	126036	0	0	230	84438	99	23880	26	17718	0	0
17. Maharashtra		26	466	1162234	0	0	129	356769	48	157298	151	249262	138	398905
18. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Meghalaya		1	31	16521	0	0	0	0	31	16521	0	0	0	0
21. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Nagaland		9	26	57158	0	0	0	0	23	47581	0	0	3	9577
23. Odisha		28	4460	1144499	0	0	101	20436	3786	956680	566	164284	7	3099
24. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Punjab		21	1827	1913017	175	210349	254	309242	1211	1199313	18	13344	169	180769

106 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

26. Rajasthan	33	21707	8505831	0	0	6782	4254565	13	9882	13609	3137509	1303	1103875
27. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Tamil Nadu	2	351	167926	0	0	0	0	300	147166	50	20468	1	292
29. Tripura	8	4043	1760710	0	0	0	0	4043	1760710	0	0	0	0
30. Uttar Pradesh	19	251	249399	36	53572	99	97354	23	42231	92	53075	1	3167
31. West Bengal	18	9982	8350425	778	1209946	990	576770	8151	6487881	62	75085	1	743
32. Chhattisgarh	21	1513	454259	0	0	19	4236	1473	433559	21	16464	0	0
33. Jharkhand	8	33	4967	0	0	10	1975	23	2992	0	0	0	0
34. Uttarakhand	1	22	102582	0	0	1	8126	18	81646	0	0	3	12810
35. Telangana	9	1197	1628669	0	0	852	1175928	43	41540	170	240780	132	170421
TOTAL	320	59536	32880563	1306	1644902	11012	8062998	29994	16588593	15097	4372262	2127	2211808

*Written Answers to*

*[25 April, 2016]*

*Unstarred Questions*

**Amount under NRCP for Gujarat**

29. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of funds allocated by the Ministry to Gujarat under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) during the last three years, year-wise and project-wise;
- (b) the status report of each project;
- (c) the amount of funds provided under this Plan during 2016-17, project-wise;
- (d) whether Government would approve NRCP for the Vishwamitri river in Baroda; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified polluted stretches of various rivers through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) on cost sharing basis between the Central and the State Governments. Central share amounting to ₹ 68.12 crore has been released by the Ministry to Gujarat under NRCP during the last three years (as per details given in Statement (See below)) for execution of works relating to sewage treatment plants, laying / rehabilitation of the sewerage system, pumping stations, etc. for the sanctioned projects of 'Pollution Abatement of Mindhola River in Surat' and 'Sabarmati River Conservation Project (Phase-II) in Ahmedabad'. Physical progress of 79% and 10% in respect of Mindhola river conservation project and Sabarmati river conservation project (Phase-II) respectively has been reported by the concerned implementing agencies as on 31.03.2016. An amount of ₹ 95.00 crore has been allocated for implementation of river conservation projects under NRCP during 2016-17, including the two projects of Gujarat.

(d) and (e) No Detailed Project Report (DPR) for abatement of pollution in river Vishwamitri at Vadodara, Gujarat has been received in this Ministry from the State Government for consideration under NRCP.

**Statement***Details of funds released to Gujarat under NRCP during last three years*

Sl. No.	State / Projects	Funds released (₹ in crore)		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Pollution Abatement of Mindhola River in Surat	-	44.00	16.73
2.	Sabarmati River Conservation Project (Phase-II) in Ahmedabad	-	-	7.39
	TOTAL	-	44.00	24.12
	GRAND TOTAL		₹ 68.12 crore	

**Eco-sensitive areas in Western Ghats**

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

- (a) what is the progress on declaring eco-sensitive areas (ESAs) in Western Ghats;
- (b) how many States have submitted their report on demarcating ESAs by physical verification;
- (c) what is the procedure to be followed by the State to hold public consultations before demarcating ESAs by physical verification;
- (d) how many public consultations were held in Maharashtra for demarcation of ESAs, village-wise; and
- (e) whether report of the State would be accepted, even if no public consultation is held and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Reports of the States of Kerala, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat Proposals have been received for demarcating ecologically sensitive areas (ESAs) in their respective States.

(c) to (e) The Ministry had given an opportunity to State Governments of the Western Ghats region for undertaking the exercise of demarcation of eco-sensitive areas by physical verification. No specific procedure was prescribed by the Ministry for holding public consultations before demarcating ESAs by physical verification.

The Government of Maharashtra has undertaken public consultations in 2025 villages identified as being part of Western Ghats Eco-sensitive Areas as part of physical demarcation.

Acceptance of reports of the State Governments, submitted after undertaking demarcation of ESA by physical verification in Western Ghats, is determined mainly by

identification ecologically sensitive areas on scientific basis. However, the States were advised to also resolve the apprehensions/concerns expressed by various stakeholders of Western Ghats from time to time.

**Concession to projects of Uttarakhand under Forest (Conservation) Act**

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

- (a) the names of projects of Uttarakhand received by the Ministry to provide concession to them under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;
- (b) whether all such projects have been sanctioned; and
- (c) if not, the names of projects which were not given sanction together with the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) There is no provision of any sort for concession in obtaining prior approval of Central Government regarding diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes under the provision of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the guidelines issued there under. Hence, no proposal was received from Uttarakhand to provide concession under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. However, the total 326 proposals were received online for diversion of forest land since 1.1.2015 to till date. Out of which, 72 proposals were granted in-principle (Stage-I) approval, 2 projects were granted final (stage- II) approvals and one project was rejected. At present 20 project proposals are in process in the regional office Dehradun of MOEF and CC. 231 project proposals are pending with the State Government for submission of requisite documents.

**Phasing out of outlived trees**

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

- (a) whether there are any guidelines about phasing out and replacing old outlived trees;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that old trees become 'net Carbon dioxide generators' after a certain age; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to allow felling of such trees and their replacement across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has not issued any guidelines about phasing out and replacing old outlived trees.

(c) and (d) As per some published research work, old trees are not net 'Carbon dioxide generators'.

**Handing over of degraded forests to private companies**

33. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHNAGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has issued guidelines allowing degraded forests to be handed over to private companies;

(b) whether the Ministry has also waived off the requirement for permission from Gram Sabha for such transfer;

(c) whether the Ministry has evaluated the environmental risks or assessed the possible misuse of this provision for mining or land grabbing; and

(d) if so, the reasons 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) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has not issued any guidelines allowing degraded forests to be handed over to private companies so far. However, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is working on draft policy guidelines for encouraging participation of private/public sector in afforestation of degraded forest with a view to improving the forest condition and decrease import of wood products. The proposed guidelines titled "Guidelines for Public Participation in Afforestation of Degraded Forests" provide for consultation with the Gram Panchayat/Village Panchayat/ Joint forest management Committee, wherever necessary and obtain their consent in respect of forest land identified under the scheme before inviting Expression of Interest (EoI).

(c) and (d) To ensure that ecological, environmental and Social security of the people dependent on forests is not compromised, the draft guidelines provide for adequate safeguards.

**Polluted lakes**

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

- (a) whether a number of lakes in the country are highly polluted due to entry of untreated sewage, and industrial pollutants and they are beyond redemption;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Central Government has any schemes to save lakes of the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the names of lakes which have been identified for taking immediate steps to protect them, lake-wise and State-wise; and
- (f) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The water quality of lakes is regularly monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees through a network of 190 monitoring stations on 154 lakes. The water quality monitoring indicates organic and fecal contamination in lakes due to rapid urbanization, industrialization and discharge of untreated wastewater on account of inadequate treatment facilities.

(c) to (f) For conservation of polluted and degraded lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country, this Ministry had earlier been implementing the National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP). To have better synergy and avoid overlap, the NLCP has been merged with the scheme of National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP) in February, 2013 into an integrated scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA), which is presently operational on cost sharing basis between the Central and the State Governments. The various activities covered under the scheme include interception, diversion and treatment of wastewater, shore line protection, lake front development, de-silting, bio-remediation, catchment area treatment, survey and demarcation, fisheries development, weed control, biodiversity conservation, community participation and awareness creation, etc.

Based on the proposals received from different States, this Ministry has so far sanctioned projects for conservation of 63 lakes in 14 States at a total cost of ₹1096.09 crores under the NLCP/NPCA. So far, an amount of ₹ 635.902 crore has been released for the sanctioned projects and work on 33 lakes has been completed. The State wise details of amount sanctioned and released to the State Governments so far are given in Statement.

**Statement***State-wise details of lake conservation projects approved under NLCP/NPCA*

(Amt. in ₹ crores)				
Sl. No.	State	Lake	Approved cost	Funds released (till 31.03.2016)
1.	Telangana	Banjara lake, Hyderabad	4.30	2.70
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Dal lake, Srinagar	298.76	263.85
3.	Karnataka	3 lakes in Bengaluru Bellandur lake, Bengaluru Kotekere lake, Belgaum Bhishma lake, Gadag Lal Bagh, Bengaluru Channapatna lake, Hasan Sharanbhasveshwara lake, Gulbarga Akkamahadevi lake, Haveri Kundawada lake, Davangere Kote Tavarekere lake, Chikmagalur Tripuranthkeshwar lake, Bidar Gowramma and Hombalamma lakes, Magadi town, Bengaluru Rural Amanikere Lake, Tumkur	69.18	39.16
4.	Kerala	Veli Akkulum lake, Thiruvananthapuram	24.56	4.30
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Rani Talab, Rewa Sagar lake, Sagar Shivpuri lake, Shivpuri Sindhsagar Lake, Ashok Nagar	87.41	21.24

Sl. No.	State	Lake	Approved cost	Funds released (till 31.03.2016)
6.	Maharashtra	Powai lake, Mumbai 9 lakes in Thane Mahalaxmi lake, Vadagaon Rankala lake, Kolhapur Varhala Devi lake, Bhiwandi Siddheshwar Lake, Solapur	28.57	18.675
7.	Nagaland	Twin lakes in Mokokchung	25.83	9.92
8.	Odisha	Bindu sagar lake, Bhubaneshwar	3.50	2.21
9.	Rajasthan	Mansagar lake, Jaipur Anasagar lake, Ajmer Pushkar sarovar, Ajmer Fatehsagar lake, Udaipur Pichola lake system, Udaipur Nakki Lake, Mount Abu	225.30	118.12
10.	Tamil Nadu	Ooty lake, Kodaikanal lake, Dindigul	12.17	3.732
11.	Tripura	3 lakes of Agartala	2.02	0.50
12.	Uttarakhand	4 lakes in Nainital Nainital lake, Nainital	64.82	142.105
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Mansi Ganga lake, Govardhan Ramgarh Tal, Gorakhpur Laxmi Tal, Jhansi	201.16	88.42
14.	West Bengal	Rabindra Sarovar Mirik lake, Darjeeling Adi Ganga in South 24 Parganas Sahib Bundh lake, Purulia	48.51	20.97
GRAND TOTAL			1096.09	635.902

114 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Mercy killing of animals**

†35. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously contemplating on mercy killing of animals;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard, so far; 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) Section 13 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act, 1960, provides for destruction of suffering animals. Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001 notified on 24 December, 2001 provides that incurably ill and mortally wounded dogs as diagnosed by a qualified veterinarian appointed by the committee shall be euthanised during specified hours in a humane manner by administering sodium pentathol for adult dogs and Thiopental Intraperitoneal for puppies by a qualified veterinarian or euthanised in any other humane manner approved by Animal Welfare Board of India. No dog shall be euthanised in the presence of another dog. The person responsible for euthanizing shall make sure that the animal is dead, before disposal.

**Extinction and illegal trade of pangolin**

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

- (a) what is the number of pangolin species in the country, year-wise, since 2008;
- (b) whether Government is aware that the pangolin is India's and world's most hunted and traded animal;
- (c) if so, the steps Government is taking to protect the animal from extinction in the country and the impact of such steps; and
- (d) if not, the steps the Ministry is taking to be aware of extinction of various species in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) There are two species of pangolin in India viz., Indian pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*) and Chinese Pangolin

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(*Manis pentadactyla*). Since it is an extremely elusive and nocturnal species, no systematic surveys have been conducted on their population status and numbers so far and therefore their year-wise numbers in the country since 2008 are not available.

(b) Yes, the Government is aware of the fact that pangolin is one of the highly hunted/ traded (illegally) species in the world.

(c) The Government of India has listed both the species of Pangolin in Schedule - I of Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, which strictly prohibits hunting and trade of this species. State Forest Departments take appropriate action for prosecution of the offenders in the related cases.

(d) The Ministry has identified 17 species for 'Species specific recovery programme'. These species include Asiatic Lion, Snow Leopard, Dugongs, Malabar Civet, Dolphins, Hangul, Manipur Brow Antler Deer, Nilgiri Thar, Swamp deer, Edible nest Swiftlets, Asian Wild Buffalo, Nicobar Megapode, Marine Turtles, Great Indian Bustards, Vultures, Indian Rhinoceros, and Jerdon's Courser.

#### **Revival of Hussain Sagar lake**

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

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn towards the reports that the Hussain Sagar lake in Hyderabad is highly polluted and that even the desilted earth would be a health hazard; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government would work with Telangana Government closely to revive Hussain Sagar as a freshwater lake?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The water quality of Hussain Sagar lake in Hyderabad is monitored by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with the Telangana State Pollution Control Board (TSPCB). The assessment of water quality data of Hussain Sagar lake indicates high level of organic pollution due to entry of effluents from four nallahs, including Kukutpally nallah.

The TSPCB has reported that the silt of Hussain Sagar in most parts of the lake is non-hazardous in nature. The Hyderabad Metro Development Authority (HMDA) has dredged silt/sludge from 3 nallahs, other than Kukutpally nallah, and the dried silt/sludge was transported to the dumping site. A small stretch near Kukutpally nallah contains Cadmium, a heavy metal. HMDA has undertaken the task of dredging this

stretch and safe disposal of the dredged silt at the TSDF (Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility) site.

(b) The TSPCB has informed that the Telangana Government has already taken-up Hussain Sagar lake and catchment area improvement project.

#### **Carcasses of Olive Ridley turtles**

38. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

(a) whether carcasses of thousands of Olive Ridley turtles off Gahirmatha marine sanctuary in Odisha were reported recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the reasons for massive deaths were analysed, including operation of illegal trawl fishing activities;

(c) whether similar incidents of deaths of shark and dolphin were also reported in the Coast of Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of action taken to conserve the marine habitation and to curb the illegal fishing trawls in the coastal zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) Information is being collected from the States and would be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Compensatory afforestation**

39. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the area in hectares where compensatory afforestation has been undertaken by Government in the country during each of the last three years due to construction of Highways, State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken into consideration that artificial afforestation through plantations may not be a sustainable one and cannot be compared to the degraded or lost natural forest land; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) the area where compensatory afforestation has been undertaken in the country upto 31.3.2015 in lieu of diversion of forest land under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 including projects for construction of roads in different parts of the country, is 6,87,809 ha against a stipulation of 8,60,791 ha, which represents 80% achievement of the targets.

(b) and (c) It is true that artificial afforestation carried out under compensatory afforestation provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 cannot substitute natural forests, yet, keeping in view the imperatives of development, and the crucial role played by development projects including highways in the process of development, permission for diversion of forest land is granted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 only in cases where diversion of forest land is inevitable. Compensatory afforestation is undertaken to minimize the loss of impact of forest diversion in due course of time.

#### **Toxicity of air in Delhi and NCR**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that air in Delhi and its NCR region is getting more and more toxic putting in dangers the health of citizens of Delhi and its NCR areas;

(b) if so, what is the status of this menace; and

(c) what is the action plan of Government to address this issue seriously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The ambient air quality is being regularly monitored in respect of Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sup>2</sup>), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and Particulate Matter less than or equal to 10 micron (PM<sup>10</sup>) in Delhi and NCR by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, Delhi Pollution Control Committee and National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) under the National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP).

The analysis of AAQ data of Delhi for the period 2000 to 2015 reveals that SO<sup>2</sup> levels are within National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) of 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (annual standard) and shows decreasing trend during 2000 to 2015. The levels of NO<sub>2</sub> exceed the NAAQS of 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (annual standard) except for year 2000 and shows increasing



trend during 2000 and 2015. The levels of  $\text{PM}^{10}$  is also exceeded the NAAQS of  $60 \pm \text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (annual standard) during 2000 to 2015 and shows fluctuating trend. Level of  $\text{PM}^{2.5}$  exceeded the NAAQS of  $40 \pm \text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (annual standard) during 2010 to 2015 and shows increasing trend.

The AAQ data of NCR for the period 2013, 2014 and 2015 reveals that concentration of  $\text{SO}_2$  is well below the NAAQS, whereas concentration of  $\text{NO}_2$  is reported more than the NAAQS and shows fluctuating trend. The concentration of Particulate Matter ( $\text{PM}^{10}$ ) in most of these cities is more than NAAQS and shows increasing trend.

No peer reviewed conclusive study report is available directly linking pollutants with the health of citizens. However, the air pollution is known to be one of the aggravating factors for many respiratory ailments and cardiovascular diseases. Other factors are inhaling/ingestion of bacteria, virus, mites, moulds, fungi, spores, pollen grains etc.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to, control air pollution in Delhi and NCR inter alia include the following:-

- (i) Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards envisaging 12 pollutants;
- (ii) Formulation of environmental regulations/statutes;
- (iii) Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality;
- (iv) Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blend etc.;
- (v) Promotion of cleaner production processes.

Taking note of the gravity of Air Pollution, the Government has taken some more measures which include:

- (i) Launched National Air Quality index by the Prime Minister in April, 2015;
- (ii) Implementation of Bharat Stage IV (BS-IV) norms in 63 selected cities including Delhi/cities of NCR and universalization of BS-IV by 2017;
- (iii) Decision taken to leapfrog directly from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020;
- (iv) Comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules including Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Hazardous Waste, Bio-medical Waste and Electronic Waste notified;

- (v) Notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules;
- (vi) Ban on burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste;
- (vii) Promotion of public transport network of metro, buses, e-rickshaws and promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance;
- (viii) Revision of existing environmental standards and formulation of new standards for prevention and control of pollution from industries;
- (ix) Regular co-ordination meetings at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the NCR;
- (x) Issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and under Section 18(1)(b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
- (xi) Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries.

#### **Pollution in Rajasthan**

†41. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the position of Rajasthan among the most polluted States of the country;
- (b) whether Government has provided any financial assistance to check the increasing pollution in the State and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of forest land in that State, district-wise and whether Government has formulated any scheme for plantation on the said land; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the amount provided to the State Government for this purpose during the last year and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) along with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) is assessing the status of pollution in states based on ambient air and water quality including state of Rajasthan. The Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) is being monitored at 6 locations covering cities namely Alwar, Bhiwadi, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur in Rajasthan and water quality is being monitored at 123 locations covering 17 rivers, 16

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

lakes, 3 canals and 87 wells. Data on 11 rivers indicates that 8 rivers have polluted river stretches and these include Banas, Chambal, Chappi, Ghaghar, Kali Sindh, Parvati, Jawai and Ujad. So far, no inter-state comparison of pollution is made but it has been observed that the level of  $\text{SO}_2$  and  $\text{NO}_2$  are within National standard of  $50 \pm \text{g/m}^3$  and  $40 \pm \text{g/m}^3$  respectively whereas concentration of  $\text{PM}^{10}$  is exceeding the National standard of  $60 \pm \text{g/m}^3$ . The annual average data of  $\text{PM}^{10}$  for States/UTs for the year 2014 indicate that Rajasthan is on fourth position with concentration of  $165 \pm \text{g/m}^3$ . CPCB has released ₹ 42,18,750 to Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board under NAMP and Central Government has provided ₹ 75.35 lac as central assistance under SFDA during 2015-16 to carry out afforestation activities.

(c) and (d) As per information provided by Rajasthan Government, the State Government is undertaking plantations on forest land under various schemes namely NABARD assisted plantation, Rajasthan Forestry and Bio-diversity Project Phase 2, CAMPA, Rehabilitation of degraded forest, Climate Change and Combating Desertification etc. Central Government is providing assistance to State Government under SFDA and during 2015-16 under SFDA an amount of ₹ 75,35,000 was provided. During 2016-17 no assistance has yet been provided by Central Government.

#### **Pending proposals from Rajasthan**

†42. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of proposals of public and private sectors of Rajasthan is pending with the Ministry, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to clear such proposals in a stipulated time frame and if so, by when 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) The number of the projects of Rajasthan under consideration in the Ministry for environmental clearance (EC) and Forest Clearance (FC) are 62 and 3 respectively. In the cases under consideration for EC, 58 are of private sector and 4 are of public sector. The cases for approval under Forest (Conservation) Act, all the 3 are from public sector. The proposals are processed as per the provisions and timeline prescribed under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Protection of migratory birds**

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

- (a) the details of various migratory birds coming in the country during various seasons, season-wise;
- (b) whether there is any decline in the number of these migratory birds during the last few decades and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the various steps taken/being taken by Government for development of their habitat and to protect them; and
- (d) the State-wise details of amount allocated for the same during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Although no specific assessments is conducted by the Ministry with respect to the species of migratory birds visiting India, literatures published by experts including Scientific Institutions suggest that about 370 species of birds migrate to India, out of which 175 species undertake long distance migration using the Central Asian Fly way area, which also include Amur falcons, Egyptian vultures, Plovers, Ducks, Storks, Ibises, Flamingoes, Jacanas, Pochards, Sociable Lapwing, etc.

As per the 'Asian Water bird census' coordinated by the Wetlands International, some migratory birds in the region showed a decreasing trend during the last decade, whereas some species indicated a stable population. The decline in the number of migratory birds is attributed to various factors including wetland reclamation, pollution of wetland through domestic sewage, hunting, trapping in the migratory routes, indiscriminate use of pesticides and fertilizers, reduction of habitat, climate change, etc.

(c) The important steps taken by the Government for protection of migratory birds include:

- (i) Rare and endangered species of birds including migratory birds are included in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby according them highest degree of protection.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Stringent punishments have been provided in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for violation of provisions of the Act.
  - (iii) Important habitats of birds, including migratory birds have been notified as protected Areas under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for better conservation and protection of birds and their habitats.
  - (iv) The Ministry has notified the Wet Land (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010, for better protection of wetlands in the country.
  - (v) Focused protection measures involving the local communities have been taken up in the State of Nagaland for protection of Amur Falcons that migrate to North East India on their route to Southern Africa. With the coordinated efforts of the Forest Department, Government of Nagaland, NGO's, scientific institutes and local communities, killing of Amur Falcons have become 'Zero' since 2013.
  - (vi) Vulture species have been identified as one of the species for recovery programme for critically endangered species under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats.
  - (vii) Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/UT Governments for protection and management of Protected Areas.
  - (viii) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been established for control of illegal trade in wildlife and its parts and products.
  - (ix) India is a signatory to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and India has also signed Memorandum of Understanding(MOU) with CMS on Conservation of Siberian Cranes. The Cabinet Committee has also approved India's joining the Raptor MOU with CMS.
  - (x) India is a contracting Party to the Ramsar Convention (Convention on Wetlands) and 25 wetlands in India have been notified as Ramsar Sites.
- (d) The State-wise details of funds allocated for protection of wildlife, including migratory birds, and their habitat are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of funds released to the State/UT Governments during the last three years under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats"*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (₹ in Lakhs)			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	109.50	150.00	00	100.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	180.335	00	63.31	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	162.376	220.439	00	304.02
4.	Assam	146	138.88	149.11	87.10
5.	Bihar	64.685	34.8715	85.249	108.011
6.	Chhattisgarh	449.566	408.74	482.087	213.409
7.	Goa	148.12	00	00	00
8.	Gujarat	517.926	537.84457	634.94	395.798
9.	Haryana	52	00	14.71	99.33
10.	Himachal Pradesh	318.967	475.849	430.345	431.837
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	515.957	485.747	506.761	354.00
12.	Jharkhand	81.6195	97.7655	101.12	18.62
13.	Karnataka	434.502	351.00	483.7769	262.13
14.	Kerala	1210.08	505.782	818.491	967.386
15.	Madhya Pradesh	467.707	454.354	371.354	394.565
16.	Maharashtra	425.883	470.772	402.723	277.94
17.	Manipur	73.925	80.80	129.192	248.919
18.	Meghalaya	22.08	25.56	44.87	38.3902
19.	Mizoram	96.392	210.334	131.54134	94.55
20.	Nagaland	25.855	15.375	85.155	235.48
21.	Odisha	368.208	341.7448	350.3229	246.8365
22.	Rajasthan	478.249	430.884	367.296	314.788

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	177.579	129.27836	169.15643	290.32635
24.	Tamil Nadu	258.479	277.7918	280.626	113.261
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	319.09	323.531	224.899	235.05
27.	Uttarakhand	220.27	326.282	141.116	188.318
28.	West Bengal	164.135	184.3735	108.847	100.934
29.	Puducherry	0	0	12.00	00
TOTAL		7489.4855	6677.99903	6588.99857	6120.99905

\* No financial releases have been made to State/UT Governments during the year 2016-17 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'.

#### Rise in Man-animal conflict

44. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an alarming rise in man-animal conflicts during the last few years and fatalities often involve elephants, leopards, bears, boars and tigers; and

(b) if so, what steps the Ministry is taking to protect the natural heritage so that man and animal can live in harmony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Incidences of negative human-wildlife interactions including the loss of human lives and damage to crops by wild animals are reported in various parts of the country from time to time. Management of forest and wildlife is the responsibility of State Governments. As such State-wise and year-wise data of such incidents are not collated in the Ministry. However, the reports received from the States in National Tiger Conservation Authority and Project Elephant indicate the following data on human casualties due to Tiger and Elephant.

Year	Tiger	Elephant
2012-13	22	371
2013-14	24	335
2014-15	26	63
TOTAL	72	769

(b) The Central Government provides financial assistance to the States/ Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for the management of wildlife and its habitats in the country, which *inter alia* helps in preventing human-animal conflict. The activities supported under the Schemes *inter alia* include construction /erection of physical barriers, such as barbed wire fence, solar powered electric fence, bio-fencing using cactus, boundary walls etc. to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop fields; improvement of wildlife habitat of wild animals by augmenting the availability of food and water in forest areas to reduce the entry of animals from forests to habitations and setting up of anti-depredation squads to drive away problematic animals. As an immediate measure, States can also provide *ex-gratia* relief to the victims of wildlife attack on life or property.

Further, keeping in view the losses to crops inflicted by the wild animals, this Ministry, on 24th December, 2014 issued an advisory to the States highlighting the legal provisions under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to deal with the human-wildlife conflict situations. *Vide* this advisory. Ministry has also sought proposals from State/ Union Territory Governments, after objective assessment of the situation with details of the areas in which notification under section 62 of the Act, listing wild animals in Schedule V for specified period, could be helpful in management of conflict.

Further to this, Ministry has also issued a detailed advisory on 1st June, 2015 to the State/Union Territory Governments regarding the priority actions for management of human wildlife conflict.

#### **Pollution in Delhi**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that pollution in Delhi has reached dangerous level;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that pollution is one of the causes of increase in the number of cancer cases;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (e) the steps being taken to bring pollution in Delhi under control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST



AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The ambient air quality is being regularly monitored in Delhi by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) and National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) under the National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The monitoring is being done in respect of Sulphur Dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ ), Nitrogen Dioxide ( $\text{NO}_2$ ) and Particulate Matter less than or equal to 10 micron ( $\text{PM}_{10}$ ) in Delhi. The analysis of ambient air quality data during 2000 to 2015 of Delhi reveals that,  $\text{SO}_2$  levels are within National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) of  $50 \pm \text{g/m}^3$  (annual standard) during 2000 to 2015 and shows decreasing trends. The data relating to  $\text{NO}_2$  levels are within NAAQS of  $40 \pm \text{g/m}^3$  (annual standard) during 2000 to 2002 and exceed the NAAQS during 2003 to 2015 and shows increasing trend during 2000 to 2008 and fluctuating trend thereafter. The annual average of Particulate Matter ( $\text{PM}_{10}$ ) shows fluctuating trends from year 2000 to 2005, and after year 2005 annual average of  $\text{PM}_{10}$  shows increasing trend. The main contributors to  $\text{PM}_{10}$  are construction activities, soil, road dust, airborne fly ash, secondary particles, combustion related sources etc.

(c) and (d) There are no conclusive data to establish direct correlation between air pollution and cancer. The impact of various pollutants on health depends upon the complex mixture of pollutants and several synergistic and additive factors like heredity, socio-economic conditions, medical health, habits, occupation etc. contributing to it.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to control air pollution in Delhi *inter alia* include the following:-

- (i) Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards envisaging 12 pollutants;
- (ii) Formulation of environmental regulations/ statutes;
- (iii) Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality;
- (iv) Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blend etc.;
- (v) Promotion of cleaner production processes.

Taking note of the gravity of Air Pollution, the Government has taken some more measures which include:

- (i) Launched National Air Quality index by the Prime Minister in April, 2015;
- (ii) Implementation of Bharat Stage IV (BS-IV) norms in 63 selected cities including Delhi/cities of NCR and universalization of BS-IV by 2017;

- (iii) Decision taken to leapfrog directly from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020;
- (iv) Comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules including Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Hazardous Waste, Bio-medical Waste and Electronic Waste notified;
- (v) Notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules;
- (vi) Ban on burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste;
- (vii) Promotion of public transport network of metro, buses, e-rickshaws and promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance;
- (viii) Revision of existing environmental standards and formulation of new standards for prevention and control of pollution from industries;
- (ix) Regular co-ordination meetings at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the NCR;
- (x) Issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and under Section 18(1)(b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
- (xi) Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries.

#### **Tree census**

46. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to conduct tree census in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Forest Survey of India (FSI) conducts regular inventory of trees in and outside forests in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the reports of FSI has shown any decline in the number of trees;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken to plant more trees in the country in coordination with State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) There is no plan to conduct tree census in the country.

(b) Forest Survey of India (FSI) conducts regular inventory of forest and trees outside forests under its National Forest Inventory Programme. The Inventory is conducted by selecting 60 districts randomly on a cycle of two years. On the basis of data collected from these 60 districts, growing stock estimates are generated at National and State levels and the results are published in "India State of Forest Report (ISFR)" on biennial basis. The information as per ISFR 2011, ISFR 2013 and 2015 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The number of trees are increasing marginally inside as well as outside the forest areas. As per ISFR 2015, there is an increase of about 3.3 per cent in forests and 6.7 per cent in trees outside forests areas as compared to ISFR 2013. The State-wise details are not available.

(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.

National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at village level. An amount of ₹ 3614.13 crore has been released to the States to treat an area of around about 21.35 million hectare, since inception of the Scheme in 2000-02.

#### **Statement**

*Estimated number of trees in forests and trees outside forests  
as per India State of Forest Reports (ISFR).*

(in million)

ISFR 2011		ISFR 2013		ISFR 2015	
Forest	TOF	Forest	TOF	Forest	TOF
*	5068	13062	5080	13495	5418

\* Estimated stems for forest for ISFR 2011 is not available as forest inventory was not conducted during 2008-10.

**Repercussions of climate change**

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

(a) what changes have been noticed by Government as repercussions of climate change during the last two years on the pattern of rain and climate in north India and coastal areas;

(b) whether natural calamities occurring frequently in the form of unseasonal rain, hailstorms, drought, flood, flash floods etc. are direct result of climate change, particularly in Maharashtra;

(c) if so, what action has been taken in this regard;

(d) whether recent floods in Chennai could be attributed to climate change; 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) There is no conclusive evidence to attribute observed weather and climate variability to the increased concentrations of Green House Gases (GHGs) and associated global warming. However, gradual increasing trend in respect of surface temperature (maximum and minimum) across the globe is found to be in line with the rise of GHGs over the recent decades. Daily mean temperature over the country is found to be increasing more or less at the same rate as the global mean ( $0.63^{\circ}\text{C}$  since 1901). Spatial pattern of trends in the mean annual temperature shows significant positive (increasing) trend over most parts of the country except over parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Bihar, where significant negative (decreasing) trends were observed.

Extreme rainfall events that occurred at some isolated places (*viz.* heavy rainfall over Mumbai, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Kashmir etc.) are highly localized and are part of the natural variability of the Indian monsoon system. Although, some recent studies hint at an increasing frequency and intensity of extremes in rainfall during the past 40-50 years, their attribution to global warming is yet to be established.

(c) Government of India is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) to enhance ecological sustainability of our development plan. NAPCC outlines eight national missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems, forestry, agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. Further, all states/Union Territories have prepared

State Action Plan on Climate Change consistent with objectives of NAPCC highlighting State's specific issues relating to climate change. Further, National Adaptation Fund with an initial allocation of ₹ 350 crore for Twelfth Five Year Plan has been set up to address the climate change adaptation needs in sectors like agriculture, water, forestry sectors in addition to sectoral spending by the respective ministries.

National Disaster Management Authority has formulated various hazard specific guidelines for protection of life and property during natural as well as manmade disasters. Earth System Science Organization - India Meteorological Department and Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services are responsible for monitoring, detection and forecast of severe weather phenomenon and Central Water Commission is responsible for issuing flood warning in respect of 43 rivers of India.

(d) and (e) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its fifth assessment report published in 2014 has indicated that the number of heavy precipitation events has increased and the increasing trend in extreme precipitation implies greater risks of flooding. It also reported low confidence in observed global scale trend in drought. Extreme rainfall that occurred over coastal districts of TamilNadu was highly localized and part of the natural variability of the Indian monsoon system.

#### **Commercial release of GM mustard variety**

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

- (a) whether Government has decided to commercially release Genetically modified (GM) mustard variety in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of States which have given their prior consent, so far, in this regard; and
- (c) the time by which the work on the plan is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) in its meeting held on 5.2.2016 had directed the applicant (Centre for Genetic Manipulation of Crop Plants (CGMCP), University of Delhi, South Campus) to revise the BIOSAFETY DOSSIER in respect of their application for environmental release of transgenic mustard hybrid DMH- developed using barnase, barstar and bar genes. The revised dossier has been forwarded to the Sub-committee of the GEAC constituted for the purpose of review and experts comments. As of now, no decision to commercially release GM mustard has been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No specific time frame can be indicated as the safety assessment of GM plant is highly technical and is a long drawn process involving extensive consultations with the relevant stakeholders before a final decision is taken.

**Kasturirangan Committee report on eco-sensitive zones in Western Ghats**

49. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to consider the recommendations made by the Kasturirangan Committee report on eco-sensitive zones in Western Ghats; and

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

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

**Environmental education, awareness and training**

50. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

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

(a) the details of schemes and the steps taken by Government for environmental education, awareness and training during the last two years;

(b) whether World Bank assistance has been taken to promote Environment Management Capacity Building Project in various States of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent thereon during the said period, State- wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST

AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The "Environmental Education Awareness and Training (EEAT)' scheme of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change was launched in the FY 1983-84 with the basic objective to promote environmental awareness among all sections of the society and to mobilize people's participation for conservation of environment. The objectives of the scheme are achieved through the implementation of four programmes namely National Green Corps, .National Environment Awareness Campaign. Seminars/Symposia and National Nature Camping Programme. Expenditure of ₹ 33.54 crore and ₹ 34.29 crore has been incurred on the scheme for FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16 respectively covering the 29 States/UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) and (c) During the period 1999 to 2002, World Bank assistance was taken for 'Environmental Education in School System (EESS)' which was a sub component of the India Environment Management Capacity Building Project. The project involved a detailed study of the status of infusion of environmental concepts in school curricula in the country and the status of teaching of Environment Education in schools. During the last two years no such project has been undertaken with World Bank assistance on EESS.

#### **Setting-up of centralized pollution control room**

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to set-up centralized pollution control room to monitor level of air pollution in the NCR region;
- (b) if so, the details of activities likely to be taken by control room;
- (c) whether Government has adequate technical and enforcement staff to enforce the pollution standards and norms against the violators identified by control room or monitoring authorities; and
- (d) if so, the details of harmful elements found in air of NCR region and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST

AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has set up a Control Room for monitoring air quality in National Capital Region (NCR) including Delhi. The activities undertaken by Control Room include daily review of levels of air pollution, receiving of complaints relating to pollution etc. The information received in the Control Room is transmitted to agencies such as Delhi Pollution Control Committee, State Pollution Control Boards of NCR States and urban local bodies concerned for necessary action to mitigate air pollution.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government has technical and enforcement staff to enforce the pollution standards and norms. Improving technical and scientific capabilities of Pollution Control Boards/Committees will lead to better enforcement.

(d) The harmful pollutants which are regularly monitored in the ambient air are Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Particulate Matter ( $PM_{10}$  &  $PM_{2.5}$ ), Ozone etc. The action taken by the Government to control air pollution in Delhi and NCR *inter alia* include the following:-

- (i) Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards envisaging 12 pollutants;
- (ii) Formulation of environmental regulations / statutes;
- (iii) Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality;
- (iv) Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blend etc.;
- (v) Promotion of cleaner production processes.

Taking note of the gravity of Air Pollution, the Government has taken some more measures which include:

- (i) Launched National Air Quality index by the Prime Minister in April, 2015;
- (ii) Implementation of Bharat Stage IV (BS-IV) norms in 63 selected cities including Delhi/cities of NCR and universalization of BS-IV by 2017;
- (iii) Decision taken to leapfrog directly from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020;
- (iv) Comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules including Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Hazardous Waste, Bio-medical Waste and Electronic Waste notified;



- (v) Notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules;
- (vi) Ban on burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste;
- (vii) Promotion of public transport network of metro, buses, e-rickshaws and promotion of car pooling. Pollution Under Control, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance;
- (viii) Revision of existing environmental standards and formulation of new standards for prevention and control of pollution from industries;
- (ix) Regular co-ordination meetings at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the NCR;
- (x) Issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and under Section 18(1)(b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
- (xi) Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries.

#### **Impact of plastic use**

52. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that use of plastic has become a serious danger for the ecology of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to curb the use of plastics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Unscientific disposal of plastic waste in environmentally unsound manner may lead to ecological degradation. Plastic waste and bags if not collected systematically choke drainage system, create unhygienic conditions, lead to illness and death of animals on consumption, reduces recharging of ground water aquifers, and causes leaching of metals and additives into the soil and ground water.

The Government has prohibited manufacturing and use of plastic sheets and plastic bags with less than 50 micron thickness. The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 notified on 18th March, 2016 aims to minimize the plastic waste generation,

recycling and utilization of plastic waste in road construction, energy and oil generation and adoption of extended producer responsibility for the sustainability of the waste management system.

### **Conservation of leopards**

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to ensure the conservation of leopards;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether steps are being taken to conserve the quality of its habitat and prey-base in Tamil Nadu, and the rest of States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) what steps are being taken in case of stray leopards entering human habitations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) The habitats of wildlife including that of leopard in Tamil Nadu and other States are conserved primarily through Protected Area network and sustainable forest management in the forests of the country.

There are 730 Protected Areas (National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves, Community Reserves) in the country which altogether form 1/4th of the total forest area of the country.

Leopard is not among the species identified for 'species specific conservation programme' because there are no evidences of threat of extinction of this species in the country.

- (e) Forest Department of States takes immediate steps for dealing with situations for conflicts arising out of straying of leopards in human habitations. Specific guidelines for handling human-leopard conflicts have been issued by the Ministry in 2011. In addition, State/Union Territory Governments have been advised to institute a 'Human Wildlife Conflict Management Strategy' on priority for identified conflict zones in June 2015.

**Eco-sensitive areas**

54. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of criteria adopted for declaring any area as eco-sensitive area;
- (b) whether the livelihood of local people is affected consequent upon declaring any area as eco-sensitive and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how many areas in total has been declared as eco-sensitive zones in the country; and
- (d) how many of such eco-sensitive zones are there in Gujarat and Jharkhand together with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The concept of Eco-sensitive Zone is to conserve biodiversity and endangered wildlife and protect environment around the protected areas such as National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, as a 'safety zone' without impeding legitimate socio-economic development of the area and also providing adequate opportunities for livelihood security of the local people. An 'Eco-sensitive Zone' is notified under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, wherein the following factors are, *inter alia*, considered - biological diversity of the area and their conservation, proximity to Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park and wildlife corridors. Restriction of certain identified projects/activities which could have adverse impact on the wildlife is imposed and activities which are eco-friendly are promoted in eco-sensitive areas. The issues of livelihood of local people are taken into consideration while determining the extent of eco-sensitive area.

(c) The Ministry as on 8.4.2016 has received 282 proposals complete in all aspects for declaration of Eco-sensitive Zones around Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks from various State Governments. So far, the Ministry has approved/notified, 275 proposals for declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zones around Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks, of these 215 have been notified in the Gazette of India, of which, 183 are draft notifications and 32 are final notifications. The 275 proposals cover Eco-sensitive Zones around 404 Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks.

(d) Eco-sensitive Zones have been notified around the following Protected Areas of Gujarat and Jharkhand as given below:

## Gujarat

Sl. No.	Name of Protected Area
1.	Marine National Park and Marine Wildlife Sanctuary
2.	Girnar Wildlife Sanctuary
3.	Narayan Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary
4.	Purna Wildlife Sanctuary
5.	Vansda National Park
6.	Thol Wildlife Sanctuary

## Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of Protected Area
1.	Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary

**Poor air quality in Delhi**

55. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi's plans to combat poor air quality may soon see a redesign with a new study done by IIT, Kanpur giving authorities insights into what really causes pollution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken from study and results yielded, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Government of NCT of Delhi has formulated short term and long term action plans to control air pollution in Delhi. After the 'Comprehensive study on Air Pollution in Delhi' by IIT, Kanpur, Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) has adopted a more focused approach towards mitigation measures. On 29th December 2015, CPCB has issued directions to DPCC under section 18 (1) (b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 which *inter alia* include immediate steps for (i) control of vehicular emissions, (ii) control of road dust, (iii) control of air pollution from bio-mass burning, (iv) control of Industrial air pollution and (v) control of air pollution from construction and demolition activities. Several actionable points mentioned in the said directions directly emanated from the study conducted by IIT Kanpur.

Some of the major steps taken/being taken by the Delhi Government to control air pollution in Delhi *inter-alia* include:

- Prohibition on burning of garbage/leaves/plastic etc.
- Launching of Swachh Delhi App and DPCC Helpline with mobile number 9717593574 to receive the public complaints on air pollution.
- Opening of Facebook account in the name of DPCC to receive public complaints.
- Collection of horticulture waste (bio-mass) and composting-cum-gardening.
- Enforcement of Standard Operating Procedure for dust control at construction sites and surprise inspections.
- Implementation of "odd-even" scheme.
- Increasing metro trips during odd-even scheme.
- Promotion for vacuum cleaning of roads.
- Promotion of Battery Operated Vehicles including grant of subsidy to battery operated 4 wheelers and 2 wheelers and e-rickshaws.
- Stricter implementation of PUC norms, Software for issuance of the PUC Certificates in 'Real Time' and 'on-line' mode.
- Commissioning of online monitoring system at Badarpur Thermal Power Plant and Timarpur Okhla Waste to Energy Plant.
- Enforcement of Lane discipline.
- Issuance of 2,245 challans to auto rickshaws and 7293 to other violators.
- Notification to restrict entry of Trucks and prohibition of non-destined vehicles.
- Levy of Environmental Compensation Charge (ECC) on heavy duty commercial vehicles.
- Increasing green cover in Delhi.

The above mentioned steps have contributed in reducing air pollution in Delhi. But for the various steps taken by Delhi Government and other agencies including CPCB and DPCC, the air quality would have been worse.

**Investment in renewable energy sector**

56. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of investment made in renewable energy sector during the last three years, State-wise including Jharkhand and Gujarat;
- (b) whether Government has contributed a significant portion of investment made in renewable energy sector during the above period;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government proposes to provide commercial banks with special incentives to boost private financing in renewable energy sector; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Total investment made in renewable energy sector in all states, including Jharkhand and Gujarat, during the last 3 years is ₹ 90841.16 crores as per details given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has provided financial support of ₹ 6541.04 crores towards Capital Subsidy/Viability Gap Funding / Generation based Incentives as per details given at Annexure.

(d) and (e) No Sir, there is no such proposal under consideration.

***Statement***

*Year-wise Investment made in Renewable Energy Sector in last 3 years*

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Sector-wise release of funds/contribution				
		Solar	Wind	Small Hydro	Biomass & Bagase Cogeneration	Total Contribution
1.	2013-14	5,670.00	12,473.28	1,576.88	2,475.00	22,195.16
2.	2014-15	6,670.00	13,870.68	2,314.72	2,508.00	25,363.40
3.	2015-16	18,100.00	20,487.90	2,295.30	2,399.40	43,282.60
	TOTAL	30,440.00	46,831.86	6,186.90	7,382.40	90,841.16

*Year-wise Funds released by the Ministry in Renewable  
Energy Sector in last 3 years*

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Sector-wise release of funds/contribution				
		Solar	Wind	Small Hydro	Biomass & Bagase Cogeneration	Total Contribution
1.	2013-14	692.28	300.00	122.82	12.37	1,127.47
2.	2014-15	1,158.20	566.00	107.99	6.24	1,838.43
3.	2015-16	3,146.24	314.00	104.84	10.06	3,575.14
	TOTAL	4,996.72	1,180.00	335.65	28.67	6,541.04

**Use of unproductive and non-agricultural land for solar parks**

57. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government has come out with fresh guidelines that allow State Governments to use unproductive and non-agricultural land to set up solar parks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether a number of solar parks have been approved in various States, so far, with an aggregate capacity of 1,848 MW?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per scheme Guidelines of 'Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects', unproductive and non-agricultural land is taken for setting up of solar parks. The details of solar parks sanctioned are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir. As on date, 32 solar parks of aggregate capacity 19,400 MW have been approved to 20 States under the scheme of 'Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects'.

**Statement***List of Sanctioned Solar Parks*

Sl. No.	State	Capacity (MW)	Name of the Solar Power Parks Developer (SPPD)	Land identified at
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1500	AP Solar Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd., JVC of SECI, APGENCO and NREDCAP	NP Kunta of Anantpuramu & Galiveedu of Kadapa Districts
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1000		Kurnool District
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1000		Galiveedu Madal, Kadapa district
4.	Andhra Pradesh	500		Talaricheruvu Village, Tadipathri Mandal, Anathapuramu District of Andhra Pradesh
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	Arunachal Pradesh Energy Development Agency (APEDA)	Tezu township in Lohit district
6.	Assam	69	JVC of APDCL, APGCL & SECI	Amguri in Sibsagar district
7.	Chhattisgarh	500	CREDA	Rajnandgaon, Janjgir Champa districts
8.	Gujarat	700	GPCL	Radhanesda, Vav, Distt. Banaskantha
9.	Haryana	500	Saur Urja Nigam Haryana Ltd. (SUN Haryana)	Bugan in Hisar district, Baralu and Singhani in Bhiwani district and Daukhera in Mahendergarh district



10.	Himachal Pradesh	1000	HP State Electricity Board Ltd.	Spiti Valley of Lahaul and Spiti District
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	100	JAKEDA	Mohagarh and Badla Brahmana, District-Samba
12.	Karnataka	2000	Karnataka Solar Power Development Corporation Pvt. Ltd. (KSPDCL); JVC of SECI and KREDAL	Pavagada taluk Tumkur dist.
13.	Kerala	200	Renewable Power Corporation of Kerala Limited (RPCKL); JVC of SECI and KSEB	Paivalike, Meenja, Kinanoor, Kraindalam and Ambalathara villages of Kasargode district
14.	Madhya Pradesh	750	Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited; a JVC of SECI and MPUVNL	Rewa, MP
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1000	Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited; a JVC of SECI and MPUVNL	Neemuch, Agar and Mandsaur
16.	Madhya Pradesh	500	Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited; a JVC of SECI and MPUVNL	Rajgarh and Shajapur
17.	Madhya Pradesh	500	Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited; a JVC of SECI and MPUVNL	Chhattarpur and Morena
18.	Maharashtra	500	M/s Pragat Akshay Urja Ltd.	Sakri, Dhule district of Maharashtra
19.	Maharashtra	500	Maharashtra State Electricity Generating Company Ltd. (MAHAGENCO)	Dondaicha, district Dhule, Maharashtra
20.	Maharashtra	500	M/s K. P. Power Pvt. Ltd.	Taluka Patoda, district Beed, Maharashtra

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1	2	3	4	5
21.	Meghalaya	20	Meghalaya Power Generation Corporation Ltd (MePGCL)	West Jaintia Hills & East Jaintia Hills districts
22.	Nagaland	60	Directorate of New & Renewable Energy, Nagaland	Dimapur, Kohima and New Peren districts
23.	Odisha	1000	GEDCOL	Balasore, Keonjhar, Deogarh, Boudh, Kalahandi and Angul
24.	Rajasthan	680	Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Ltd. (RSDCL), a subsidiary of RRECL	Bhadla Phase II, Bhadla, Rajasthan
25.	Rajasthan	1000	Surya Urja Company of Rajasthan Ltd.; a JVC between State Government and IL & FS Energy Development Company Ltd.	Bhadla Phase III, Bhadla, Rajasthan
26.	Rajasthan	750	M/s Essel Surya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited; JV of GoR and Essel Infraprojects Limited	Villages Ugraas, Nagnechinagar & Dandhu, tehsil Phalodi, distt. Jodhpur (450 MW) and villages Lavan & Purohitsar, tehsil Pokaran, distt. Jaisalmer (300 MW)
27.	Rajasthan	500	M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited (AREPRL); a JVC of Government of Rajasthan and APEPRL	Bhadla Phase IV, Bhadla, Jodhpur Rajasthan
28.	Rajasthan (321 MW through support of GoI	321	M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited (AREPRL); a JVC of	Fatehgarh & Pokaran, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan

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	out of 1500 MW)		Government of Rajasthan and APEPRL	
29.	Telangana	500	SECI, Telangana GENCO and Telangana New & Renewable Energy Development Corporation Ltd. (TNREDC)	Gattu, Mehboob Nagar Distt.
30.	Uttar Pradesh	600	Lucknow Solar Power Development Corporation Ltd.; JVC of UPNEDA and SECI	Jalaun, Allahabad, Mirzapur and Kanpur Dehat districts
31.	Uttarakhand	50	State Industrial Development Corporation Uttarakhand Limited (SIDCUL)	Industrial Area, Sitarganj (Phase I), Industrial Area, Sitarganj (Phase II) and Industrial Area, kashipur
32.	West Bengal	500	West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd.	East Mednipur, West Mednipur, Bankura
TOTAL		19400		

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**Incentives to solar industry**

58. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of exemptions and incentives that the Budget 2016-17 has given to solar industry;
- (b) to what extent exemptions and incentives given would help the solar industry to achieve its target of 1.75 lakh MW;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the industry wanted to allow pension funds to be invested in renewable assets;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and whether any proposal has been sent to the Ministry of Finance for this purpose; and
- (e) if so, what is the reaction of that Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In the budget 2016-17, following two announcements were relevant to Solar Industry:

- (i) Cess on Coal production increased from ₹ 200 to ₹ 400 per tonne.
- (ii) Accelerated Depreciation decreased from 80% to 40%.

(b) The increased cess on coal production would help in availability of funds for Renewable Energy projects. Further, the Government is providing the following fiscal and promotional incentives for promoting solar industry:-

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

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

- (c) This Ministry has not received any such proposal.
- (d) No such proposal has been sent to Ministry of Finance.
- (e) Question does not arise.

#### **Solar power generation in West Bengal**

59. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of funds allocated and released, persons benefited and progress attained under various projects including development of solar parks, development of solar power plants on canal banks/tops, solar projects for defence establishments, solar power projects for CPSUs as well as roof-top solar installation etc. during the last two years;
- (b) whether the Ministry is aware that despite having tremendous potential for solar power generation, West Bengal possesses less than 2 per cent of the total commissioned capacity in the country; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Ministry to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In major schemes, consolidated funds are released to various organisations such as Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI), Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) etc., (therefore State-wise information is not available. The State-wise details of release of funds in few schemes are given in Statement (*See* below). A total capacity of 4130 MW has been added in the last two years. Around 660 Million Units of electricity is estimated to be generated every year from this capacity, which is benefiting the people of the country.

(b) West Bengal has commissioned solar capacity of 7.77 MW against estimated potential of 6260 MW. Projects in various States are sanctioned on the basis of proposals submitted by State Government.

(c) The Government is providing a range of fiscal and financial incentives for promotion of Solar energy under various schemes. These include capital and/or interest subsidy, tax holiday on the earnings for 10 years, generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, viability gap funding (VGF), financing solar rooftop systems as part of

home loan, concessional excise and custom duties, preferential tariff for power generation from renewables. Foreign direct investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route is permitted. In addition power is offered at lower tariff through schemes like bundling with thermal power and VGF.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of funds released during last two years*

Sl. No.	State / UT	Funds released (In ₹ crore)	
		2014-15	2015-16 (as on 10.12.2015)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	146.08	3.87
2.	Chhattisgarh	5.55	5.18
3.	Gujarat	2.75	0
4.	Haryana	11.82	9.86
5.	Jharkhand	29.30	18.12
6.	Karnataka	12.00	20
7.	Kerala	3.60	0.25
8.	Madhya Pradesh	8.29	12.68
9.	Maharashtra	6.62	7.68
10.	Odisha	13.09	0
11.	Punjab	32.35	0
12.	Rajasthan	56.40	37.36
13.	Tamil Nadu	15.40	9.88
14.	Telangana	2.75	0
15.	Uttar Pradesh	17.15	3.5
16.	Uttarakhand	18.25	5.72
17.	West Bengal	6.00	0
18.	Delhi	0.00	0
19.	Meghalaya	-	0.25
20.	Arunachal	-	0.25
21.	Nagaland	-	0.25
TOTAL		387.4	136.33

In addition to this, ₹912.12 crores has been released to SECI and IREDA during the year 2015-16 for VGF scheme for further disbursement to States/Implementing agencies.

**Promotion of stand-alone solar power projects**

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

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to promote stand-alone solar power projects in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether Government plans to establish sustainable rural electrification through stand-alone solar power projects; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of rural electrification projects powered by these sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes Sir, Government of India has approved Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for various sub-transmission and distribution works including for electrification of un-electrified census villages in the country. Rural Electrification Corporation, a PSU under Ministry of Power is implementing the scheme. Under this scheme, grid is extended to un-electrified census villages. However, there are census villages located in far flung remote locations, deep forest, unapproachable locations and LWE affected area etc. where extension of grid is either not cost effective or not feasible, off-grid solutions are sanctioned. This off-grid solution comprising of local micro-grid and standalone system. In case of number of households in an un-electrified census village is less than 15 or cost per household electrification is more than Rs 1 Lakh Standalone system is preferred.

- (b) State-wise sanction of off grid projects are given in Statement (*See below*).
- (c) To ensure sustainability of the standalone system, sanction is given with specific condition of operation and maintenance of the system for next five year period.
- (d) The details of sanctioned rural electrification project are given in Statement.

**Statement***Promotion of stand-alone solar power projects*

Sl. No.	State	Implementing Agency	Total Villages	Sanctioned		Total	In-Principle sanctioned			Total Projects Sanctioned
				Micro-grid	Stand alone		Micro-grid	Stand alone	Total	
			1			2			3	4=(2+3)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	MPUVNL	154	145	9	154				154
2.	Chhattisgarh	CREDA	524	154		161	1	382	383	544
3.	Odisha	OREDA	211	127	63	190	66	13	79	269
4.	Assam	APDCL	521	216	305	521				521
5.	Uttarakhand	UPCL	13				10	3	13	13
6.	Karnataka	MESCOM, HESCOM	33	0	3	3	0	30	30	33
7.	Jharkhand	JREDA	434	332	19	351	77	5	82	409
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	APEDA	1000		1000	1000	0	176	176	1176
9.	Meghalaya	MePDCL and MNREDA	222		77	77	0	132	132	209
	TOTAL		3112	974	1476	2457	154	741	895	3328



**Establishment of solar energy parks**

†61. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any special plan to establish solar energy parks;
- (b) if so, the details of projects being implemented to establish solar energy parks in the country and the process for regulation of these parks, State-wise and area-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government had launched scheme for "Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Project" in December, 2014 envisaging to set up at least 25 Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects targeting over 20,000 MW within a span of 5 years starting from 2014-15. As on date, 32 solar parks of aggregate capacity 19,400 MW has been approved in 20 States. The details of parks are given in Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 57 (Part (a) and (b))]. The Solar Parks are sanctioned, implemented and monitored in coordination with States and other stakeholders.

- (c) Does not arise.

**Schemes for providing solar power**

62. SHRI K.C.TYAGI:  
KUMARI SELJA:  
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

- (a) the details of recent schemes formulated by Government for providing solar power to villages in the country; and
- (b) the funds allocated for this purpose State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Ministry is promoting off-grid and decentralized solar PV application programme to provide solar power to villages in the country.

(b) State-wise fund released to various States during 2015-16 is given in Statement.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement****State-wise fund released to various States during 2015-16*

State-wise funds released during 2015-16

Sl. No.	States/UTs	₹ in lakhs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6367.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.00
3.	Assam	439.47
4.	Bihar	1541.49
5.	Chhattisgarh	3326.79
6.	Delhi	123.91
8.	Gujarat	1796.88
9.	Haryana	1445.51
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4099.93
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4394.37
12.	Jharkhand	1550.80
13.	Karnataka	65.77
14.	Kerala	964.53
15.	Lakshadweep	375.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	40.60
17.	Maharashtra	2441.98
18.	Manipur	1160.00
19.	Meghalaya	311.99
20.	Mizoram	753.38
21.	Nagaland	555.41
22.	Odisha	194.71
23.	Punjab	824.00
24.	Rajasthan	20062.92
25.	Sikkim	28.41

Sl. No.	States/UTs	₹ in Lakhs
26.	Tamil Nadu	8261.90
27.	Telangana	501.73
28.	Tripura	347.45
29.	Uttarakhand	2510.16
30.	Uttar Pradesh	3850.74
31.	West Bengal	34.02
32.	Others	19684.55
33.	Channel Partner	6074.66
TOTAL		94188.03

#### Boosting solar power generation

63. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to boost solar power generation in the country and making new policies, accordingly, to augment solar power and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the incentives being given by Government for installation of solar panels at homes and reduce the cost of installation to enable people to afford installation of solar panels; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is making it compulsory to install solar power generating panels for newly constructed houses as a part of this drive and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has revised the National Solar Mission target of Grid Connected Solar Power projects from 20,000 MW by 2022 to 1,00,000 MW by 2022 and has formulated the following Grid Connected solar schemes in this regard:

1. Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects.
2. Scheme for Development of Solar PV Power Plants on Canal Banks/ Canal Tops.

3. Scheme for setting up 300 MW of Grid connected Solar PV Power Projects by Defence Establishments under Ministry of Defence and Para Military Forces with Viability Gap Funding.
4. Implementation of scheme of setting up 1000 MW of Grid- Connected Solar PV Power Projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings with Viability Gap Funding.
5. Implementation of Scheme for setting up of 15000 MW of Grid connected Solar PV Power Projects by NTPC/NVVN.
6. Setting up of 2000 MW Grid connected solar power with Viability Gap Funding through Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI).

(b) The Government is providing subsidy for installation of solar panels at home 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 sector. There is no subsidy for Government sector, commercial and industrial establishments in the private sector.

(c) Housing being a State subject, it is upto the States to make installation of solar panels mandatory for newly constructed houses. However, the Ministry is providing central subsidy of 30% for installation of solar panels on rooftops to individuals. For special category States, it is 70%.

#### **International Solar Alliance**

64. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) with which countries Government plans to initiate the work under the umbrella of International Solar Alliance;

(b) whether India has identified strength of member countries in terms of technology, innovation, financing and skill development to achieve objectives of this alliance;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has identified year-wise targets and action plan for solar alliance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) International Solar Alliance (ISA) jointly launched India and France on 30th November, 2015 in Paris France, provides a common platform for cooperation among 121 solar resource rich countries lying fully or partially between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, including India. List of prospective Member Countries for International Solar Alliance (ISA) is given in Statement (*See below*). The Paris Declaration on ISA announced on the occasion *inter-alia* provides for collective ambition to undertake innovative and concerted efforts with a view to reducing the cost of finance and cost of technology for immediate deployment of competitive solar generation assets in ISA member countries.

(b) and (c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) No Sir.

#### ***Statement***

##### *List of prospective Member Countries for International Solar Alliance (ISA)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Prospective Member countries
1.	People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
2.	Antigua and Barbuda
3.	Republic of Angola
4.	Argentina Republic
5.	Commonwealth of Australia
6.	Commonwealth of Bahamas
7.	Peoples Republic of Bangladesh
8.	Barbados
9.	Belize
10.	Republic of Benin
11.	Pluri National State of Bolivia
12.	Republic of Botswana.
13.	Federal Republic of Brazil

Sl. No.	Name of the Prospective Member countries
14.	Nation of Brunei, Abode of Peace
15.	Burkina Faso
16.	Republic of Burundi
17.	Kingdom of Cambodia
18.	Republic of Cameroon
19.	Republic of Cape Verde
20.	Central African Republic
21.	Republic of Chad
22.	Republic of Chile
23.	People's Republic of China
24.	Republic of Colombia
25.	Union of Comoros
26.	Congo - Democratic Republic of
27.	Congo - Republic of
28.	New Zealand
29.	Republic of Costa Rica
30.	Republic of Cote d'Ivoire
31.	Republic of Cuba
32.	Republic of Djibouti
33.	Commonwealth of Dominica
34.	Dominican Republic
35.	Republic of Ecuador
36.	Arab Republic of Egypt
37.	Republic of El Salvador
38.	Republic of Equatorial Guinea
39.	State of Eritrea

Sl. No.	Name of the Prospective Member countries
40.	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
41.	Republic of Fiji
42.	France
43.	Gabonese Republic
44.	Republic of The Gambia
45.	Republic of Ghana
46.	Republic of Grenada
47.	Republic of Guatemala
48.	Republic of Guinea
49.	Republic of Guinea-Bissau
50.	Republic of Guyana
51.	Republic of Haiti
52.	Republic of Honduras
53.	Republic of India
54.	Republic of Indonesia
55.	Jamaica
56.	Japan
57.	Republic of Kenya
58.	Republic of Kiribati
59.	Laos People's Democratic Republic
60.	Republic of Liberia
61.	Libya
62.	Republic of Madagascar
63.	Republic of Malawi
64.	Federation of Malaysia
65.	Republic of Maldives

Sl. No.	Name of the Prospective Member countries
66.	Republic of Mali
67.	Republic of Marshall Islands
68.	Islamic Republic of Mauritania
69.	Republic of Mauritius
70.	United Mexican State
71.	Federated States of Micronesia
72.	Republic of Mozambique
73.	Republic of Myanmar
74.	Republic of Namibia
75.	Republic of Nauru
76.	The Netherlands
77.	Republic of Nicaragua
78.	Republic of Niger
79.	Federal Republic of Nigeria
80.	Sultanate of Oman
81.	Republic of Palau
82.	Republic of Panama
83.	Independent State of Papua New Guinea
84.	Republic of Paraguay
85.	Republic of Peru
86.	Republic of Philippines
87.	Republic of Rwanda
88.	St. Lucia
89.	Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis
90.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
91.	Independent State of Samoa



Sl. No.	Name of the Prospective Member countries
92.	Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe
93.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
94.	Republic of Senegal
95.	Republic of Seychelles
96.	Republic of Sierra Leone
97.	Republic of Singapore
98.	Solomon Islands
99.	Federal Republic of Somalia
100.	Republic of South Africa
101.	Republic of South Sudan
102.	Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
103.	Republic of Sudan
104.	Republic of Suriname
105.	United Republic of Tanzania
106.	Kingdom of Thailand
107.	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
108.	Togolese Republic
109.	Kingdom of Tonga
110.	Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
111.	Tuvalu
112.	Republic of Uganda
113.	United Arab Emirates
114.	United Kingdom
115.	United States of America
116.	Republic of Vanuatu
117.	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
118.	Socialist Republic of Vietnam
119.	Republic of Yemen
120.	Republic of Zambia
121.	Republic of Zimbabwe

**Gap between funds sanctioned and released under RGPSY**

65. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for a wide gap between funds sanctioned and released under the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Shashaktikaran Yojana (RGPSY) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the performance of RGPSY in various States during that period year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the physical targets set and achieved during the above period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) to what extent the above scheme is helpful in increasing the capacity building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) The scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayati Shashaktikaran Abhiyan(RGPSA) which became fully operational in 2013-14 is demand driven in nature and involves multi dimensional activities. Funds under RGPSA are sanctioned on the basis of annual plan proposals of States as approved by the Central Executive Committee of RGPSA. Releases are normally made in two instalments, with the first instalment being 50% of the sanctioned amount after deducting the unspent balance available with state at the time of release. The quantum of release of first instalment depends on the unspent balance available with the State, utilization certificate and financial and audit reports furnished etc., States that had high unspent balances and had not provided utilization certificates etc. were eligible for smaller releases.

(b) and (c) Since RGPSA is a demand driven scheme, there are no pre-set targets. The financial and physical achievement under the scheme during the last 3 years is given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(d) Under RGPSA, States have taken up Capacity Building and Training of stakeholders on a large scale, including e-enablement, and resource centres have been set up, thereby increasing the capacity of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

**Statement-I**

*Financial progress under RGPSA (Period 2012-13 to 2015-2016)*

Sl. No.	State	Funds Released/ Sanctioned 2012-13	Fund sanctioned 2013-14	Funds Released 2013-14	Fund sanctioned 2014-15	Funds Released 2014-15	Funds sanctioned 2015-16	Funds Released for 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	110.92	41.59	144.35	24.19	41.72	12.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.99	21.55	8.71	23.13	7.72	2.90	-
3.	Assam	0	37.00	16.65	98.21	26.04	39.48	17.08
4.	Bihar	0	22.98	8.61	192.3	63.67	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.25	71.94	25.73	94.33	11.39	29.68	14.64
6.	Gujarat	3.32	93.25	31.65	37.70	1.06	0.00	-
7.	Haryana	5.66	20.09	2.93	57.90	18.78	0.00	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.95	55.43	15.84	51.59	15.26	13.13	2.48
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	25.19	9.45	45.71	8.58	7.08	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0	43.87	16.45	47.92	16.2	23.89	9.4
11.	Karnataka	2.27	68.12	25.56	160.09	46.80	77.76	32.71
12.	Kerala	0	44.22	16.58	60.35	14.49	10.54	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.99	116.86	42.83	160.73	37.46	38.3	10.8
14.	Maharashtra	0	221.84	83.17	214.31	34.75	39.77	4.5
15.	Manipur	0	3.55	1.60	12.03	5.42	10.82	5.4
16.	Odisha	0	76.62	28.73	116.51	32.92	19.59	-
17.	Punjab	2.9	28.97	7.97	7.36	0	0.00	2.6
18.	Rajasthan	13.61	64.26	15.45	44.84	11.55	19.12	4.4
19.	Sikkim	0	7.00	3.15	17.77	6.84	2.7	1.2
20.	Tamil Nadu	0	155.03	58.14	54.10	20.16	18.27	8.9
21.	Telangana	0	92.41	34.64	154.26	29.94	35.75	13.13
22.	Tripura	0.08	23.13	9.09	13.34	2.36	0.00	1.3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	4.77	125.70	42.37	87.17	0	96.75	11
24.	Uttarakhand	2.11	18.65	5.47	46.82	13.04	12.59	3.09
25.	Mizoram	-	0	0	5.52	2.48	0.00	-
26.	West Bengal	0	21.93	8.23	102.88	27.71	37.14	9.9
27.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	2.99	0	2.90	1.08	0.00	-
28.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	2.12	1.06
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	4.26	1.6
30.	Daman and Diu	0	3.47	0	4.02	1.5	0	-
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	-

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**Statement-II**

*Physical performance during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 under Rajiv Gandhi  
Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)*

**Technical and Administrative support at GP (discontinued from 2015-16 of RGPSA on account of delinking of State component)**

Manpower to Gram Panchayats		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
-	Accountant/DEO	54,753	71727	10
-	PDO	14,762	11001	15
-	Junior Engineer	2,570	8247	11
-	Others		876	

**Gram Panchayat buildings and repair (discontinued from 2015-16 of RGPSA on account of delinking of State component)**

GP Buildings

-	New	3,128	2497	6
-	Repairs	7,727	8356	0

**Capacity building and training of Panchayat representatives and functionaries**

Training of Elected Representative and functionaries (in lakhs)	10.96	17.21	67.32
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**Support for resource centres at State, District and Block level**

State Panchayat Resource Centres (Nos.)		23	5
HR Support (Nos.)	16	17	16
District Panchayat Resource Centers (Nos.)	136	189	22
HR Support (Nos.)	12	18	13

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Manpower to Gram Panchayats	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Block Panchayat Resource Centers (Nos.)	338	851	0
<b>Computers and other e-enablement activities</b>			
E governance(PMU)/Resource unit (in no. of States)	0	7	19
Computer, UPS and Printers (Nos.)	22506	20126	622
SATCOM in States	2	8	0
PESA assistance to States	9	8	6
Innovative activity in States	0	3	2
SEC in States	2	14	1
Programme management and IEC in States	26	28	27

**Irregularities in distribution of LED bulbs**

66. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed that a large scale irregularities have taken place in distribution of LED bulbs and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is a huge difference between the accounts submitted by the States towards supply of LED bulbs to the public;

(c) whether Government is planning to initiate any investigation to find out the actual status and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any complaint has been received by the Ministry in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

**Compensation for land acquired for power projects**

67. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether compensation is given to farmers for their lands acquired for public and private power projects;

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

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to farmers in various States including Uttar Pradesh for the land acquired from them for thermal/hydro power projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The compensation is directly paid by the State Governments to the land owners for the land acquired as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act as amended from time-to-time, for the construction of the power projects.

(c) and (d) The details of compensation paid to land owners in various States including Uttar Pradesh for setting up of Thermal/Hydro Power Projects as well as Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) by Public Sector under Ministry of Power are given in Statement.

### Statement

*Details of Compensation paid to land owners for setting up various power projects by public sector*

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station /Project	Private Land acquired	Compensation paid to land owners (₹ in crore)
1.	Chutak (44MW), (J&K)	18.63 ha	2.23
2.	Nimoo-Bazgo (45MW) (J&K)	31.27 ha	6.40
3.	Uri-II (240), (J&K)	150.10 ha	27.11
4.	Kishanganga (330 MW), (J&K)	255.00 ha	271.84
5.	Sewa-II (120 MW), (J&K)	66.10 ha	4.77
6.	Parbati-III (520 MW), (HP)	46.00 ha	66.0
7.	Chamera-III (231MW), (HP)	4.23 ha	1.16
8.	Parbati-II (800MW), (HP)	52.73 ha	24.95
9.	Kotlibhel IA (195 MW), (Uttarakhand)	18.65 ha	7.17
10.	Natlpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station (1500 MW), (HP).	224.00 ha	27.12
11.	Rampur Hydro Electric Project (420 MW), (HP).	29.10 ha	24.18
12.	Natwar Mori HEP (60 MW), (UK)	7.156 ha	11.01
13.	Buxar Thermal Power Project (1360 MW), (Bihar)	436.60 ha	357.00



<p>Written Answers to</p> <p>Compensation disbursement process is still in progress. Approximately 90% compensation disbursed.</p>		
14.	Tanda, (2x660MW), (UP)	671.99 acrs
15.	Bilhaur, (2x660MW), (UP)	950.52 acrs
16.	Gadarwara, (2x800MW), (MP)	1479.48 acrs
17.	Khargone, (2x660MW), (MP)	783.78 acrs
18.	Barethi, (4x660MW), (MP)	2452.13 acrs
19.	Darlipalli, (2x800MW), (Odisha)	1361.60 acrs
20.	Kudgi, (3x800MW), (Karnataka)	3351.00 acrs
21.	Lara, (2x800MW), (Chhattisgarh)	2383.26 acrs
22.	Tehri Hydro Power Complex, Uttarakhand	15000 families
23.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti HEP (444 MW) Uttarakhand	31.639 ha
24.	Khurja STPP(1320 MW), Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh	1360.00 acrs
25.	Cheyur UMPP(4000MW), Tamil Nadu	655.15 acrs
26.	Odisha UMPP(4000MW), Odisha	2733.00 acrs
Paid for disbursement.		

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Unstarred Questions

**Management of energy resources of the country**

68. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a group of Secretaries has recommended a host of transformative ideas to manage India's energy resources through conservation and efficiency;
- (b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the group;
- (c) the total energy likely to be conserved per year if all these recommendations are implemented; and
- (d) the steps taken, so far, to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir:

(b) The Group of Secretaries recommended following 11 point action to manage India's energy resources through Energy Conservation and Efficiency:

- (i) **Super-efficient Household Appliances deployment and Knowledge Transformation Initiative (SHAKTI):** Increase coverage of super-efficient household appliances to 50% of sales from current 10%.
- (ii) **Solar based Efficient Water-pumps for Agriculture (SEWA):** Provide 30 lakh solar based energy efficient water pumps by 2019 through a commercially viable (LED type) business model.
- (iii) **Energy Efficient (EE) Buildings & Building Material:** Incentivize new energy efficient buildings to cover at least 30% constructions and existing Government buildings to reduce energy use by 25%.
- (iv) **Energy Intensive Industries:** Expansion of Perform, Achieve and Trade Program to achieve coverage of 70% of industrial energy consumption from present 30%.
- (v) **Transport - Roads:** Mandate Fuel Efficiency Norms for Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDVs) in range 12-40 MT in 2 stages and incentivize replacement of old HDVs in all ranges.
- (vi) **Transport - Roads:** Fuel Efficient Driver Training Programme.
- (vii) **Transport - Railways:** Arrest declining share of railway in freight and increase to 40% by 2019 from the current 36%.
- (viii) **Transport - Promoting Coastal Shipping:** Increase share of coastal shipping freight to 10%.
- (ix) **Commercialization of New Technologies:** Universal lighting access by Micro solar dome (Surya Jyoti) lighting technology developed by Department of Science and Technology (DST).

- (x) **Research & Development of Critical Technologies:** Advanced Ultra Super-Critical (AUSC) thermal technology and Ligno-cellulosic bioethanol for blending.
- (xi) **Energy Conservation - a People's Movement:** Energy innovation prize, district level awareness and virtual energy efficiency centers.
- (c) By the end of year 2019 the implementation of the recommendations is likely to save 44 million tons of oil equivalent (mtoe).
- (d) A presentation was made before the Minister of State (IC) for Power, Coal and New and Renewable Energy on the recommendations of the Group of Secretaries, which was attended by all officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above from the Ministries of Power, Coal and New and Renewable Energy as well as Directors and CMD's of the Public Sector Undertakings of these Ministries. During the course of presentation, these recommendations were discussed in detail to bring out action plan. Based on the deliberations held and suggestions received during the course of the presentation, an action plan along with timelines for implementation has been prepared. This action plan has been sent to Niti Aayog for monitoring its implementation.

#### **New norms for UMPPs**

69. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government is planning to introduce new set of norms for Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether these norms would be applicable to the existing UMPPs also;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of UMPPs which have been commissioned, so far, and the status of other UMPPs which are presently under implementation, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To address various concerns raised by stakeholders and to encourage larger participation from investors/developers in the bidding, an Expert Committee was constituted to examine and to revise the Standard/Model Bidding Documents applicable for Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs)/Case-2. The Committee has given its recommendation on the New Standard Bidding Documents for Ultra Mega Power Projects based on allocated domestic coal blocks and based on imported coal.

Based on the recommendations of this Committee, new Standard Bidding Documents are under final approval.

(c) and (d) No, Sir, these documents would be applicable for the UMPPs for which bidding process is yet to commence.

(e) The details of the commissioned/under implementation UMPPs are given in Statement.

### *Statement*

#### *Status of awarded ultra mega power projects*

Sl.No.	Name of UMPP	Location	Status
1.	Sasan UMPP (6x660 MW)	Sasan in District Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh	Project awarded and transferred to M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. on 07.08.2007. Project is fully commissioned.
2.	Mundra UMPP (5x800 MW)	Mundra in village Tundawand in District Kutch, Gujarat	Project awarded and transferred to M/s. Tata Power Ltd. on 24.04.2007. Project is fully commissioned.
3.	Krishnapatnam UMPP (6x660 MW)	Krishnapatnam in District Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	The Project awarded and transferred to M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. on 29.01.2008. The developer has stopped work at site, citing new regulation of coal pricing in Indonesia. The procurers have issued termination notice. The matter is <i>subjudice</i> .
4.	Tilaiya UMPP (6x660 MW)	Near Tilaiya village in Hazaribagh and Koderma Districts, Jharkhand	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 citing non transfer of land to the developer by Jharkhand Government.

**Closure of thermal power plants**

70. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some thermal power plants, particularly in Maharashtra, have been closed due to lack of water;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to find other alternative ways to address the water shortage problem for generating non-stop power supply through thermal power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Ltd.(MAHAGENCO) has informed that all units at Pari Thermal Power Station (1130 mw), in district Beed of Maharashtra, are under outage due to water shortage since June-July 2015. The details of units under outage are as under:

- (i) Unit No. 03 (210 mw) - 27.06.2015
- (ii) Unit No. 04 (210 mw) -05.07.2015
- (iii) Unit No. 05 (210 mw)-06.07.2015
- (iv) Unit No. 06 (250 mw)-25.06.2015
- (v) Unit No. 07 (250 mw) - 08.07.2015

Details of other thermal power generating units which were temporarily under shut down due to non availability of water are given in Statement (*See below*).

MAHAGENCO has informed that the scheme for water supply to Pari Thermal Power Station through Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) water re-use project (60-mld) from Nanded Waghala City Municipal Corporation has been prepared.

Government of India has notified new Tariff policy on 28.01.2016 wherein it is mandated that the thermal power plant(s) including the existing plants located within 50 km. radius of sewage treatment plant of Municipality/local bodies/similar organization shall in the order of their closeness to the sewage treatment plant, mandatorily use treated sewage water produced by these bodies and the associated cost on this account be allowed as a pass through in the tariff.

**Statement**

*Outage details of Thermal Generating units which were temporarily under shut down due to raw water problem*

Region	State	Sector Type	Organization	Station	Unit No	Capacity (MW)	Trip Date	Sync Date	Outage Reason
ER	Bihar	Central	NTPC Ltd.	Barh II	4	660	11-Jul-15	11-Jul-15	Raw Water Not Available/ Low Intake Canal Level
ER	Bihar	Central	NTPC Ltd.	Barh II	5	660	4-Oct-15	5-Oct-15	Raw Water Problem
ER	West Bengal	Central	NTPC Ltd.	Farakka STPS	1	200	1-Apr-16	6-Apr-16	Raw Water Problem
ER	West Bengal	Central	NTPC Ltd.	Farakka STPS	2	200	1-Apr-16	4-Apr-16	Raw Water Problem
ER	West Bengal	Central	NTPC Ltd.	Farakka STPS	3	200	1-Apr-16	11-Apr-16	Raw Water Problem
ER	West Bengal	Central	NTPC Ltd.	Farakka STPS	4	500	15-Feb-16	18-Feb-16	Raw Water Problem
ER	West Bengal	Central	NTPC Ltd.	Farakka STPS	4	500	1-Apr-16	11-Apr-16	Raw Water Problem
ER	West Bengal	Central	NTPC Ltd.	Farakka STPS	5	500	1-Apr-16		Raw Water Problem
SR	Karnataka	State	KPCL	Raichur TPS	1	210	1-Sep-15	2-Sep-15	Raw Water Problem
SR	Karnataka	State	KPCL	Raichur TPS	1	210	17-Mar-16	21-Mar-16	Raw Water Not Available/ Low Intake Canal Level
SR	Karnataka	State	KPCL	Raichur TPS	2	210	15-Mar-16	21-Mar-16	Raw Water Not Available/ Low Intake Canal Level
SR	Karnataka	State	KPCL	Raichur TPS	5	210	11-Feb-16	13-Feb-16	Raw Water Problem
SR	Karnataka	State	KPCL	Raichur TPS	6	210	14-Mar-16	20-Mar-16	Raw Water Not Available/ Low Intake Canal Level

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SR	Karnataka	State	KPCL	Raichur TPS	7	210	17-Feb-16	19-Feb-16	Raw Water Problem
SR	Karnataka	State	KPCL	Raichur TPS	7	210	15-Mar-16	21-Mar-16	Raw Water Not Available/ Low Intake Canal Level
SR	Tamil Nadu	Central	NTPL	Tuticorin (JV) TPP	2	500	5-Oct-15	5-Oct-15	Raw Water Problem
SR	Karnataka	Pvt	UPCL	Udupi TPP	1	600	10-Aug-15	10-Sep-15	Raw Water Problem
SR	Karnataka	Pvt	UPCL	Udupi TPP	2	600	11-Aug-15	27-Aug-15	Raw Water Problem
SR	Karnataka	Pvt	UPCL	Udupi TPP	2	600	19-Apr-16		Raw Water Problem
SR	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt	HNPC	Vizag TPP	1	520	2-Feb-16	2-Feb-16	Raw Water Problem
WR	Maharashtra	Pvt	EEL	Emco Warora TPS	1	300	20-May-15	26-May-15	Raw Water Problem
WR	Maharashtra	Pvt	EEL	Emco Warora TPS	1	300	15-Apr-16		Raw Water Not Available/ Low Intake Canal Level
WR	Maharashtra	Pvt	EEL	Emco Warora TPS	2	300	19-Apr-16		Raw Water Not Available/ Low Intake Canal Level
WR	Chhattisgarh	Pvt	Acb	Kasaipalli TPP	2	135	21-Aug-15	23-Aug-15	Raw Water Problem
WR	Gujarat	Pvt	EPGL	Salaya TPP	2	600	30-Mar-15	7-Apr-15	Raw Water Problem
WR	Gujarat	Pvt	EPGL	Salaya TPP	2	600	9-Apr-15	9-May-15	Raw Water Problem
WR	Gujarat	Pvt	EPGL	Salaya TPP	2	600	12-Jul-15	24-Jul-15	Raw Water Problem
WR	Gujarat	Pvt	EPGL	Salaya TPP	2	600	1-Sep-15	14-Sep-15	Raw Water Problem
WR	Madhya Pradesh	Pvt	Spl	Sasan UMTTP	3	660	26-Jul-15	27-Jul-15	Raw Water Problem
WR	Gujarat	State	Gsecl	Sikka Rep. TPS	3	250	27-Oct-15	31-Oct-15	Raw Water Not Available/ Low Intake Canal Level

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**Gas-grid connected Power generation**

71. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 24,150 MW gas-grid connected power generation capacity in the country, 14,305 MW capacity has currently no supply of domestic gas and it may be considered as stranded;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for making sufficient supply of gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) At present, country is facing deficit in availability of domestic gas for gas-based power projects and most of the gas-based power plants are operating at a very low Plant Load Factor (PLF).

In order to ensure the utilization of the stranded gas based power generation capacity available in the country, Ministry of Power (MoP) *vide*, Office Memorandum (O.M.) No. 4/2/2015-Th.I dated 27.03.2015, notified a scheme for utilization of gas based power generation capacity in the country by supply of Spot RLNG (e-bid RLNG) to both Stranded power plants and plants receiving domestic gas, for generation upto Target PLF, selected through a reverse e-bidding process.

The Scheme also envisages sacrifices to be made by all stakeholders and support from PSDF. The concessions provided for under the scheme are as under:-

(i) Custom duty waiver on imported LNG;

(ii) Waiver of Value Added Tax, Central Sales Tax, Octroi and Entry Tax;

(iii) Waiver of Service Tax on regasification and transportation;

(iv) Reduction in pipeline tariff charges, regasification charges and marketing margin;

(v) Exemption from transmission charges and losses for stranded gas based power projects.

The Scheme is valid for a 2 year period in FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17. The Scheme is under implementation *w.e.f.* 1st June, 2015 and three rounds of auction have been completed under this Scheme.



**Funding by REC and PFC to TNGDC**

72. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and Power Finance Corporation (PFC) are funding Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd. (TNGDC) for purchase of energy meters and other electricity projects;

(b) if so, the details of funding made to TNGDC by REC and PFC during the last three Financial years;

(c) whether Government has received complaints that TNGDC is not making payments for goods received from SSI units and is causing financial loss; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by REC, PFC and Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and Power Finance Corporation (PFC) are funding Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd.(TANGEDCO) for various electricity projects including energy meters. The details of the sanctions to TANGEDCO during the last three years by REC & PFC is as given below:

	(₹ in crore)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
REC	1369.88	1145.58	1213.67
PFC	2843	3167	3669

(c) and (d) REC has not received any such complaint. The complaints received by PFC have been forwarded to TNGDC for necessary action.

**Financial position of PSES**

73. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the reserve and surplus of Power Grid Corporation, Power Finance Corporation, Rural Electrification Corporation and National Hydroelectric Power Corporation during 2013, 2014 and 2015;

(b) the debt/equity ratio of these Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs), as on 31st March, 2015;

(c) the investment made during the last three years by these PSEs; and

(d) the investment plan for the next three years along with the funding pattern, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The reserve and surplus of Power Grid Corporation Ltd. (PGCIL), Power Finance Corporation (PFC), Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) during the 2013, 2014 and 2015 are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of PSEs	Reserve and surplus (₹ in crores)		
		2013	2014	2015
1.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL)	21,610.00	29,228.00	32,935.00
2.	Power Finance Corporation (PFC)	22,256.13	26,054.57	30,899.17
3.	Rural Electrification Corporation (REC)	16,466.92	19,682.00	23,869.57
4.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC)	15,539.76	14,996.98	17,215.72

(b) The debt/equity ratio of these public Sector Enterprises (PSEs), as on 31st March, 2015 is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of PSEs	Debt/equity ratio
1.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL)	2.47
2.	Power Finance Corporation (PFC)	6.29
3.	Rural Electrification Corporation (REC)	6.08
4.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC)	0.64

(c) The investment made by these PSEs during the last three years is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of PSEs	Investment (₹ in crores)		
		2013	2014	2015
1.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL)	20,360.00	23,158.00	22,456.00
2.	Power Finance Corporation (PFC) @	-	-	-
3.	Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) @	-	-	-
4.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC)	3307.26	3,219.03	2,615.45

(d) The investment plan for the next three years is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of PSEs	Investment Plan (₹ in crores)		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL)	22,500.00	20,000.00*	20,000.00*
		<p>* Under finalization. However, depending upon projects in hand and availability of Internal Resources (IR), the investment can go upto ₹ 22,500 crore in each of these years.</p> <p>In line with CERC tariff regulations and availability of IR the above investment plan is proposed to be met with a Debt: Equity ratio of 70:30.</p>		
2.	Power Finance Corporation (PFC)@		-	
3.	Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) @		-	
4.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC)	5067.96	5417.91	5369.51
		Funded with Debt Equity ratio of 70:30.		

@ REC and PFC are financial institutions engaged in financing Power Projects. These institutions do not directly make any capital investment in projects.

#### **Status of NTPC unit at Ramagundam**

74. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- the present status of NTPC unit at Ramagundam in Telangana;
- whether, as per the findings of Expert Study Committee, this is the most polluting and inefficient unit in the country;
- if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- what plans Government has to improve the performance of this unit; and
- how much power is allocated by Government to Telangana from various units, unit-wise and the amount of power allocated from each of such unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) NTPC Ramagundam Station has an installed capacity of 2600 MW (3x200 + 4x500 MW). Ramagundam Solar has an installed capacity of 10 MW. All units are in operation. In addition, 2x800 MW Telengana Phase-I is being constructed at Ramangundam project premises.

(b) and (c) Government of India has not commissioned any such study.

(d) NTPC Ramagundam is a high performing Station operating at a PLF of over 88% in 2015-16. It is fulfilling all statutory and environmental requirements. However, to further improve the performance, renovation of Stage-I units (3x200 MW), which have completed 25 years of life, is being done in a phased manner.

(e) Current allocation from such units of NTPC to the State of Telengana including unallocated power is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Allocation to Telangana (MW)
1.	Ramangundam STPS Stage-I & II	357.74
2.	Ramangundam STPS Stage-III	89.68
3.	Ramagundam Solar	5.39

#### **Electrification of sub-villages in Uttarakhand**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the electrification of sub-villages in thousands of Gram Sabhas in Uttarakhand is not being done due to lack of funds;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for electrification of remote rural areas of Uttarakhand during the financial years 2013-14 to 2015-16 along with the name of the schemes;

(c) whether additional funds would be provided by the Ministry for the electrification of sub-villages in Gram Sabhas in the State; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) No proposal from Government of Uttarakhand was received during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 for rural electrification work. During 2015-16, ₹ 845.30 crore has been sanctioned for various works related to electrification and strengthening in rural areas under Deen Dayal Updayaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) against which ₹ 71.21 crores has been released.

#### **New power plants**

†76. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has resolved to set up new power plants in the country to augment power generation capacity and to provide 24 hours electricity supply;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of places in the country where these plants would be set up and the number of places in Bihar where these plants would be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period, against the target of 88,537 MW generation capacity additions from conventional sources, 84,990.7 MW has been achieved as on 31.03.2016. The list of the new power projects in conventional sources commissioned during 2012-16 is given in Statement-I (*See* below). The list of the generation capacity addition target planned for 2016-17 which includes projects in the State of Bihar is given in Statement-II.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I***List of projects commissioned during 12th Plan (as on 31.03.2016)*

Sl. No	Project Name	State	Sector	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)	Year of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Indira Gandhi (Jhajjar) STPP U3	Haryana	Central	Coal	500	2012-13
2.	Koderma TPP Unit 2	Jharkkhad	Central	Coal	500	2012-13
3.	MoudaTPP U1, 2	Maharashtra	Central	Coal	1000	2012-13
4.	Vindhyachal STPS-IV U-11, 12	Madhya Pradesh	Central	Coal	1000	2012-13
5.	Vallur TPP PH I Unit 2	Tadmil Nadu	Central	Coal	500	2012-13
6.	Rihand STPP St-III Unit 5	Uttar Praadesh	Central	Coal	500	2012-13
7.	Sipat St-I STPP Unit 3	Chhattisgarh	Central	Coal	660	2012-13
8.	Barh STPP II U2	Bihar	Central	Coal	660	2013-14
9.	Vallur TPP Unit 3	Tamil Nadu	Central	Coal	500	2013-14
10.	Rihand STPS ST-III U6	Uttar Pradesh	Central	Coal	500	2013-14
11.	Muzaffarpur U-3	Bihar	Central	Coal	195	2014-15
12.	Barh STPP ST-II U-5	Bihar	Central	Coal	660	2014-15
13.	Tuticorin JV U-1	Tamil Nadu	Central	Coal	500	2014-15

14.	NLC TPP-2 Expn. U-2	Tamil Nadu	Central	Coal	250	2014-15
15.	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	West Bengal	Central	Coal	600	2014-15
16.	Bongaigaon TPP U-1	Assam	Central	Coal	250	2015-16
17.	Nabi Nagar TPP Exp. U-1	Bihar	Central	Coal	250	2015-16
18.	Bokarao TPS fA≈Exp. U-1	Jharkhand	Central	Coal	500	2015-16
19.	Mouda STPP-II U-3	Maharashtra	Central	Coal	660	2015-16
20.	Vindhyachal STPP St-V U-13	Madhya Pradesh	Central	Coal	500	2015-16
21.	Tuticorin JV U-2	Tamil Nadu	Central	Coal	500	2015-16
22.	Raghunathpur TPP Ph-1 U-2	West Bengal	Central	Coal	600	2015-16
23.	Tripura CCGT	Tripura	Central	Gas	363.3	2012-13
24.	Agartala CCPP ST-I	Tripura	Central	Gas	25.5	2014-15
25.	Monarchak CCPP	Tripura	Central	Gas	65.4	2014-15
26.	Tripura CCGT, BLK-2	Tripura	Central	Gas	363.3	2014-15
27.	Tripura CCGT, Monarchak	Tripura	Central	Gas	35.6	2015-16
28.	Chamera III Unit 1, 2, 3	Himachal Pradesh	Central	Hydro	231	2012-13
29.	Chutak HEP Unit 1, 2, 3, 4	Jammu and Kashmir	Central	Hydro	44	2012-13
30.	Teesta Low Dam-III Unit 1, 2, 3	West Bengal	Central	Hydro	99	2012-13
31.	Parbati-III U 1-3	Himachal Pradesh	Central	Hydro	390	2013-14

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*Unstarred Questions*

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Rampur HEP U 1, 2, 5	Himachal Pradesh	Central	Hydro	206.01	2013-14
33.	Uri HEP U1-4	Jammu and Kashmir	Central	Hydro	240	2013-14
34.	Nimmo Bazgo HEP U 1-3	Jammu and Kashmir	Central	Hydro	45	2013-14
35.	Teesta Low Dam-III HEP U4	West Bengal	Central	Hydro	33	2013-14
36.	Parbati III HEP U4	Himachal Pradesh	Central	Hydro	130	2014-15
37.	Rampur HEP U 3, 4, 6	Himachal Pradesh	Central	Hydro	206.01	2014-15
38.	Koldam HEP U-1, 2	Himachal Pradesh	Central	Hydro	400	2014-15
39.	Koldam U-3,4	Himachal Pradesh	Central	Hydro	400	2015-16
40.	Teesta Low Dam Stage-IV U-1, 2	Himachal Pradesh	Central	Hydro	80	2015-16
41.	Kudankulam U-1	Tamil Nadu	Central	Nuclear	1000	2014-15
42.	Korba West	Chhattisgarh	State	Coal	500	2012-13
43.	UKAI TPP Ext. U-6	Gujarat	State	Coal	500	2012-13
44.	Satpura TPS Extn. U-10	Madhya Pradesh	State	Coal	250	2012-13
45.	Mettur TPP Ext. U 1	Tamil Nadu	State	Coal	600	2012-13
46.	North Chennai Ext. U 2	Tamil Nadu	State	Coal	600	2012-13
47.	Harduganj TPP Ext. Unit-9	Uttar Pradesh	State	Coal	250	2012-13
48.	Parichha Extn. U-5, 6	Uttar Pradesh	State	Coal	500	2012-13



49.	Marwa TPP U 1	Chhattisgarh	State	Coal	500	2013-14
50.	Shree Singhaji TPP U-1	Madhya Pradesh	State	Coal	600	2013-14
51.	Satpura TPP U-II	Madhya Pradesh	State	Coal	250	2013-14
52.	Chhabra TPP Ext. U3	Rajasthan	State	Coal	250	2013-14
53.	North Chennai TPS St-II U1	Tamil Nadu	State	Coal	600	2013-14
54.	Durgapur TPP Ext. U 1	West Bengal	State	Coal	250	2013-14
55.	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS U1, 2	Andhra Pradesh	State	Coal	1600	2014-15
56.	Sikka TPP Extn. U-3	Gujarat	State	Coal	250	2014-15
57.	Chandrapur U-8	Maharashtra	State	Coal	500	2014-15
58.	Koradi TPS Extn. U-8	Maharashtra	State	Coal	660	2014-15
59.	Shree Singhaji TPP U-2	Madhya Pradesh	State	Coal	600	2014-15
60.	Kalisindh TPPU1	Rajasthan	State	Coal	600	2014-15
61.	Chhabra TPP Ext. U4	Rajasthan	State	Coal	250	2014-15
62.	Sikka TPS Extn. U-4	Gujarat	State	Coal	250	2015-16
63.	Bellary TPP ST-III U-3	Karnataka	State	Coal	700	2015-16
64.	Yermarus TPP U-1	Karnataka	State	Coal	800	2015-16
65.	Chandrapur TPS Extn. U-9	Maharashtra	State	Coal	500	2015-16
66.	Koradi TPS Expn. U-9	Maharashtra	State	Coal	660	2015-16

*Written Answers to*

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*Unstarred Questions*

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
67.	Parli TPS U-8	Maharashtra	State	Coal	250	2015-16
68.	Kalisindhi STPP U-2	Rajasthan	State	Coal	600	2015-16
69.	Kakatiya TPP St-II U-I	Telangana	State	Coal	600	2015-16
70.	Singareni TPP U-1	Telangana	State	Coal	600	2015-16
71.	Anpara DTPP U-6, 7	Uttar Pradesh	State	Coal	1000	2015-16
72.	Sagardighi TPP Extn. U-3	West Bengal	State	Coal	500	2015-16
73.	Pipava CCPP	Gujarat	State	Gas	351	2012-13
74.	Ramgarh GT	Rajasthan	State	Gas	110	2012-13
75.	Pragati III GT-3	Delhi	State	Gas	250	2012-13
76.	Pragati III GT-4, ST-2	Delhi	State	Gas	500	2013-14
77.	Pipavav CCPP Blk-1	Gujarat	State	Gas	351	2013-14
78.	Rokhia GT	Tripura	State	Gas	21	2013-14
79.	Dhuvran CCPP-III	Gujarat	State	Gas	376.1	2014-15
80.	Ramgarh ST	Rajasthan	State	Gas	50	2014-15
81.	MYNTDU U3	Meghalaya	State	Hydro	42	2012-13
82.	Bhawani Kattalai Barrage-III U-1	Tamil Nadu	State	Hydro	15	2012-13
83.	Bhawani Kattalai Barrage-II U 1-2	Tamil Nadu	State	Hydro	30	2013-14

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84.	Bhawani Kattalai Barrage-III U 2	Tamil Nadu	State	Hydro	15	2013-14
85.	Baghlihar Stage -II U-1, 2	Jammu and Kashmir	State	Hydro	300	2015-16
86.	Baghlihar Stage-II U-3	Jammu and Kashmir	State	Hydro	150	2015-16
87.	Lower Jurala U-1, 2, 3, 4	Telangana	State	Hydro	160	2015-16
88.	Thamminapatnam TPP I U 1	Andhra Pradesh	Private	Coal	150	2012-13
89.	Kasaipalli TPS Unit 2	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	135	2012-13
90.	Ratija TPP Unit 1	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	50	2012-13
91.	Salaya TPS U 2	Gujarat	Private	Coal	600	2012-13
92.	Umpp-Mundra U 2, 3, 4, 5	Gujarat	Private	Coal	3200	2012-13
93.	Mahatma Gandhi TPP U2	Haryana	Private	Coal	660	2012-13
94.	Adhunik Power TPP U1, 2	Jharkhand	Private	Coal	540	2012-13
95.	Amaravati TPP PH I U1	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	270	2012-13
96.	Bela TPP-1 U-1	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	270	2012-13
97.	Butibori TPP U-1	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	300	2012-13
98.	EMCO WARORA TPP U1	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	300	2012-13
99.	GEPL TPP PH-1, UNIT 1, 2	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	120	2012-13
100.	Tirora TPP PH I UT-1, 2	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	1320	2012-13
101.	Bina TPP U1, 2	Madhya Pradesh	Private	Coal	500	2012-13

*Written Answers to*

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*Unstarred Questions*

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
102.	Mahan TPP Unit 1	Madhya Pradesh	Private	Coal	600	2012-13
103.	Sterlite (Jharsuguda) TPP U-4	Odisha	Private	Coal	600	2012-13
104.	Kamalanga TPP U-1	Odisha	Private	Coal	350	2012-13
105.	Ind Barath Tuticorin U-1	Tamil Nadu	Private	Coal	150	2012-13
106.	Simhapuri TPP PH-1 U2	Andhra Pradesh	Private	Coal	150	2012-13
107.	Thamminapatnam TPP U2	Andhra Pradesh	Private	Coal	150	2013-14
108.	Simhapuri TPP Unit 3	Andhra Pradesh	Private	Coal	150	2013-14
109.	Akaltara Nariyara TPP U1	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	600	2013-14
110.	Baradhra TPP Unit 1	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	600	2013-14
111.	Tamnar TPP U 1 (Raigarh)	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	600	2013-14
112.	Chakabura TPP	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	30	2013-14
113.	Avantha Bhandar TPP U 1	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	600	2013-14
114.	Tamnar TPP U 2 (Raigarh)	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	600	2013-14
115.	Tiroda TPP PH-II U-1, 2	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	1320	2013-14
116.	EMCO WARORA TPP U2	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	300	2013-14
117.	Dhariwal TPP, U1	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	300	2013-14
118.	Amravati TPP, Ph-1, Unit 2	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	270	2013-14
119.	Nasik TPP, Ph-I, Unit 1	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	270	2013-14

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120.	Butibori TPP PH-II U 2	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	300	2013-14
121.	Sasan UMPP U 1	Madhya Pradesh	Private	Coal	660	2013-14
122.	Sasan UMPP U2, 4	Madhya Pradesh	Private	Coal	1320	2013-14
123.	Niwari TPP U1	Madhya Pradesh	Private	Coal	45	2013-14
124.	Kamalanga TPP U 2, 3	Odisha	Private	Coal	700	2013-14
125.	Rajpura TPP U1	Punjab	Private	Coal	700	2013-14
126.	Kawai TPP U 1, 2	Rajasthan	Private	Coal	1320	2013-14
127.	Ind Barath Tuticorin U 2	Tamil Nadu	Private	Coal	150	2013-14
128.	Painampuram TPP U-1	Andhra Pradesh	Private	Coal	660	2014-15
129.	Simhapuri PH-II U-4	Andhra Pradesh	Private	Coal	150	2014-15
130.	Swastik Korba U-1	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	25	2014-15
131.	Akaltara (Naitara) TPP	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	600	2014-15
132.	Tamnar TPP U-3,4	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	1200	2014-15
133.	Raikhera TPP U-1	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	685	2014-15
134.	Salora TPP U-1	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	135	2014-15
135.	Badadarha U-2	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	600	2014-15
136.	Dhariwal TPP U2	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	300	2014-15
137.	Tirora TPP, P-II Unit 3	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	660	2014-15
138.	Amravati TPP Phase-1 U3, 4, 5	Maharashtra	Private	Coal	810	2014-15

*Written Answers to*

*[25 April, 2016]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
139.	Sasan UMPP U3, 5, 6	Madhya Pradesh	Private	Coal	1980	2014-15
140.	Nigri TPP U1, 2	Madhya Pradesh	Private	Coal	1320	2014-15
141.	Derang TPP U-1, 2	Odisha	Private	Coal	1200	2014-15
142.	Talwandi Sabo TPP U1	Punjab	Private	Coal	660	2014-15
143.	Rajpura TPP U2	Punjab	Private	Coal	700	2014-15
144.	MutiaratPP U-1	Tamil Nadu	Private	Coal	600	2014-15
145.	HaldiaTPP U-1, 2	West Bengal	Private	Coal	600	2014-15
146.	Painampuram TPP U-2	Andhra Pradesh	Private	Coal	660	2015-16
147.	Vizag TPP U-1, 2	Andhra Pradesh	Private	Coal	1040	2015-16
148.	Bandakhar TPP U-1	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	300	2015-16
149.	BalcoTPP U-1, 2	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	600	2015-16
150.	Uchpinda TPP. U-1, 2	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	720	2015-16
151.	Raikheda TPP U-2	Chhattisgarh	Private	Coal	685	2015-16
152.	Anuppur TPP U-1, 2	Madhya Pradesh	Private	Coal	1200	2015-16
153.	Seioni TPP PH-I U-1	Madhya Pradesh	Private	Coal	600	2015-16
154.	Ind Barath Energy Pvt. Ltd. TPP U1	Odisha	Private	Coal	350	2015-16
155.	Talwandi Sabo U-2, 3	Punjab	Private	Coal	1320	2015-16
156.	Goindwal Sahib TPP U-1, 2	Punjab	Private	Coal	540	2015-16

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157.	ITPCL TPP Unit-1	Tamil Nadu	Private	Coal	600	2015-16
158.	Mutiara TPP, U-2	Tamil Nadu	Private	Coal	600	2015-16
159.	Prayagraj (Bara)TPP U-1	Uttar Pradesh	Private	Coal	660	2015-16
160.	Lalitpur TPP U-1, 2	Uttar Pradesh	Private	Coal	1320	2015-16
161.	Unosugen CCPP Module 1	Gujarat	Private	Gas	382.5	2012-13
162.	DGEN MEGA CCPP, Module 1, 2	Gujarat	Private	Gas	800	2013-14
163.	DGEN MEGA CCPP Module 3	Gujarat	Private	Gas	400	2014-15
164.	Kondapalli Stg. III-A (U-1,2)	Andhra Pradesh	Private	Gas	742	2015-16
165.	GMR Rajahmundry Energy Ltd. Block-1,2	Andhra Pradesh	Private	Gas	768	2015-16
166.	Jalipa Kapurdi U5, 6, 7, 8	Rajasthan	Private	Lignite	540	2012-13
167.	Budhil Unit-1, 2	Himachal Pradesh	Private	Hydro	70	2012-13
168.	Chujachen HEP U 1, 2	Sikkim	Private	Hydro	99	2013-14
169.	Jorethang Loop U-1, 2	Sikkim	Private	Hydro	96	2015-16
170.	Srinagar U-1, 2, 3, 4	Uttarakhand	Private	Hydro	330	2015-16
TOTAL					84990.72	

Written Answers to

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**Statement-II***Tentative generation capacity addition target for the year 2016-17*

State	Project	Developer	Unit	Fuel	Capacity (MW)
<b>Central Sector</b>					
Bihar	Nabinagar TPP,	NTPC	2	Thermal	250
Bihar	Kanti TPS St-II	NTPC	4	Thermal	195
Maharashtra	Mauda STPP-II	NTPC	4	Thermal	660
Chhattisgarh	Lara STPP	NTPC	1	Thermal	800
Karnataka	Kudgi TPP	NTPC	1	Thermal	800
Tripura	Agartala Gas Based Power Project	NEEPCO	ST-1	Thermal	25.5
West Bengal	Teesta Low Dam-IV	NHPC	3	Hydro	40
West Bengal	Teesta Low Dam-IV	NHPC	4	Hydro	40
Arunachal Pradesh	Kameng	NEEPCO	1	Hydro	150
Arunachal Pradesh	Kameng	NEEPCO	2	Hydro	150
Arunachal Pradesh	Pare	NEEPCO	1	Hydro	55
Arunachal Pradesh	Pare	NEEPCO	2	Hydro	55
Tamil Nadu	Kudankulam NPP	NPC	2	Nuclear	1000
Tamil Nadu	PFBR Kalpakkam	BHAVINI	1	Nuclear	500



**State Sector**

Assam	Namrup CCGT	APGCL	GT+ST	Thermal	100
Bihar	Barauni TPP,	BSEB	8	Thermal	250
Gujarat	Bhavnagar TPP	BECL	1	Thermal	250
Gujarat	Bhavnagar TPP	BECL	2	Thermal	250
Karnataka	Yermarus TPP	KPCL	2	Thermal	800
Maharashtra	Koradi TPP	MSPGCL	10	Thermal	660
Telangana	Singreni TPP	SCCL	2	Thermal	600
Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPS	CSPGCL	2	Thermal	500
West Bengal	Sagardighi TPS-II	WBPCL	4	Thermal	500
Andhra Pradesh	Nagarujana Sagar TR	APGENCO	1	Hydro	25
Andhra Pradesh	Nagarujana Sagar TR	APGENCO	2	Hydro	25
Himachal Pradesh	Kashang-I	HPPCL	1	Hydro	65
Himachal Pradesh	Sainj	HPPCL	1	Hydro	50
Himachal Pradesh	Sainj	HPPCL	2	Hydro	50
Telangana	Lower Jurala	TSGENCO	5	Hydro	40
Telangana	Lower Jurala	TSGENCO	6	Hydro	40
Telangana	Pulichintala	TSGENCO	1	Hydro	30

*Written Answers to**[25 April, 2016]**Unstarred Questions*

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States	Project	Developer	Unit	Fuel	Capacity (MW)
Telangana	Pulichintala	TSGENCO	2	Hydro	30
Meghalaya	New Umtru	MePGCL	1	Hydro	20
Meghalaya	New Umtru	MePGCL	2	Hydro	20
<b>Private Sector</b>					
Chhattisgarh	Nawapara TPP	TRN	1	Thermal	300
Chhattisgarh	Nawapara TPP	TRN	2	Thermal	300
Uttar Pradesh	Bara TPP	Jaypee	2	Thermal	660
Odisha	Utkal TPP	Ind Barath	2	Thermal	350
Chhattisgarh	Ucchpinda TPP	RKM	3	Thermal	360
Tamil Nadu	1TPCL TPP	ILFS	2	Thermal	600
Odisha	Lanco Babandh TPP	Lanco Babandh	1	Thermal	660
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur TPP	LPGCL	3	Thermal	660
Maharashtra	Nashik TPP, Ph-I	Rattan Power	2	Thermal	270
Maharashtra	Nashik TPP, Ph-I	Rattan Power	3	Thermal	270
Andhra Pradesh	NCC TPP	NCC	1	Thermal	660
Andhra Pradesh	NCC TPP	NCC	2	Thermal	660
Chhattisgarh	Binjkote TPP	SKS	1	Thermal	300

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Unstarred Questions

Chhattisgarh	Athena Singhitari TPP	Athena Chhattisgarh	1	Thermal	600
West Bengal	Haldia TPP	India Power	1	Thermal	150
Sikkim	Teesta- III (*)	Teesta Urja Ltd	1	Hydro	200
Sikkim	Teesta- III (*)	Teesta Urja Ltd	2	Hydro	200
Sikkim	Teesta- III (*)	Teesta Urja Ltd	3	Hydro	200
Himachal Pradesh	Chanju-I	IA Energy	1	Hydro	12
Himachal Pradesh	Chanju-I	IA Energy	2	Hydro	12
Himachal Pradesh	Chanju-I	IA Energy	3	Hydro	12
Sikkim	Dikchu	Sneha Kinetic Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	1	Hydro	32
Sikkim	Dikchu	Sneha Kinetic Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	2	Hydro	32
Sikkim	Dikchu	Sneha Kinetic Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	3	Hydro	32
Sikkim	Tashiding	Shiga Energy Pvt. Ltd.	1	Hydro	48.5
Sikkim	Tashiding	Shiga Energy Pvt. Ltd.	2	Hydro	48.5
				ALL INDIA	16654.5

(\*) *w.e.f.* 6th August, 2015 Teesta Urja Ltd. is a Government of Sikkim enterprise.

**Debt of discoms**

77. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the total loss of discoms was ₹ 3.8 lakh crore till September, 2015;
- (b) whether the total outstanding debt of discoms rose to ₹ 4.3 lakh crore till the said period;
- (c) whether the discoms faced a total loss of ₹ 3.66 lakh crore during the last six years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As on 31.3.2014, the accumulated losses of Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) was ₹ 3,18,345 crore and total outstanding debt was ₹ 3,75,344 crore. The losses for 2014-15 was projected to be ₹ 55,000 crore on the basis of last three years' trend.

(c) and (d) The losses of Discoms on subsidy received basis from 2008-09 to 2013-14 was ₹ 3,40,968 crore. The year-wise figure is as indicated below:

	(₹ in crore)
	Loss on subsidy received basis
2008-09	34,811
2009-10	41,558
2010-11	51,971
2011-12	76,877
2012-13	71,690
2013-14	64,060
TOTAL	3,40,968

**Signing of MOUs under UDAY**

78. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to come out with an Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) soon;
- (b) whether Government has signed Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with various State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether under the said MoUs, the discom staff would be accountable for thefts, meter tampering, etc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has already launched UDAY (Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana) on 20-11-2015 for the financial and operational turnaround of state-owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs).

(b) So far, 10 States along with their DISCOMs have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Ministry of Power.

(c) and (d) *Inter-alia* other measures MoU envisages that DISCOMs shall undertake campaign to control power theft, prepare loss reduction targets, implement performance monitoring, track the meter replacement, loss reduction and devise Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to assess the performance of officer.

#### **Stricter emission norms for two wheelers**

79. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two wheelers contribute significantly to air pollution in comparison to other vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement stricter green norms for two wheelers at the earliest and also to apply BS-VI emission standards for two wheelers also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Two wheelers are equipped with small engines, hence contribute less to air pollution in comparison to other vehicles. Further, from year 2010, 95% of two wheelers has become 4-Stroke which has contributed in reducing the pollution level.

(c) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued draft notification GSR 431(E) dated 4n July, 2014 mandating Bharat Stage IV emission norms for two wheelers manufactured on and after the 1st April, 2016 for new types of vehicle models and from the 1st April, 2017 for existing types of vehicle models. Draft notification GSR 187(E) dated 19.02.2016 mandating Bharat Stage VI emission norms for all vehicles to be applicable all over the country by 1st April, 2020 has also been issued.

**Emission norms for vehicles**

80. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has ensured inhouse specialists and taken the help of experts to suggest specifications to reduce the role of automobile manufacturers in setting emission norms for vehicles;
- (b) whether Government is mandated to set emission standards for all types of motorized vehicles; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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 consults the testing agencies specified in rule 126 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 while notifying the specification and standards of motor vehicles. Ministry has issued draft notification GSR 187(E) dated 19.02.2016 mandating Bharat Stage VI emission norms for all vehicles to be applicable all over the country by 1st April, 2020. Furthermore, GSR 17(E) dated 7th January, 2016 has also been issued prescribing fuel efficiency norms of four wheeled vehicles.

**Stringent norms to check non-serious players in highways**

81. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering stringent norms to weed out non-serious players in highways;
- (b) whether private players would be allowed to participate in fresh bidding only after they complete the ongoing projects for which they have been selected;
- (c) whether NHAI has made it clear that non-performers would be declared only in cases where the failure is solely due to the concessionaire's fault; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The norms for assessing the performance of the contractors and concessionaires have already been framed. Further, contractor/concessionaire can be declared non-performer in the event of default.

**Implementation of BS-V and BS-VI emission standards**

82. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the implementation of BS-V and BS-VI emission standards for four wheelers is likely to be pushed back by a year;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether details for roll out of these emission standards for two wheelers have been unveiled with the time lines remaining 2020 and 2022; 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 of Road Transport and Highways has issued 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. This has been done to ensure early implementation of BS-VI emission norms.

**IT platform for monitoring road projects**

83. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has created an IT platform which would contain details of all projects for better monitoring of their progress;
- (b) whether most of the details of all projects have been uploaded onto the website created for the said purpose; and
- (c) whether access to information of each ongoing project would also help in accelerating the pace of construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Ministry is developing a web based application system for monitoring of all projects and most of information regarding projects have been uploaded which will help in accelerating the pace of construction.

**Loss caused due to road accidents**

84. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of individuals killed in road accidents during the last year, State-wise;

(b) whether road accidents caused by minors driving illegally have increased or decreased during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has evaluated the economic loss due to road accidents if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has undertaken measures to improve and increase road safety and 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) The total number of individuals killed in road accidents during the last year (latest available data) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The total number of road accidents caused by minor driving in the country for the calendar years 2012, 2013 and 2014 is as under:-

Year	Accident caused by minor drivers
2012	20,110
2013	21,496
2014	19,187

(c) As per the report of Eleventh Five Year Plan by Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog), the social cost impact of road accidents is 3% of the GDP.

(d) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken a number of steps to prevent road accidents as per details mentioned under:

- (i) The Government has approved a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (ii) The Government has constituted the National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety.
- (iii) The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees, and to hold their meetings regularly.
- (iv) The Ministry has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4 'E's viz. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care.



- (v) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (vi) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways.
- (vii) Setting up of model driving training institutes in States and refresher training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicle in the unorganized sector.
- (viii) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.
- (ix) Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like Seat Belts, Power-steering, anti-lock braking system etc.
- (x) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments under the National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme for development on National Highways. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation and Maintenance contracts.
- (xi) Identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots)
- (xii) Launch of pilot projects for providing cashless treatment of road accident victims on Gurgaon - Jaipur, Vadodara - Mumbai stretch of National Highways No. 8 and Ranchi - Rargaon - Mahulia stretch of National Highway No. 33.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise total number of persons killed in road accidents in India for the year 2014*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7908
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	119
3.	Assam	2522
4.	Bihar	4913
5.	Chhattisgarh	4022
6.	Goa	290
7.	Gujarat	7955
8.	Haryana	4483
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1199

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	992
11.	Jharkhand	2628
12.	Karnataka	10452
13.	Kerala	4049
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8569
15.	Maharashtra	12803
16.	Manipur	168
17.	Meghalaya	141
18.	Mizoram	103
19.	Nagaland	81
20.	Odisha	3931
21.	Punjab	4621
22.	Rajasthan	10289
23.	Sikkim	59
24.	Tamil Nadu	15190
25.	Telangana	6906
26.	Tripura	188
27.	Uttarakhand	878
28.	Uttar Pradesh	16287
29.	West Bengal	5875
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23
31.	Chandigarh	131
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	59
33.	Daman and Diu	15
34.	Delhi	1671
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	151
TOTAL		139671

**Construction of road from Rajnandgaon to Chandrapur**

†85. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister had made an announcement on the 29th January, 2015 for construction of a road from Rajnandgaon in Chhattisgarh to Chandrapur *via* Garhchirauli;

(b) if so, the total estimated cost to be incurred on the construction of the said road; and

(c) by when the construction work of the road would be started and by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The stretch from Rajnandgaon to Chandrapur *via* Garhchirauli is divided into two parts *viz* (i) Rajnandgaon to Kusumkasa section is a part of Ratanpur- Dantewara road which has been approved in-principle by Ministry for declaration of new National Highway and the State Government has been requested for preparation of Detailed Project Report and (ii) Kusumkasa to Chandrapur section is a part of NH-930. The Detailed Project Report of this section will be completed by May, 2016.

The final decision for construction of the stretch will be taken based on the outcome of the detailed project report.

**Draft norms for BS-VI emission standards**

86. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released the draft norms for BS-VI emission standards for various categories of vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any suggestions or objections from the industry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon; and

(e) the time by which these norms are to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Road Transport

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Highways has issued draft notification GSR 187(E) dated 19.02.2016 to introduce Bharat Stage-VI emission norms for all vehicles to be applicable all over the country by 1st April, 2020. Suggestions/comments from various concerned industries have been received which are under examination.

**Restoration of loss of vegetation due to construction of NHs**

87. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that lot of natural vegetation is lost in the process of construction of National Highways which in turn adversely affects ecology of the area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to take any constructive steps to restore natural vegetation in the areas where construction of National Highways was undertaken;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways promotes plantation of trees along side National Highways to protect vegetation lost in the process of construction of national highways under its Green Highways (Plantation and Maintenance) Policy.

**Announcement to extend length of NHs in Jharkhand**

†88. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister had made an announcement to extend the length of National Highways in Jharkhand from 2600 km. to 5200 km.;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the existing highways in the State are not being maintained properly; and

(c) if so, the manner in which maintenance of additional road would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Yes Sir; an announcement was

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

made during visit to Jharkhand in the month of January, 2016 to enhance the total length of National Highway in the State of Jharkhand. This Ministry has recently accorded "In Principle" approval for declaration of new National Highways for a length of 1428 km. in the State of Jharkhand and the NH may be notified subject to outcome of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of such stretches.

The existing National Highways in the State of Jharkhand are being maintained in traffic worthy condition.

**Accidents caused by animals on national highways**

89. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a lot of accidents on highways and expressways across the country happen due to presence and crossing of animals on the road;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to install roadside barricade or fencing on the highways to prevent car-animal collision on highways and expressways;

(d) the details of highways and expressways having no or inadequate fencing, State-wise; and

(e) the number of car accidents caused due to presence and crossing of animals on the highways or expressways during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a), (b) and (e) The total number of road accidents caused by stray animals for the last three years (latest available data) is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Fencing at the edge of Right of Way is included in the standard cross sections in the IRC publications "Manual for specifications and standards for four laning of Highways through Public Private Partnership (IRC SP 084:2014)" and "Manual for specifications and standards for six laning of Highways through Public Private Partnership (IRC SP 087:2013)". Fencing is made mandatory on either side of expressways also. State-wise details of fencing on National Highways and expressways is not available.

**Statement**

*Total number of road accidents on all roads caused by  
stray animals during 2012 to 2014*

Sl. No. States/UTs		State/UT-wise total number of road accidents on all roads caused by stray animals during		
		2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	383	1139	15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	5	9
3.	Assam	0	0	1
4.	Bihar	65	18	97
5.	Chhattisgarh	82	186	158
6.	Goa	41	31	34
7.	Gujarat	47	47	60
8.	Haryana	136	148	137
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	444	453	260
11.	Jharkhand	85	0	30
12.	Karnataka	1	4	42
13.	Kerala	2	1	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	302	152	221
15.	Maharashtra	70	61	60
16.	Manipur	0	36	6
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	19	10	18
21.	Punjab	27	51	90

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	4	14	31
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	157	44	14
25.	Telangana			107
26.	Tripura	0	1	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	750	674	441
29.	West Bengal	104	28	61
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		2739	3103	1892

Source: Police Departments of all States/UTs

#### Highways passing through national parks and wildlife sanctuaries

90. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that numerous highways pass through National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in the country;

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

(c) the number of accidents that have taken place and animals killed in the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries due to passing of highways;

(d) whether there are inadequate number of warning signs and bridges installed in these Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks; and

(e) the details of funds released for installing and maintaining bridges, warning signs and speed breakers in these Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Land acquired for national highways**

91. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land acquired by Government for construction of national highways, including the acquisition made for private companies for highway construction projects executed in Public-Private-Partnership mode since 2000, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons displaced in the above-mentioned process of land acquisition, State-wise; and

(c) the amount of money disbursed as compensation to such displaced persons and the progress of measures taken to ensure their rehabilitation and resettlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Delay in environmental clearance for NHs**

92. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction/widening of NHs gets prolonged due to delay in getting environmental clearances;

(b) whether any of these highways cross dense forest or National Parks and if so, in how many places; and

(c) whether steps are taken to avoid destruction of forests by such means as construction of tunnels or flyovers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In few cases, projects have been delayed due to delays in getting environmental clearances. The details of



highways crossing dense forest or National Parks places are given in Statement (See below).

(c) Yes, Sir. Steps are being taken to avoid destruction of forests by such means as construction of tunnels or flyovers.

**Statement**

*Details of highways crossing dense forest or National Parks places*

Sl. No.	Landscapes	States	Highways
1.	Western India Tiger Landscape	Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh	NH 12 & 3
2.	North Bank Landscape	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh	NH 31, 52, 37, 38
3.	Satpuda Maikal Landscape	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra	NH 7, 6 & 12
4.	Western Ghats Nilgiris Landscape	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala	NH 47 & 49
5.	Terai Arc Landscape	Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar	NH 24, 28, 125
6.	Western Himalayas Landscape	Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh	NH 1
7.	Kaziranga Karbi Anglong Landscape	Assam	NH 36, 37, 54E
8.	Khangchendzonga Landscape	Sikkim and West Bengal	NH31

**Disputes pending with ISAC**

93. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many disputes pertaining to highways sector are pending before the Independent Settlement Advisory Committee (ISAC);

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to resolve them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) There are 40 packages in which

settlement of disputes are pending before 3 Chief General Managers (CGMs) Committee/ Independent Settlement Advisory Committee (ISAC). The State-wise details are as follows:

Maharashtra	02
Uttar Pradesh	05
Tamil Nadu	04
Gujarat	03
Punjab	03
Rajasthan	04
Chhattisgarh	01
Odisha	01
West Bengal	03
Jharkhand	01
Bihar	07
Andhra Pradesh	03
Madhya Pradesh	03

(c) ISAC and the 3CGMs Committee have been advised to resolve such disputes expeditiously.

#### **Monitoring of hybrid annuity model**

94. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has monitored the effectiveness of hybrid annuity model of funding highway projects;

(b) if so, the details of impact after the introduction of this model in terms of bids received, the speed of implementation of projects and the change in expenditure by Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Hybrid Annuity Mode of implementation of National Highways projects

was approved by the Government in January, 2016. So far, 30 projects covering 1991 kms. have been taken up under this Model. Once these projects are fully implemented, the evaluation of Hybrid Annuity Model shall be done.

**Public transport expansion in Bengaluru**

95. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government is supporting public transport expansion in Bengaluru;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any assistance has been provided to Karnataka Government under Central assistance for strengthening Public Transport System scheme in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details and status of implementation of the National Level Vehicle Security and Tracking System (NLVSTS) in Bengaluru; and
- (f) which other cities in Karnataka have been included in the NLVSTS programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) has sanctioned financial assistance for procurement of buses to the city of Bengaluru under Bus funding Scheme sanctioned under JnNURM in two phases in the following manners:

- (i) During 2008-09, MoUD provided financial assistance for procurement of 1000 buses with project cost of ₹ 303.07 Cr. 100% Addition Central Assistance (ACA) *i.e.* ₹ 106.07 Cr. (35% of the total project cost) has been released and all the buses has been procured. The project stands completed.
- (ii) During transition phase of erstwhile JnNURM scheme, financial assistance has been provided for procurement of 500 buses with project cost of ₹ 213.54. Out of the total ACA of ₹ 74.73 Cr, an amount of ₹ 32.03 Cr. has been released.

Government of India has also sanctioned Metro Rail Project of 42.3 km with 40 Stations to Bangalore city under 1st phase with estimated cost of ₹ 13845 Cr. Considering the need for expanding MRTS in Bangalore, Government of India further sanctioned Bangalore Metro Phase-2, consisting of 4 extensions to the existing lines and 2 new

lines with a total length of 72.095 km. and 61 stations at an estimated cost of ₹ 26,405.14 crore. Both the above projects get aid partial Government of India financial contribution. Till date, equity of ₹ 2336.86 crore, subordinate debt of ₹ 1391.94 crore and pass through assistance of ₹ 3918.55 crore have been released.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has sanctioned financial assistance to Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC), North Eastern Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (NEKRTC) and North Western Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (NWKRTC) under the scheme of 'Central assistance for strengthening Public Transport System'. This Ministry has provided assistance of ₹ 5.155 crore, ₹ 2.56 crore and ₹ 4.13865 crore to KSRTC, NEKRTC and NWKRTC respectively.

(e) and (f) The Government of India has undertaken a project "Security for Women in public road transport in the country". The objective of the scheme is to ensure safety of women and girl child in public transport by monitoring location of public road transport vehicles to provide immediate assistance in minimum response time to the victims in distress.

The proposed scheme under the "Nirbhaya Fund" envisages setting up of a National Emergency Response System with a control room under the overall control of Ministry of Home Affairs, which will receive alerts from distressed women and take action on it.

#### **Approval of highway projects**

96. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of highway projects approved by Government during the last one year along with the details of each project, total length, cost and the States to be benefited;

(b) whether these projects would be implemented under Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) or Engineering, Procurement Construction (EPC) mode or any other mode and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the schedule of completion of these projects, phase-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The number of highway projects

approved by Government during the last one year is given in Statement (*See* below) and most of these projects are proposed to be implemented under Engineering, Procurement Construction (EPC) mode and Item Rate as per the project requirement. The scheduled completion time of these projects generally varies from 24 months to 36 months.

**Statement**

*The State/ UT-wise/ Scheme-wise detail of NH projects approved by the Government during last year*

Sl. No.	State / UT	Nos.	Length (km.)	Cost (Cr.)
1.	Assam	9	115.346	232.71
2.	Bihar	3	55.65	152.62
3.	Chhattisgarh	4	60.38	161.68
4.	Goa	3	13.455	2530.329
5.	Gujarat	5	92.825	499.34
6.	Haryana	4	27.97	84.37
7.	Jharkhand	1	Bridge	2.65
8.	Kerala	2	Bridge	6.04
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3	19.5	134.08
10.	Maharashtra	6	182.54	2411.84
11.	Odisha	5	196.53	433.45
12.	Punjab	4	61.94	199.46
13.	Rajasthan	4	86.26	833.57
14.	Tamil Nadu	7	64.805	1144.91
15.	Telangana	3	21	134.06
16.	Uttar Pradesh	13	406.14	2743.76
17.	Uttarakhand	11	134.93	536.09
18.	West Bengal	2	59.147	447.17

Sl. No.	State / UT	Nos.	Length (km)	Cost (Cr)
19.	NHDP-IV A	26	1369.651	13398.83
20.	NHIIP	2	285.15	1882.69
21.	SARDP-NE	2	10.19	72.9
22.	NHIDCL	4	82.615	1230.86
23.	NHAI	87	4614.917	75354.11

**Bridge funds for National Highway projects**

97. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several stretches of National Highway projects in the country are not connected for want of funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Highways Authority of India has agreed to provide "bridge funds" as loan for completion of these stretches, as last-mile connectivity;

(d) whether these projects would be done in Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) or any other mode and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total estimated cost required for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

**Toll tax collected on National Highways in Telangana**

98. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Highways (NHs) passing through Telangana along with the length and annual maintenance cost of each NH, NH-wise;

(b) the details of toll tax collection centres set up on each road and toll fee collected from different vehicles during the last five years, year-wise and NH-wise;

(c) the reasons for frequent revision of toll tax on above roads and how collections are shared between the State and Centre; and

(d) the details of toll collected on NH 7 during the last three years and current year, along with the details of contractors collecting toll?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) There are 16 nos. of National Highways covering a length of 2690 km. in the State of Telangana. Besides 11 different stretches of length of 1458 km. have been approved in principle for declaration of new National Highways in the State of Telangana in February, 2016. The maintenance of National Highways are being done under different Heads like, Periodical Renewal (PR)/ Improvement of Riding Quality (IRQP), Ordinary Repair (OR), Special Repair (SR), Flood Damage Repair (FDR) etc. depending on the requirement at site and availability of fund.

(b) Details of Toll Plazas under National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in the State of Telangana with toll fee collected from different vehicles during last five years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The User Fee rates are revised on the basis of applicable NH Fee Rules 1997/ 2008 as amended from time to time for a public funded project and as per provisions of the Concession Agreement for BOT (Toll/OMT) Project.

(d) Details of Public Funded / BOT (Toll)/ BOT (Annuity) toll plazas on NH-7 in the State of Telangana, where fee collection agencies collected the user fee for the last three years are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I***The details of Toll fee collected from different vehicles during the last five years in the State of Telangana*

Category of Vehicles	Km. 180.300 Pippalwada at Adilabad Distt. at NH-7					Km. 245.400 Rolmamda at Adilabad Distt. at NH-7					Km. 281.320, Gamjal at Ganjam Distt. at NH-7				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle.	50	60	65	70	70	80	65	70	70	75	45	30	40	40	45
Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods Vehicle or Mini Bus	80	95	105	110	110	120	105	115	115	120	70	50	65	70	70
Bus or Truck (Two Axles).	175	195	225	230	235	245	215	240	245	250 -	145	105	140	140	145
Three - Axle commercial vehicles	190	215	245	250	255	370	235	260	265	270	225	115	150	155	155
Heavy Construction Machinery or Earth Moving Equipment or Multi Axle Vehicle (three to six axles)	270	305	350	360	365		340	375	385	390		170	215	220	225
Oversized Vehicles (seven or more axles).	330	375	430	435	445	485	410	460	470	475	290	205	265	270	275



Category of Vehicles	Km. 392.600 Bhiknoor at Nizamabad Distt. at NH-7					Km. 443.713 Manoharabad at Medak Distt. at NH-7					Km. 200.95, Pullur at Mahbubnagar Distt. at NH-7				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle.	0	0	0	65	65	105	110	120	125	70	65	70	90	90	95
Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods Vehicle or Mini Bus	0	0	0	100	105	170	180	195	200	115	105	115	145	150	150
Bus or Truck (Two Axles).	0	0	0	215	220	355	380	405	415	240	220	240	305	315	320
Three - Axle commercial vehicles	0	0	0	235	240	390	415	445	455	260	345	260	335	340	350
Heavy Construction Machinery or Earth Moving Equipment or Multi Axle Vehicle (three to six axles)	0	0	0	335	345	560	595	640	650	375		375	480	490	500
Oversized Vehicles (seven or more axles).	0	0	0	410	415	680	725	775	795	455	420	455	585	600	610

Written Answers to

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Category of Vehicles	Km. 342.700 Indalwai at NH-7					Km. 54.00 Raikal at NH-7					Km. 114.087 Sakhapur at NH-7				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle.	0	55	60	60	60	53	56	60	58	Next revision w.e.f. July 2016	51	54	57	56	Next revision w.e.f. July 2016
Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods Vehicle or Mini Bus	0	90	95	95	100	93	98	104	102		90	95	100	98	
Bus or Truck (Two Axles)	0	190	200	205	205	186	197	209	204		179	189	201	196	
Three - Axle commercial vehicles	0	295	310	320	325	300	316	335	328		288	304	322	315	
Heavy Construction Machinery or Earth Moving Equipment or Multi Axle Vehicle (three to six axles)	0														
Oversized Vehicles (seven or more axles).	0	360	380	390	395										

Category of Vehicles	km. 118.250 Korlaphadu at NH-9					km. 38.100 Gudur at NH-202					km. 60.650 Panthangi at NH-9				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle.	75	80	85	90	90	70	70	80	80	80	55	60	65	65	65
Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods Vehicle or Mini Bus	125	130	140	140	145	105	105	120	120	125	90	95	100	105	105
Bus or Truck (Two Axles).	255	270	285	290	295	215	215	245	250	255	185	195	210	215	220
Three - Axle commercial vehicles	395	420	445	455	460	325	325	370	375	385	285	305	325	330	335
Heavy Construction Machinery or Earth Moving Equipment or Multi Axle Vehicle (three to six axles)															
Oversized Vehicles (seven or more axles)	490	520	550	565	575	425	425	480	490	500	360	380	405	415	420

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

**Statement-II**

*The details of Toll Tax collection centers along with the details of toll collection contractors and Toll fee collection details during the last three years in the State of Telangana*

Sl. No.	Name of the Toll Plaza & location	Name of the Toll fee collection agency	Financial Year	Amount Collected/ remitted (₹ in Cr.)
1.	Pippalwada (Km. 180+300)	M/s. Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd., Pippalwada Toll Plaza	2013-14	22.16
			2014-15	21.23
			2015-16	22.15
2.	Rollmamda (Km. 245+400)	M/s. Sri Sai Enterprises, Rollmamda Toll Plaza	2013-14	20.70
			2014-15	23.23
			2015-16	26.13
3.	Gamjal (Km. 281+320)	M/s. Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd., Gamjal Toll Plaza	2013-14	12.94
			2014-15	15.55
			2015-16	19.94
4.	Indalwai (Km. 344+407)	M/s. Navayuga Dichpally Tollway Pvt. Ltd., Indalwai Tollplaza	2013-14	38.62
			2014-15	40.49
			2015-16	47.00
5.	Bhiknoor (Km. 392+600) Toll collection started on 01.02.2016	Sri. Vidyasagar Reddy, Bhiknoor Toll Plaza	2013-14	0.00
			2014-15	0.00
			2015-16	5.97

6.	Manoharabad (Km 443+713)	M/s.Inderdeep Construction Co. Ltd., Manoharabad Toll Plaza	2013-14	38.68
			2014-15	47.14
			2015-16	52.71
7.	Raikal (Km.54+000)	M/s Jadcherla Expressways Pvt. Ltd.,	2013-14	67.07
			2014-15	74.16
			2015-16	82.42
8.	Shakapur (Km. 114+087)	M/s L&T Western Andhra Tollways Pvt. Ltd.,	2013-14	50.34
			2014-15	56.12
			2015-16	63.18
9.	Pullur (Km.200+000)	M/s Sri Sai Enterprises (JV)	2013-14	49.61
		M/s Sri Sai Enterprises (JV)	2014-15	68.44
		M/s Sri Sai Enterprises	2015-16	79.75

Category of Vehicles	km 205.025 Chillakallu at NH-9				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle.	65	70	70	75	75
Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods Vehicle or Mini Bus	100	110	110	115	120
Bus or Truck (Two Axles).	205	225	230	240	245
Three - Axle commercial vehicles	315	345	355	375	380
Heavy Construction Machinery or Earth Moving Equipment or Multi Axle Vehicle (three to six axles)					
Oversized Vehicles (seven or more axles).	395	430	445	465	475

Written Answers to

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**Collection of toll fee from National Highways under PPP mode**

99. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of toll fee collected from various National Highways constructed under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;
- (b) the names of highways and toll fee collected from each of such highways during the last five years; and
- (c) the names and details of various ongoing projects under PPP mode?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The total amount of fee collected between 2000-01 and 2015-16 from various National Highways constructed under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode is ₹ 48806.24 (in crores).

(b) The details of the toll plazas of National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) constructed under PPP mode, where toll is being collected by the concessionaires with its collection for the last five years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

- (c) The list of ongoing PPP projects is given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I****Details showing collection of user fee*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Total fee collected (in lakhs)
1.	1	454662.8676
2.	2	357891.3921
3.	3	608871.8337
4.	4	631636.4967
5.	4 & 4B	78522.9304
6.	5	550862.157
7.	5A	11183.04308
8.	6	347999.7906
9.	7	672901.5768
10.	8	2105407.339
11.	8A	82720.4749
12.	8D	1269.7506
13.	9	136516.2464
14.	10	356.13

Sl. No.	NH No.	Total fee collected (in lakhs)
15.	11	98971.0647
16.	12	36416.83275
17.	13	45735.4
18.	13 (New NH-50)	65562.8386
19.	14	15830.57
20.	15	9968.92
21.	18	0
22.	21	28113.31
23.	22	21289.91
24.	24	54051.2951
25.	41	336.84
26.	45	251133.482
27.	45B	54440.33226
28.	46	98416.1561
29.	47	148386.6599
30.	48	38722.2876
31.	58	68419.245
32.	59	24889.5363
33.	60	22123.0764
34.	66	9338.382
35.	67	37797.1446
36.	68 (New NH-79)	37753.2367
37.	71	24835.6153
38.	71A	26459.60634
39.	86	3377.24134
40.	91	6623.53
41.	93	1925.6597
42.	202	120005.5455
43.	203	451.35
44.	205	2452.98855
45.	NE-1	133065.7433
46.	SR	8716.595146

**Statement-II**

*List of ongoing PPP projects*

Sl. No.	Project Name	NH No.	Length	State Name
1.	Jammu - Udampur	1A	65	Jammu Kashmir
2.	Srinagar to Banihal	1A	67.76	Jammu Kashmir
3.	Quazigund-Banihal	1A	15.25	Jammu Kashmir
4.	Chenani-Nashri	1A	12	Jammu Kashmir
5.	Four laning from MP/Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass	7	95	Maharashtra
6.	Gwalior - Jhansi	75	80	Madhya Pradesh [68.5]/ Uttar Pradesh [11.5]
7.	Chengapalli to Coimbatore Bypass and End of Coimbatore Bypass to TN/Kerala Border	47	54.83	Tamil Nadu
8.	New 4-Lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port -Maduravoyal	4	19	Tamil Nadu
9.	Four laning of Kaithal -Rajasthan border	65	166.25	Haryana
10.	4-Laning of Goa/Karnataka Border-Kundapur Section	17	187.24	Karnataka
11.	MH7 KNT Border Sangareddy	9	145	Karnataka
12.	4-Laning of Hoskote-Dobbaspeth	207	80.02	Karnataka
13.	4-Laning of Khed - Sinnar Section	50	137.946	Maharashtra

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Unstarred Questions



14.	4-Laning of Solapur -Yedishi Section of NH-211	211	100	Maharashtra
15.	Four Laning of Aurangabad - Yedishi	211	190.2	Maharashtra
16.	Four laning of Gwalior-Shivpuri	3	125.03	Madhya Pradesh
17.	Four laning of Orissa/Chhattisgarh Border -Aurang Section	6	150.4	Chhattisgarh
18.	4-Laning of Biaora - Dewas	3	141.26	Madhya Pradesh
19.	Patna- Muzzaffarpur	19&77	63	Bihar
20.	4-Laning of Brahampore-Faraka	34	103	West Bengal
21.	4-Laning of Faraka-Raiganj	34	103	West Bengal
22.	4-Laning of Raiganj-Dalkola	34	50	West Bengal
23.	4-Laning of Rohtak-Jind (Approved Length 45 Km)	71	48.6	Haryana
24.	4-Laning of Solapur -Maharashtra/ Karnataka Section	9	100.06	Maharashtra
25.	Four Lanning of Ludhiyana-Talwandi Section	95	78	Punjab
26.	Four Laning of Rampur -Kathgodam (PKG-I)	87	43.45	Uttar Pradesh
27.	Four Laning of Rampur -Kathgodam (PKG-II)	87	49.78	Uttar Pradesh [0.50] and Uttarakhand [49.40]
28.	4-Laning of Chultmalpur -Ganeshpur and Roorkee - Chutmalpur- Gagalheri	72-A &73	53.3	Uttarakhand [28.12] and Uttar Pradesh [25.17]
29.	4-Laning of Gagalgeri -Saharanpur - Yamunanagar (UP/ Haryana Border)	73	51.46	Uttar Pradesh

*Written Answers to*

*[25 April, 2016]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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Sl. No.	Project Name	NH No.	Length	State Name
30.	Meerut - Bulandshahar	235	61.19	Uttar Pradesh
31.	Four laning of Hospet -Chitradurga	13	120	Karnataka
32.	4 Laning of Amravati -Chikhli (PKG-I)	6	194	Maharashtra
33.	4 Laning of Fagne - Mah-Guj Border (PKG-3)	6	140.79	Maharashtra
34.	4 Laning of Guna to Biaora	3	93.5	Madhya Pradesh
35.	Four Laning of Shivpuri -Guna Package -1	3	97.7	Madhya Pradesh
36.	Four lane stand alone Rind Road/bypasses for Nagpur City (PKG-I)		33.5	Maharashtra
37.	Four lane stand alone Rind Road/bypasses for Nagpur City (PKG-II)		28.04	Maharashtra
38.	8 Laning of Mukarba Chowk to Panipat	1	69.84	Haryana
39.	Vijayawada-Gundugolanu Section	5	103.59	Andhra Pradesh
40.	Six Laning of Nellore-Chilikaluripet	5	183.52	Andhra Pradesh
41.	Varanasi-Aurangabad	2	192.4	Bihar [135]/ Uttar Pradesh [57.4]
42.	Ahmedabad to Vadodara Section	8	102.3	Gujarat
43.	Samaikhiali-Gandhidham	8A	56.16	Gujarat
44.	Six-laning of Barwa Adda-Panagarh	2	122.88	Jharkhand [43]/ West Bengal [79.88]
45.	Chennai - Tada (Six lane)	5	43.4	Tamil Nadu

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46.	Indore-Dewas (Approved Length 55 Km)	3	45.05	Madhya Pradesh	Written Answers to
47.	Pune - Satara (Approved Length 145)	4	140.35	Maharashtra	
48.	Gurgaon - Kotputli - Jaipur (Six lane)	8	225.6	Haryana [64.3]/ Rajasthan [161 .3]	
49.	Walajapet-Poonamalee	46	93	Tamil Nadu	
50.	Six Laning of Krishnagiri-Walajhapet section	46	148.3	Tamil Nadu	
51.	Surat - Dahisar (Six lane)	8	239	Gujarat [118.2]/ Maharashtra [120.77]	[25 April, 2016]
52.	Etawah -Chakeri (Kanpur)	2	160.2	Uttar Pradesh	
53.	Delhi - Agra. (Approved Length 180.3 Km.)	2	179.5	Haryana [74]/ Uttar Pradesh [105.5]	
54.	Six Laning of Chandikhol-Jagatpur-Bhubaneswar(Approved Length 61 Km)	5	67	Odisha	
55.	Panipat - Jalandhar (Six lane)	1	291	Haryana[116]/ Punjab [175.1]	
56.	Delhi - Meerut Expressway (PKG-1)	24	8.716	Delhi	Unstarred Questions
57.	Delhi - Meerut Expressway (PKG-2)	24	21.92	Uttar Pradesh	
58.	6 laning of Agra - Etawah bypass	2	124.5	Uttar Pradesh	
59.	6-Laning of Dhankuni-Kharagpur section	6	111.4	West Bengal	
60.	4 Laning of Nagpur Betul	69	176.3	Madhya Pradesh [120]/ Maharashtra [56 .3]	

Sl. No.	Project Name	NH No	Length	State Name
61.	Muzaffarnagar - Haridwar (Approved Length 77)	58, 72	80	Uttar Pradesh [21 ]/ Uttarakhand [59]
62.	Haridwar - Dehradun (Approved Length 69)	72	39	Uttarakhand
63.	Ghaziabad-Aligarh (Approved Length 106)	91	126	Uttar Pradesh
64.	Bhubneshwar-Puri (Approved Length 59 Km.)	203	67	Odisha
65.	Tirupati -Tiruthani -Chennai (Approved Length 125.5 Km.)	205	124.7	Tamil Nadu [61.47]/ Andhra Pradesh [63.23]
66.	Panikholi-Rimoli (Approved Length 106 Km.)	215	163	Odisha
67.	Trichy - Karur	67	79.7	Tamil Nadu
68.	Rohtak - Bawal (Approved Length 97 Km.)	71	83.65	Haryana
69.	Ranchi - Rargaon - Jamshedpur	33	163.5	Jharkhand
70.	Barasat - Krishnanagar	34	84	West Bengal
71.	Krishnanagar - Berhampore	34	78	West Bengal
72.	2-Laning with PS Khagaria - Purnea	31	140	Bihar
73.	Patna - Bakhtiarpur	30	50.6	Bihar
74.	2-Laning with PS Motihari-Raxaul (Approved Length 67 Km.)	28A	68.79	Bihar
75.	4 Laning of Chappra-Hajipur (Approved Length 153 Km.)	19	65	Bihar
76.	2 Laning of Muzaffarpur -Sonbarsa (Approved Length 89 Km.)	77	86	Bihar

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77.	2 Laning of Mokama-Munger (Approved Length 70 Km.)	80	69.27	Bihar
78.	4 Laning of Belgaum-Khanpur Section(Km. 0.00 to Km. 30.00) and 2 Laning with paved shoulders of Khanpur-Knt/Goa border. (Km. 30.00 to Km. 84.120)	4A	81.89	Karnataka
79.	Indore-Jhabua-Gujarat/MP (Approved Length 168)	59	155.15	Madhya Pradesh
80.	Pimpalgaon - Nasik - Gonde	3	60	Maharashtra
81.	4 Laning of Mulbagal -Karnataka/AP border- Approved Length (11 Km.)	4	22.18	Karnataka
82.	Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge (Approved Length - 60 Km.)	6	45.43	Maharashtra
83.	Talegaon-Amravat (Approved Length 58Km.)	6	67.8	Maharashtra
84.	Nagpur - Kondhali	6	40	Maharashtra
85.	Gujarat/Maharashtra Border-Surat - Hazira Port Section	6	132.9	Gujarat
86.	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	8	93.56	Rajasthan
87.	4 laning of Jetpur-Somnath section of NH-8D (approved length 127.6)	8D	123.45	Gujarat
88.	Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak	10	63.49	Haryana
89.	4-Laning of Rohtak - Hissar Section	10	98.81	Haryana
90.	Reengus - Sikar	11	43.887	Rajasthan
91.	Jaipur-Reengus (Approved Length 52.65 Km.)	11	54	Rajasthan
92.	Deoli - Kota	12	83	Rajasthan

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Sl. No.	Project Name	NH No	Length	State Name
93.	Beawar-Pali-Pindwara (Approved Length - 246 Km.)	14	244.12	Rajasthan
94.	Panvel-Indapur	17	84	Maharashtra
95.	Kundapur-Surathkal & Mangalore-KNT/Kerala Border	17	90	Karnataka
96.	Kudapa-Mydukur-Kurnool	18	188.752	Andhra Pradesh
97.	Muradabad-Bareilly (Approved Length 112)	24	121	Uttar Pradesh
98.	Bareilly - Sitapur(Approved Length 134 Km.)	24	151.2	Uttar Pradesh
99.	2 Laning of Dindigul-Perigulam-Theni-Kumili	220	134	Tamil Nadu
100.	Rimoli - Roxy -Rajamunda (Approved Length 163Km.)	215	96	Odisha
101.	4 Laning of Ahmedabad to Godhara (Approved Length 210 Km.)	59	117.6	Gujarat
102.	4 Laning of Godhara to Gujarat/MP Border (Approved Length 210 Km.)	59	87.285	Gujarat
103.	2-Laning of Krishnagiri-Tindivanam (Approved Length 170 Km.)	66	176.51	Tamil Nadu
104.	Two Laning of Trichy-Karaikudi and Trichy Bypass (Approved Length 100 Km.)	210 & 67	110.372	Tamil Nadu
105.	Kandla - Mundra Port (Approved Length 73 Km.)	8A	71.4	Gujarat
106.	Four Laning of Kiratpur-Ner Chowk Section	21	84.32	Himanchal Pradesh
107.	4 Laning of Obedullaganj-Betul Section	69	125	Madhya Pradesh
108.	Bikaner - Phalodi section to Four laning from km. 4.200 to km. 55.25 and Two-lane paved shoulder from 55.25 to km. 163.500	15	160.3	Rajasthan

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109.	2-Lane with paved shoulder with provision of Capacity Augmentation of Rajasthan Border-Fatehpur-Salasar Section	65	154.141	Rajasthan
110.	4-Laning of Rajsamand-Gangapur-Bhi lwara	758	87.25	Rajasthan
111.	4 Laning of Gomti Chauraha - Udaipur	8	79.31	Rajasthan
112.	Jorbat-Barapani	40	61.8	Meghalaya
113.	Six Laning of Hosur-Krishnagiri	7	59.87	Tamil Nadu
114.	2-Laning with PS Raibareilly to Allahabad	24B	119	Uttar Pradesh
115.	2-Laning with paved shoulder of Muzaffarpur-Barauni	28	107.56	Bihar
116.	2-Laning with paved shoulder of Raebareli to Jaunpur	231	166.4	Uttar Pradesh
117.	4-Laning of Kashipur-Sitarganj Section	74	77.2	Uttarakhand [74.0]/ Uttar Pradesh [3.2]
118.	Six lanning of Vadakkancherry - Thrissur section	47	30	Kerala

*Written Answers to*

*[25 April, 2016]*

*Unstarred Questions*

**Rest areas on National Highways system**

100. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) what steps are being taken to increase road safety in the National Highways system;
- (b) whether it is a fact that no rest areas have been developed to allow truck drivers and other motorists to use at night time;
- (c) what urgent measures would be taken to build such rest areas on an emergency basis along the highway system; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that NHAI has not developed sanitation and other facilities on the entire highway system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Road Safety features and considerations are important part of Indian Roads Congress (IRC) codes and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORTH) guidelines which are followed in design, construction and maintenance of National Highways. Road safety Audits are carried out at different stages like feasibility stage, design stage, construction stage and pre opening stage for ensuring safety. Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like seat belts, Power steering, Anti-lock braking system etc., are being stipulated by Ministry for improving safety on roads including National Highways. Model driving training institutes have also been set up in States. National Road Safety Council has been constituted for taking decisions on matters of Road Safety. Similarly states have also set up State Road Safety Councils and District Road Safety Committees. Safety awareness programmes are conducted every year for educating road users.

(b) and (c) No Sir. Ministry had decided to develop wayside amenities including rest area for drivers and Road users. Rest area facilities are proposed to be made available under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for which expression of interest has been invited by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

(d) NHAI has been developing facilities like toilets at toll plazas, rest areas and truck parking locations on National Highways. In addition to above, incident management vehicles such as patrol vehicles, ambulance and crane facilities are provided on highways.



**Steps to decongest traffic**

101. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to decongest traffic in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to increase the length of National Highways from existing 96,000 kms. to two lakh kms.;
- (c) whether any formula based on vehicular traffic has been worked out which may help in decongestion of traffic in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) There are provisions under Chapter VIII and Chapter XIII of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 for 'Control of Traffic' and 'Offences, Penalties and Procedures' for violation of traffic rules. The enforcement of provisions of Motor Vehicle Act & Rules comes under the purview of State Governments. The State Government under Section 115 of the Motor Vehicle Act may prohibit or restrict the use of motor vehicles in a specified area or on a specified road by notification in the Official Gazette.

This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) Network. The Ministry is taking up works of development of NHs including the capacity augmentation of existing NHs under various programmes such as National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-Eastern region (SARDP-NE) etc. including works to facilitate smoother and faster movement of traffic on such NHs. Besides, such works area also taken up under National Highway (Original)[NH(O)] as per inter-se priority, traffic density and availability of funds.

(b) The Ministry has not set up any targets for enhancement of NH Network to 2,00,000 km. At present length of NHs is about 1,00,475 km. However, expansion of National Highway is taken from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

(c) and (d) The Union Ministry of Urban Development had announced National Urban Transport Policy in 2006 with the objective to ensure safe, affordable, quick, comfortable, reliable, and sustainable access for the growing number of residents to job and education, recreation and such other needs within our cities. One of the methods of achieving this objective is by enabling the establishment of quality focused multi modal public transport systems that are well integrated and provide seamless travel across the modes.

As per National Urban Transport Policy, 2006 Central Government would encourages investment in public transport systems to ensure that such systems are well integrated and offer a seamless system to users. Central Government's financial support would be contingent on appropriate authorities/entities being set up to ensure that a coordinated and integrated public transport system become available. The threshold traffic volume for converting National Highways from 2 to 4 lane has been brought down to 10,000 Passenger Car Unit (PCU) from 15,000 (PCU) per day, with a view to decongest the National Highways.

**Kelkar Committee's proposal for settlement of disputes in road sector**

102. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Kelkar Committee tasked with finding solutions to the long pending disputes in public-private partnerships in road sector has called for an independent third-party resolution mechanism in a time-bound manner;
- (b) whether the proposed mechanism would also have adjudicatory functions and punitive powers; and
- (c) if so, the salient provisions contained in the said Committee's report that are considered more result-oriented than the present mechanism for a one-time amicable settlement involving Independent Settlement Advisory Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Based on the recommendations of Dr. Kelkar Committee, this Ministry sent a proposal to Ministry of Finance for setting up a dedicated Dispute Resolution Authority for Highway projects with an objective to expedite dispute resolution in time bound manner. Ministry of Finance has conveyed that the need for setting up a parallel disputes resolution authority for highway projects may not be necessary as pursuant to the Budget Announcement 2016-17, Ministry of Finance proposes to introduce the Public Utility (Resolution of Disputes) Bill which will cover contracts entered into by Public Authority for infrastructure projects, including PPP and construction projects.

**Withdrawal of toll collection**

103. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has directed to withdraw collection of tolls in various toll collection centres across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and NH-wise;

(c) the details of toll collecting agencies engaged in collecting tolls in toll gates on NHs in Tamil Nadu and their contribution to NHAI during the last three years, toll gate-wise;

(d) whether the license periods of existing toll collectors in Tamil Nadu are renewed and extended by Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of withdrawal of fee collection centres during 2015-2016 are given below:

Sl. No.	State & NH	Project Stretch
1.	Assam (NH-31)	Gangadhar Bridge (Bir Chilarai Dallang) at km. 837 to km. 837.481 of NH-31 with toll plaza location at km. 841 (Golakganj)
2.	Himachal Pradesh (NH-21)	Construction of Kullu Bypass from Km. 258/270 -270/450 on NH-21 (New NH-3) including the bridges thereof on National Highway No. 21 in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
3.	Maharashtra (NH-66)	Savitri Bridge at km. 129/400 of NH-66 (17),
4.	Maharashtra (NH-13)	NH-13, Hathur, Bridge @ km. 14/200, & Wadakbal bridge@ km. 16/500
5.	Gujarat (NH-8B)	Bamanbore-Rajkot section (Veti toll plaza) from km 185.000 to km. 216.800 of NH-8B

(c) The details of toll plazas in the State of Tamil Nadu, where fee collection contractor is engaged by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) for collection of user fee and revenue received for the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Doesn't arise.

**Statement***Details of toll collecting agencies on NHs in Tamil Nadu and their contribution, for the last three years-*

Sl. No.	NH	Section	Plaza Name	Name of the agency	Period From	To	Collection (₹)
<b>Public Funded</b>							
1.	45	Tambaram-Tindivaram	Parinur	M/s. MEP IDPL	01.04.2012	31 05.2013	336181692
				M/s. Premier Car Sales	01.06.2013	31.03.2014	470182849
				M/s. Premier Car Sales	01.04.2014	14.06.2014	152923195
				Virendra Kumar Vyas	15.06.2014	11.04.2014	266185733
				M/s. Eagle Infrastructure India Ltd.,	12.04.2014	11.11.2015	742397035
				C.P.Rama Rao	12.11.2015	06.01.2016	86644937
				Shri. K.Damodharan	06.01.2016	till date	176896872
2.	45	Tambaram-Tindivaram	Athur	M/s. Konark Infrastructure Ltd.	16.03.2013	23.03.2014	507962329
				M/s. MEP Infrastructure India Pvt. Ltd.,	24.03.2014	25.03.2015	531639925
				M/s. MEP Infrastructure India Pvt. Ltd.,	26.03.2015	till date	551286243
3.	7A	Tirunelveli -Tuticorin section	Km. 11.785 Vagaikulam	Eagle Infra India Ltd.	05.04.2013	21.06.2013	29380000
				Premier Car Sales Ltd.	22.06.2013	23.06.2013	1050290
				Inderdeep Construction Co.	16.11.2013	22.12.2013	8211333
				Inderdeep Construction Co.	01.05.2014	12.05.2014	3157082
				M/s. MEP Infrastructure Developers Ltd.	13.05.2014	07.11.2014	30501459
				MD. Usman (Individual)	08.08.2014	31.03.2016	215881130
4.	210	Trichy-Karaikudi	Lechchumanapatti & Lembalakudi	M/s.Welcome Group (JV)	12.03.2014	23.03.2015	127300000
				T. Suryanarayana Reddy	23.03.2015	30.03.2016	128500000

**Four laning of National Highway 91**

104. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 95 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 14th July, 2014 and state:

- (a) the present condition of the Ghaziabad-Aligarh-Kanpur National Highway No. 91;
- (b) whether four laning of this highway from Ghaziabad to Aligarh has been completed;
- (c) how much work has been done between Aligarh and Kanpur on the highway; and
- (d) by when the remaining work would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Ghaziabad to Aligarh section of Ghaziabad - Aligarh - Kanpur National Highway No. 91 is in good condition and from Aligarh to Kanpur, it is being maintained in motorable condition through maintenance work.

- (b) Out of total length of 126.30 kms of NH-91 between Ghaziabad and Aligarh, 4-laning in 121 kms has been completed.
- (c) For 4-laning of Aligarh to Kanpur section of this National Highway, preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) is in progress.
- (d) The remaining work of 4-laning of 5.30 kms length between Ghaziabad and Aligarh is likely to be completed by December, 2016 after resolving the bottlenecks on account of availability of hindrance free land. As regards 4-laning of Aligarh to Kanpur section, it is premature to indicate the date of completion.

**Monetisation of toll roads/ highways**

105. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified certain toll roads/highways for monetisation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that proceeds from such monetisation is used for new roads as well as maintenance of National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) A proposal for monetization of completed public funded National Highway (NH) projects through Toll-Operate-Transfer (TOT) mode is under active consideration of the Ministry.

**Consultation with States on draft Road Transport and Safety Bill**

106. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the consultation process with States on the draft Road Transport and Safety Bill has been completed;
- (b) if so, the response of the States to the draft Bill;
- (c) if not, the reasons for the inordinate delay;
- (d) whether Government has a provisional timeline for introduction of the said Bill in the Parliament; 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) The draft Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2015 is still in consultation stage. The latest version of the draft Bill has been sent to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for their comments/suggestions. The Bill will be sent to the Cabinet Secretariat for introduction in the Parliament as and when comments/suggestions from all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are received and examined.

**Companies blacklisted by NHAI**

†107. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has imposed fine on some road constructing companies for poor quality of construction and has also blacklisted them;
- (b) if so, the names of these companies and the details of the amount of fine imposed on them;
- (c) whether Government has waived the fine imposed on the blacklisted companies and thus removed them from the blacklist; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the names of those companies which have been removed from the blacklist, along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Unless the Roads are constructed as per specifications prescribed by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, the Contract is not treated as complete. During the construction, the quality of work is supervised by Independent Engineer/Supervision Consultant/Authority Engineer.

#### **NHAI projects on PPP mode**

108. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is implementing 124 highway projects on the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to complete all the ongoing projects on a time-bound basis; and

(d) whether NHAI has initiated several steps to complete the projects on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Details of highway projects awarded on the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode being implemented by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is available at the web-site of NHAI under heading of "Project Information System (PIS)" and the address of the portal is <http://www.nhai.org/mpreport.asp>.

(c) and (d) Government has permitted one time fund infusion to revive and physically complete languishing National Highway projects under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode and also allowed Rationalised Compensation to concessionaires, in case delays are not attributable to them, to increase funds to highway sector. Various steps have also been taken by the Government/ NHAI to remove the hurdles affecting the construction of NH projects includes streamlining of land acquisition and regulatory clearances, close coordination with other ministries, revamped Disputes Resolution Mechanism etc.

**Delay in highway projects**

109. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several projects have been delayed due to NHAI's fault in providing land, clearances and shifting of municipal utilities;

(b) whether NHAI has made it clear that any concessionaire which has been slapped with penalty for at least three times for failing to maintain highway stretches would also face the risk of being barred; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No Sir, however, some projects are delayed due to various reasons including land acquisition and statutory clearances.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, as per extant policy circular, if the concessionaire fails to maintain the National Highways during Operation and Maintenance period on atleast three occasions, then damages and penalties are imposed as per policy. Such a concession is also declared as 'non-performing'.

**Implementation of Road Requirement Plan II**

110. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Road Requirement Plan II would no longer be handled by the Ministry as it did not do full justice to the projects under Road Requirement Plan I, which was launched in 2009, and 30 percent of the road network taken by it is yet to be completed;

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

(c) whether Government is considering to complete the projects it is handling at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is primarily responsible for development of National Highways in the country. Development of Roads under Road Requirement Plan II comprises of Rural Roads and State Roads only. Accordingly, the Government has decided that implementation of



Road Requirement Plan II would be done by Ministry of Rural Development in consultation and coordination of Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) Yes Sir.

#### **Disposal of muck by NHAI**

111. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that notices have been served by State Pollution Control Boards for muck disposal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that NHAI has been found to have disposed it of in an unauthorized site while carrying out the work on NH 22;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether NHAI has asked its contractors to dispose it at the site designated for the purpose across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) has received letters from the Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board regarding approval of dumping sites for the project of 4-laning of Parwanoo-Solan section of National Highway NH 22 (Now NH 5). NHAI has advised the contractor to select the dumping site and obtain the approval from Divisional Forest Officer, Solan and also to furnish the compliance report as sought by the Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board. NHAI has not disposed of any muck at any unauthorized site while carrying out the work on NH-22.

#### **Resolution of stalled/complete road projects**

†112. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stalled or incomplete road construction projects which the Ministry has succeeded in resolving during the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that project cost overruns in most of the cases are due to time overrun in construction of National Highways;

(c) the names of the National Highways construction projects facing the cost overrun in the last five years, project-wise and cost overrun-wise; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) the steps taken to ensure timely completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) 54 National Highway projects implemented through Public Private Partnership mode have been resolved.

(b) and (c) In PPP mode, cost of construction is borne by Concessionaire with due financing from banks. Hence cost overruns, if any, are borne by them only.

(d) The steps taken by the Government/ NHAI to remove the hurdles affecting the construction of NH projects includes streamlining of land acquisition and regulatory clearances, close coordination with other ministries, revamped Disputes Resolution Mechanism etc. With a view to ameliorate the shortage of equity and improve liquidity, Government has also allowed Securitization of future cash flows, Deferment of Premium in stressed highway projects, Harmonious Substitution in financially stressed highway projects and 100% Equity Divestment after 2 years of construction of all highway projects under PPP mode.

**Training/awareness programmes on traffic management**

113. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of training/awareness programmes on traffic management in the educational institutions at University level;

(b) whether such programmes are likely to be increased or conducted across the country to make awareness in the traffic management; and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) is sponsoring training programmes for State Transport / Traffic Department personnels to keep them abreast with developments of the road transport sector. During financial year 2015-16, MoRTH sanctioned 54 training programmes for State Transport/Traffic department personnels to be conducted through seven leading institutes of the country namely, Central Institute of Road Transport (CIRT), Pune, Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Pune, Engineering Staff College of India (ESCI), Hyderabad, Institute of Road Traffic Education (IRTE), Faridabad, Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT), Delhi, Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA), Delhi and Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), Dehradun. The training programmes are designed in such a manner so as to give the participants exposure in all spheres of governance in road transport sector and to enable them to face the emerging challenges. Out of the fifty four programmes, one three-days training programme was conducted by CIRT, Pune on the topic 'Road Traffic Management'. Another five-days

training programme on the topic 'Advanced Automotice Technology and Indian Road Traffic Pattern - Challenges & Opportunities' was conducted by IIP, Dehradun during 2015-16.

#### **Villages under PMGSY in Tamil Nadu**

114. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state how many villages in Tamil Nadu are proposed to be covered under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): The objective of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide an all-weather road with necessary culverts and cross drainage structures, which is operable throughout the year to the eligible unconnected habitations as per PMGSY guidelines in the rural areas. The unit for this Programme is a Habitation and not a Revenue village or a Panchayat. PMGSY is an ongoing programme and since inception of the programme upto March, 2016, the Ministry of Rural Development has sanctioned 1,983 eligible habitations to Tamil Nadu, out of which the State has reported that 1,948 habitations have been connected by constructing 12,983.74 Km length of PMGSY roads.

#### **Status of CAPART**

†115. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Cabinet had taken a decision in September 2013, to wind up CAPART within a span of two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any proposal regarding restarting CAPART is pending, at present; and
- (d) if so, the reason for its winding up and the details of points suggested to start it again?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Group of Ministers, which had met on 21st August, 2013 to discuss creation of Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) had simultaneously recommended that the Ministry of Rural Development should come up with a plan to wind up Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) within two years. This recommendation was confirmed by the Union Cabinet on 3rd September, 2013.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) No specific reason for decision to wind up CAPART was given. The above development was discussed in the General Body of CAPART in its meeting held on 14th October, 2013 chaired by the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development. It was decided that the issue of closure of CAPART needs to be reexamined. In the meantime, Tata Institute of Social Sciences also submitted its final report in November 2014 regarding restructuring of CAPART.

Keeping in view the above, a Cabinet Note for reconsideration of the earlier Cabinet decision of 3rd September, 2013 has been prepared. The same will be submitted to the Cabinet.

#### **Allocation of funds under PMGSY**

116. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State-wise, including Tamil Nadu, during the last five years; and

(b) the details and names of roads constructed under PMGSY during that period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) '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. The works under PMGSY are executed by State Governments through State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs) at the State level and Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) at the district level.

Under PMGSY, the funds are allocated to various States on the basis of absorption capacity of the States, balance value of works in hand and unspent balance available with the States.

PMGSY is an ongoing programme and since inception of the programme upto March, 2016, out of 1,78,184 eligible habitations existing in the Core Network, the Ministry of Rural Development has cleared 1,46,757 habitations. Ministry has so far released ₹ 1, 36,029 crore to the State Governments. The States have reported that 1,16,310 habitations have been connected upto March, 2016 by constructing 4,72,695 km rural roads under PMGSY.

State-wise details of fund released, habitations connected and length of roads completed under PMGSY, including Tamil Nadu during the last five years are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of fund released, habitations connected and length of road completed during the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 under PMGSY*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		Release	Habitations connected	Length completed (km)	Release	Habitations connected	Length completed (km)	Release	Habitations connected	Length completed (km)	Release	Habitations connected	Length completed (km)	Release	Habitations connected	Length completed (km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	607.48	119	932.14	0.00	32	400.35	5.00	0	191.58	33.0	394	595.135	379.2	104	849.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	214.27	40	419.21	455.18	24	393.67	8.00	16	489.04	345.9	1	546.58	375	31	512.67
3.	Assam	1682.84	444	2131.43	154.27	356	1456.16	240.49	257	957.96	316.1	284	869.806	347.822	179	477.63
4.	Bihar	3374.25	2447	7539.82	1326.58	2616	6341.63	850.83	1225	3163.86	1548.0	2158	3632	2781	2102	3730.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	801.51	291	1053.69	0.00	221	1024.08	0.00	896	1292.05	270.8	975	2648.144	498	521	1859.48
6.	Goa	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	66.59	173	431.44	125.74	68	180.47	519.24	375	896.29	418.8	82	1892.16	474.1	34	1670.68
8.	Haryana	60.00	0	188.31	0.00	0	69.26	0.00	0	3.28	219.0	0	633.39	304.6975	0	318.99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	310.30	46	761.09	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	134.49	99.4	85	484.962	268.4	37	755.31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	762.10	201	999.62	266.33	178	1411.10	523.24	143	891.79	416.6	108	934.66	488	53	488.11
11.	Jharkhand	860.74	459	1123.03	105.96	759	1236.74	21.86	362	1030.73	249.5	769	1750.32	865	749	1346.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12.	Karnataka	0.00	0	1858.64	24.60	0	386.02	5.00	0	211.43	237.0	6	627.68	140.8	1	831 23
13.	Kerala	200.00	8	214.14	1.50	3	108.71	1.50	5	192.46	151.4	5	345.738	151	5	363.94
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1138.05	776	2926.66	242.88	645	2754.18	615.00	411	3006.27	708.0	1278	5180.92	1122	1087	4453.23
15.	Maharashtra	796.01	48	2592.46	0.00	58	649.54	0.00	0	448.88	212.5	33	499.97	553.3	71	892.13
16.	Manipur	177.53	63	374.61	186.14	52	424.48	4.03	67	533.12	100.0	32	300.01	299.8	33	543.82
17.	Meghalaya	38.00	6	44.67	50.00	9	22.77	0.00	14	23.68	62.6	11	44.59	150.7	22	193.29
18.	Mizoram	93.63	4	130.9	71.82	5	93.20	0.00	18	77.28	54.7	1	48.6	50.9	2	136.54
19.	Nagaland	11.00	6	24.89	194.88	0	93.50	0.00	0	293.20	59.0	0	215.3	4	0	129.00
20.	Odisha	1969.95	574	3167.06	87.25	435	2401.26	758.92	700	3063.22	1051.5	1287	3842.68	1382.7	1065	3779.98
21.	Punjab	164.61	0	71.76	169.66	1	325.54	117.68	6	730.38	310.2	31	737.46	221.1	0	545.00
22.	Rajasthan	667.76	20	450.78	151.90	607	2140.00	427.06	579	2290.31	425.7	1254	3233.33	559.9	798	2420.75
23.	Sikkim	80.00	24	74.98	193.62	25	48.44	1.97	19	99.36	94.6	13	120.92	68.6	48	344.50
24.	Tamil Nadu	160.00	9	814.1	77.72	0	42.39	343.48	0	747.94	239.7	14	1965.28	205	0	318.38
25.	Telangana										0.9	10830	36336.812	273.73	62	514.83
26.	Tripura	229.79	201	352.17	338.59	110	241.92	98.83	85	291.46	187.4	78	239.415	274.83	57	352.12
27.	Uttar Pradesh	213.77	55	522.53	10.00	0	269.78	511.93	0	1109.79	638.7	0	2000.34	1110.35	99	5032.15
28.	Uttarakhand	300.32	68	639.58	151.24	24	474.43	0.00	26	405.16	314.9	71	714.62	409.1998	91	1191.06
29.	West Bengal	828.90	455	1154.79	3.08	636	1171.67	306.17	1356	2741.38	1193.8	1860	2232.8821427.5807		407	2398.48
	TOTAL	15809.39	6537.00	30994.50	4388.91	6864.00	24161.29	5360.23	6560.00	25316.39	9959.58	21660.00	72673.70	15186.71	7658.00	36449.33

**Allocation of additional funds under MGNREGA**

117. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional funds have been recently earmarked or allocated for the States under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

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

(c) by when West Bengal is going to get these funds?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Finance has allocated ₹ 2000 crore as additional funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the month of March, 2016 during FY 2015-16. The funds have been released to the States including West Bengal. State-wise release position for the year 2015-16 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

During the year 2016-17, the Budget provision under MGNREGA is ₹ 38500 crore. Budget provision under Vote on Account stage is ₹ 19664 crore. Against this, an amount of ₹ 1064060.85 lakh has been released to the States (including ₹ 141719.25 lakh released to National Electronic Fund Management System States on daily basis out of the Sanctioned amount of ₹ 300752.13 lakh till 18.04.2016. State-wise release position is given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I***State-wise release position for the year 2015-16*

(₹ in lakh)		
Sl. No.	States	Central released during (As on 31.3.16)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	307380.330
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

1	2	3
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.	Uttar Pradesh	269569.440
27.	Uttarakhand	45076.654
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
TOTAL		3664479.701



**Statement-II***(A) Central funds released to MGNREGA States during 2016-17*

(₹ in lakh)				
Sl. No.	States	NeFMS amount released	Funds release to State Employment Guarantee Fund	Total (3+4)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	174019.60	174019.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	82.30	82.30
3.	Assam	11872.15	0.00	11872.15
4.	Bihar	13476.99	0.00	13476.99
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	79499.10	79499.10
6.	Gujarat	0.00	5120.40	5120.40
7.	Haryana	1358.58	0.00	1358.58
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	623.10	623.10
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	31735.62	31735.62
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	51140.10	51140.10
11.	Karnataka	0.00	55516.05	55516.05
12.	Kerala	29048.77	0.00	29048.77
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	105324.40	105324.40
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	44511.20	44511.20
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	35181.70	35181.70
17.	Mizoram	0.00	531.94	531.94
18.	Nagaland	0.00	36857.80	36857.80
19.	Odisha	12870.28	752.88	13623.16

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Punjab	9036.76	21.58	9058.34
21.	Rajasthan	21437.28	18097.77	39535.05
22.	Sikkim	0.00	2249.90	2249.90
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Telangana	0.00	61549.00	61549.00
25.	Tripura	676.56	2243.16	2919.72
26.	Uttar Pradesh	39653.59	0.00	39653.59
27.	Uttarakhand	2288.29	0.00	2288.29
28.	West Bengal	0.00	217284.00	217284.00
TOTAL		141719.25	922341.60	1064060.85

(B) *Central funds released to MGNREGA States during 2016-17*

(₹ In lakh)

Sl. No.	States	NeFMS (2505)	Amount released on daily basis to NeFMS states out of Col.(3)
1.	Assam	14324.90	11872.15
2.	Bihar	44202.80	13476.99
3.	Haryana	2928.10	1358.58
4.	Karnataka	26114.64	0.00
5.	Kerala	38985.50	29048.77
6.	Odisha	33166.82	12870.28
7.	Punjab	9414.51	9036.76
8.	Rajasthan	42930.73	21437.28
9.	Tripura	4027.83	676.56
10.	Uttar Pradesh	70468.30	39653.59
11.	Uttarakhand	14188.00	2288.29
TOTAL		300752.13	141719.25

**Shortage of funds under MGNREGA**

118. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 12 States under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are in negative balance and the scheme had been facing acute shortage of funds during the past several months;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these States have already exhausted their funds and are shutting down the programme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the necessary steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Finance has allocated ₹ 2000 crore as additional funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the month of March, 2016 during FY 2015-16. These funds were released to the States in the month of March, 2016. State-wise release position for the year 2015-16 is given in Statement-I [Refer to Statement-I appended to the answer to USQ No.117 (Part (a) to (c))].

During the year 2016-17, the Budget provision under MGNREGA is ₹ 38500 crore. Budget provision under Vote on Account stage is ₹ 19664 crore. Against this, an amount of ₹ 1555904.38 lakh has been released to the States (including ₹ 155922.98 lakh released to NeFMS States on daily basis) out of the sanctioned amount of ₹ 533730.13 lakh till 22.04.2016. State-wise release position is given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) MGNREGA is a demand driven programmes hence no State/UT- wise allocation of fund is made. The Central funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget and taking into consideration the performance and the pace of utilization of available funds. Several steps have been taken by the Central Government for effective implementation of MGNREGA from time to time. The latest initiatives taken by the Central Government includes starting of National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) in 11 States (Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala Odisha Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand), launching of Dashboard for tracking of pending Fund Transfer Orders, Public Fund Management System, electronic Fund Management System, Direct Benefit Transfer etc.

**Statement-II***(A) Central funds released to MGNREGA States during 2016-17*

Sl. No.	States	NeFMS (2505)	NeFMS (2nd Part of 1st Tranche)	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5(3+4)
1.	Assam	14324.90	42353.2	56678.10
2.	Bihar	44202.80	44328.60	88531.40
3.	Haryana	2928.10	1727.40	4655.50
4.	Karnataka	26114.64	6649.30	32763.94
5.	Kerala	38985.50	16778.60	55764.10
6.	Odisha	33166.82	21910.40	55077.22
7.	Punjab	9414.51	2524.80	11939.31
8.	Rajasthan	42930.73	55267.50	98198.23
9.	Tripura	4027.83	2904.80	6932.63
10.	Uttar Pradesh	70468.30	34428.40	104896.70
11.	Uttarakhand	14188.00	4105.00	18293.00
	TOTAL	300752.13	232978.00	533730.13

*(B) Central funds released to MGNREGA States during 2016-17*

(₹ In lakh)

Sl. No.	States	NeFMS amount released	Funds release to districts	Funds release to State Employment Guarantee Fund	Total
1	2	3	4	5	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00		282042.20	282042.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	6984.60	6984.60
3.	Assam	12976.63	0.00	0.00	12976.63
4.	Bihar	16429.61	0.00	0.00	16429.61
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	102119.70	102119.70
6.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	5120.40	5120.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Haryana	1454.29	0.00	229.50	1683.79
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00		4376.30	4376.30
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	40809.02	40809.02
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	78916.70	78916.70
11.	Karnataka	0.00		61055.85	61055.85
12.	Kerala	29048.77	0.00	0.00	29048.77
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00		140716.20	140716.20
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	81729.80	81729.80
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	42350.20	42350.20
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	1992.14	1992.14
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	44232.00	44232.00
19.	Odisha	15461.37		27579.38	43040.75
20.	Punjab	9036.76		711.88	9748.64
21.	Rajasthan	22626.48		37139.47	59765.95
22.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	2753.70	2753.70
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	74976.60	74976.60
24.	Telangana	0.00		120299.90	120299.90
25.	Tripura	679.66	0.00	3696.46	4376.12
26.	Uttar Pradesh	43416.93		0.00	43416.93
27.	Uttarakhand	4792.49	0.00	721.20	5513.69
28.	West Bengal	0.00		239130.40	239130.40
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.00		0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00		0.00
31.	Daman and Diu		0.00		0.00
32.	Lakshadweep		0.00		0.00
33.	Puducherry		297.80		297.80
34.	Goa	0.00	0.00		0.00
TOTAL		155922.98	297.80	1399683.60	1555904.38

**Fictitious muster rolls under MGNREGA**

†119. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints regarding fictitious muster rolls under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) from some States including Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the action taken, so far, in this regard;

(c) whether Government would take steps in order to make muster roll of people, working under MGNREGA, transparent; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry, under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), has received complaints regarding fictitious muster rolls including Chhattisgarh. Since the responsibility of implementation of MGNREGA is vested with the State Governments, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. Detailed instructions by way of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for dealing with complaints have also been issued to all States/UTs.

(c) and (d) With a view to avoid bogus attendance and to check instances of tempering and misuse of muster rolls, the e-Muster system has been introduced.

Other major steps taken by the Government to improve the programme implementation under MGNREGA are given in Statement.

***Statement******Major steps taken by the Government to improve the programme implementation under MGNREGA***

Better transparency, accountability and grievance redressal

- States/UTs have been asked to strengthen Social audits of MGNREGS works in accordance with the provisions of the Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 issued in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Social Audit Action Plan has been formulated and shared with States.
- All States have been requested to set up an independent Social Audit Unit (SAU) and appoint Ombudsman at the district level for grievance redressal.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- The Ministry has established a comprehensive system of monitoring and review mechanism for MGNREGA, which, *inter alia*, include visits of the Officers of the Ministry and National Level Monitors.

#### Monitoring and Review Mechanism

- The Scheme is regularly reviewed in the Performance Review Committee meetings, Video conferences and Regional Review meetings. State specific reviews are also undertaken from time to time. Officers of the Ministry and National Level Monitors also visit various districts to oversee the performance of MGNREGA.

#### Changes in MGNREGA

120. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase the employment days under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in near future; and

(b) what other changes Government proposes to incorporate in the scheme to improve the living conditions of the rural poor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. The Government is actively engaged with State Governments in establishing systems that ensure provision of work as per demand, transparency and accountability. To generate awareness about the provisions of the Scheme and to provide adequate employment opportunities to rural households under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (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.

(b) Following are the interventions by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) that, as incorporated will improve the living conditions of the rural poor.

- (i) A Convergent Planning Approach using the Socio Economic Cast Census (SECC) Data: Utilising SECC data ensures sharper focus and targeting of the excluded rural poor. Secondly, convergent planning ensures that benefits of rural development programs do not reach the beneficiaries in silos but in alignment and convergence. Thus, living conditions of the rural poor is expected to improve both at the household as well as the GP level.
- (ii) The clear formulation of targets for assets: The current interventions of MoRD are focussed with clear targets that would clearly improve sustainable livelihoods, focus on sustainable interventions relating to land, water and trees and facilitate in creating rural infrastructure.
- (iii) Capacity building of grassroots level functionaries through projects like Cluster Facilitation teams, Barefoot Technician and Technical Training through District Technical Resource Team and Block Technical Resource Team.

#### **Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission**

121. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has recently launched Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) to develop villages as urban growth centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many villages are proposed to be covered under SPMRM in Maharashtra along with their details?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Prime Minister has launched the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) on 21.02.2016. The Mission aims at development of 300 clusters in all States and UTs. These clusters would be developed by provisioning of economic activities, developing skills and local entrepreneurship and providing infrastructure amenities. The Rurban Mission will thus develop a cluster of Smart Villages. It is desirable that the State Government identified Gram Panchayats that are potential growth centers with resources available in the area and could lead to the



economic transformation of the region. There would be two categories of clusters, Tribal and Non-Tribal. An outlay of ₹ 5142.08 crores has been approved for the scheme for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20.

(c) In the first phase of the mission State of Maharashtra has been allocated 7 clusters as per following details:

Sl. No.	Cluster	Sub District	District
1.	Muktainagar	Muktainagar	Jalgaon
2.	Wadoda	Kamptee	Nagpur
3.	Jogeshwari	Gangapur	Aurangabad
4.	Loni Kalbhor	Haveli	Pune
5.	Asthi	Partur	Jalana
6.	Sultanpur	Lonar	Buldana
7.	Sirsala	Parali	Beed

#### Release of funds under MGNREGA

122. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total wage liability pending as on date for 2015-16 under MGNREGA, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has released ₹ 12,000 crore for MGNREGA after adverse remarks by the Supreme Court against the Central Government for not releasing adequate funds for rural job scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of funds Government has released under MGNREGA during 2016-17, State-wise; and

(d) the details of job days provided to MGNREGA job card holders during 2015-16 and 2016-17, so far, along with the number of existing job card holders in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) As per the Programme Management Information System (MIS), the details of total wage liability pending under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is a demand driven wage employment programme. Funds for programme implementation are released to the States after verifying the performance, utilisation of funds released, and as per the agreed Labour Budget.

(c) During the year 2016-17, the Budget provision under MGNREGA is ₹ 38500 crore. Budget provision under Vote on Account stage is ₹ 19664 crore. Against this, an amount of ₹ 1064060.85 lakh has been released to the States (including ₹ 141719.25 lakh released to NeFMS States on daily basis out of the sanctioned amount of ₹ 300752.13 lakh till 18.04.2016. State-UT-wise details of amount released under the MGNREGS during the current year are given in Statement-II [Refer to the Statement-II appended to the Answer to USQ No. 117 (Part (a) to (c))].

(d) As per the Programme Management Information System (MIS), the details of Average Days, jobcards and Number of Households provided employment under the MGNREGS are given in Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Details of total wage liability pending under the MGNREGS*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Wage pending liability (FY: 2015-16 as on 21.04.2016)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12967.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5427.62
3.	Assam	27940.15
4.	Bihar	31483.69
5.	Chhattisgarh	19593.30
6.	Goa	8.90
7.	Gujarat	1464.72
8.	Haryana	1072.98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1476.73
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	31132.59

1	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	6554.47
12.	Karnataka	4864.16
13.	Kerala	2244.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4914.91
15.	Maharashtra	4527.67
16.	Manipur	510.80
17.	Meghalaya	27264.86
18.	Mizoram	0.42
19.	Nagaland	29003.87
20.	Odisha	14394.28
21.	Punjab	2692.19
22.	Rajasthan	6995.61
23.	Sikkim	2398.78
24.	Tamil Nadu	24008.86
25.	Telangana	19124.55
26.	Tripura	280.99
27.	Uttar Pradesh	30621.87
28.	Uttarakhand	9284.31
29.	West Bengal	186352.40
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	87.82
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	NR
33.	Lakshadweep	NR
34.	Puducherry	2.97
TOTAL		508698.63

NR=Not Reported

**Statement-III**

*Details of average days, jobcards and number of household  
provided employment under the MGNREGS*

(As on 19.04.2016)						
Sl. No.	State	Cumulative No. of HH issued jobcards since inception (In Nos.)	2015-16		2016-17	
			No. of HH provided employment (In Nos.)	Average Days	No. of HH provided employment (In Nos.)	Average Days
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9394881	3573761	55	459526	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	203320	182676	27	NR	NR
3.	Assam	4492575	1504743	33	27573	11
4.	Bihar	13089518	1583261	45	17242	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	3892493	2179029	46	87979	9
6.	Goa	31768	5909	18	30	6
7.	Gujarat	3511950	556956	40	15854	9
8.	Haryana	761266	168553	29	1340	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1164688	422203	42	498	11

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1210536	647906	48	688	9	Written Answers to [25 April, 2016]
11.	Jharkhand	3638166	1128274	52	141299	9	
12.	Karnataka	5465792	1237216	48	36807	16	
13.	Kerala	3088732	1505648	49	973	6	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8035061	2702709	46	47816	11	
15.	Maharashtra	7747720	1275184	60	51558	10	
16.	Manipur	535658	474322	16	NR	NR	
17.	Meghalaya	479387	368234	54	24	1	
18.	Mizoram	184732	193946	69	NR	NR	
19.	Nagaland	423497	417474	52	NR	NR	
20.	Odisha	6622988	1995622	45	36623	9	
21.	Punjab	1165008	473544	30	11634	7	
22.	Rajasthan	9876627	4220321	55	23945	9	
23.	Sikkim	84821	65447	67	1803	13	
24.	Tamil Nadu	8378621	6030978	60	288703	4	
25.	Telangana	6307974	2454411	50	66378	6	Unstarred Questions 259
26.	Tripura	610604	570338	94	397	6	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	15778839	5465166	34	14658	8
28.	Uttarakhand	1135843	543689	41	2894	12
29.	West Bengal	12194607	6110585	47	6480	9
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50135	2686	17	NR	NR
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3549	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
33.	Lakshadweep	8147	121	22	NR	NR
34.	Puducherry	68100	32736	17	NR	NR
TOTAL		129637603	48093648	48	1342722	7

NR=Not Reported

260 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Villages included under SAGY**

123. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages included, so far, under the Saansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), State-wise; and

(b) whether Government is planning to provide any exclusive fund for SAGY?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The State/UT-wise number of villages/Gram Panchayats selected by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament till 21st April, 2016 under SAGY is given in Statement (See below).

(b) No Sir, SAGY is primarily about unleashing the power of people who are expected to inculcate pride in village, encourage societal change/behavioural change, take collective responsibility and initiate People projects. The development of Gram Panchayats identified under SAGY is intended to take place through the convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes without allocating additional funds. In pursuance of above, the relevant Ministries/Departments of the Central Government have been requested by the Ministry of Rural Development to make suitable changes, wherever appropriate, in the guidelines of their respective Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes to enable priority to be given to the Gram Panchayats selected under SAGY. So far different Ministries/Departments have made changes in 21 of their Programme/Scheme guidelines. A number of State schemes are required to be converged with this scheme for maximising benefit. This would require the guidelines of State Schemes/Programmes to be suitably amended to give automatic and mandatory priority to the GPs selected under SAGY. The States/UTs have been requested to do the needful in this regard.

However, as a onetime assistance, in the Financial Year 2014-15, the States had been given funds at the rate of ₹ 50,000/- for each SAGY Gram Panchayat to be used by the Collectors/DMs for meeting administrative expenses. In the Financial Year 2015-16, the States/UTs have been given varied amounts as a one-time financial assistance for hiring resource persons and meeting administrative expenses at the State/UT level under Saansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).

**Statement***The State/UT-wise number of villages/Gram panchayats selected under SAGY*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of Gram Panchayats/Villages identified by Members of Parliament
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01
2.	Andhra Pradesh	41
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
4.	Assam	21
5.	Bihar	56
6.	Chandigarh	01
7.	Chhattisgarh	17
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01
9.	Daman and Diu	01
10.	Delhi	08
11.	Goa	03
12.	Gujarat	38
13.	Haryana	16
14.	Himachal Pradesh	08
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11
16.	Jharkhand	21
17.	Karnataka	41
18.	Kerala	30
19.	Lakshadweep	01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	40
21.	Maharashtra	70
22.	Manipur	03
23.	Meghalaya	03
24.	Mizoram	02
25.	Nagaland	02



1	2	3
26.	Odisha	31
27.	Puducherry	02
28.	Punjab	20
29.	Rajasthan	38
30.	Sikkim	02
31.	Tamil Nadu	56
32.	Telangana	23
33.	Tripura	03
34.	Uttar Pradesh	111
35.	Uttarakhand	07
36.	West Bengal	06
37.	Nominated Members	08
TOTAL		746

#### Revision of MGNREGA wages

†124. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for the current financial year have been revised by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new revised rate of remuneration is less than the minimum remuneration in many States, as a result of which the States are facing a situation of indecisiveness in implementing the new rates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The wage rates under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are indexed with the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) and are revised every year with effect from 1st April. Wage rates to be

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

effective from 1st April, 2016 have been revised vide Ministry's Notification dated 23.03.2016.

(b) State/UT-wise revised MGNREGA wage rates are given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Under the Minimum wages Act, 1948, States/UTs may fix different minimum rates of wages payable to employees employed in different categories of employment and these rates may be fixed for a part of the State or for any specified class or classes of such employment in the whole State or part thereof. Hence, there is no single wage rate fixed for unskilled manual labourers common to all categories of employment. In view of this, no comparison can be made with notified wage rates under MGNREGS. Also, Sections 6(1) and 28 of the Act give the Central Government the power to determine its wage rates independent of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

***Statement***

*State-wise wage rate for unskilled manual workers*

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Wage rate in ₹ per day w.e.f. 1st April, 2016
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	₹ 194.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	₹ 172.00
3.	Assam	₹ 182.00
4.	Bihar	₹ 167.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	₹ 167.00
6.	Gujarat	₹ 188.00
7.	Goa	₹ 229.00
8.	Haryana	₹ 259.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Non-scheduled areas-₹ 170.00 Scheduled areas-₹ 213.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	₹ 173.00
11.	Jharkhand	₹ 167.00
12.	Karnataka	₹ 224.00

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	₹ 240.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	₹ 167.00
15.	Maharashtra	₹ 192.00
16.	Manipur	₹ 197.00
17.	Meghalaya	₹ 169.00
18.	Mizoram	₹ 188.00
19.	Nagaland	₹ 172.00
20.	Odisha	₹ 174.00
21.	Punjab	₹ 218.00
22.	Rajasthan	₹ 181.00
23.	Sikkim	₹ 172.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	₹ 203.00
25.	Telangana	₹ 194.00
26.	Tripura	₹ 172.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	₹ 174.00
28.	Uttarakhand	₹ 174.00
29.	West Bengal	₹ 176.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman District
		₹ 230.00
		Nicobar District
		₹ 243.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	₹ 208.00
32.	Daman and Diu	₹ 192.00
33.	Lakshadweep	₹ 220.00
34.	Puducherry	₹ 203.00
35.	Chandigarh	₹ 248.00

**Rehabilitation Policy for displaced people**

125. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a Rehabilitation Policy drafted in 2007 which is applied to all displaced people in the country;

(b) if so, what is the special place given to school-going children in this policy; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the school-going children are not deprived of due financial packages under this policy?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes, the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 came into effect on 31st October, 2007 and is applicable to all displaced persons.

(b) and (c) The terms 'affected family' and 'family' have been defined in the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007. Since school-going children form an integral part of a 'family', their interests are safeguarded in the rehabilitation measures provided to the "affected family" in case of displacement.

**Construction of dwelling units under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana**

126. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to build over 1 crore dwelling units for rural poor during the next three financial years spending ₹ 81,795 crores under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana;

(b) whether this ambitious project would be funded from budgetary allocations to the extent of ₹ 60,000 crores and NABARD would provide the additional support;

(c) whether Government would opt for pre-fabrication of these dwelling units to lower the costs and to provide a spurt in rural employment taking up the manufacture of bricks under MGNREGA; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The construction is being carried out by the beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana -Gramin (PMAY-G). This also involves contribution of 90 days unskilled labour from MGNREGA which will not be possible if pre-fabricated houses are used. Therefore, pre-fabricated dwelling units have not been considered by the Government. Manufacture of building material for PMAY houses is one of the permissible activity of employment generation under MGNREGA.

**Special scheme for development of poor and backward classes**

127. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of proposals received from Uttar Pradesh during the last two years pending for approval of the Central Government, as on date;
- (b) whether any special schemes regarding overall development of poor and backward classes of the State are contemplated by Government; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The Department of Rural Development is implementing major rural development programmes namely; Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-Gramin) (previously Indira Awaas Yojana), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) through State Governments/UT Administrations in rural areas of the country including Uttar Pradesh. While the MGNREGA is a demand driven programme, other programmes like PMAY-Gramin, DAY-NRLM and PMGSY are allocation based programmes. The Department of Rural Development has released funds to Uttar Pradesh from time to time after receiving and examining the proposals. However, no proposal has been kept pending during the last two years. During the current financial year State Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted a proposal for upgradation of 128 roads in 30 districts amounting to ₹ 690.11 crore covering a length of 1051.68 km under PMGSY-II.

(b) and (c) Presently, no new special scheme has been contemplated for the development of poor and backward classes for the State in the Department of Rural Development. The rural development programmes are aimed at alleviating rural poverty and improved quality of life for the rural population.

**Construction of roads under PMGSY in naxal-affected areas**

128. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to build roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in naxal-affected areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether Government is working on an ambitious plan for seamless connectivity between 10 naxal affected States and is all set to launch the Road Requirement Plan II; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), road works are being undertaken in all States of the country along with Left Wing Extremist (LWE) areas. State-wise/District-wise physical and financial progress of the Scheme, in LWE areas (upto March, 2016) is given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*) respectively.

(c) and (d) Road Requirement Plan (RRP), Phase-I is being implemented by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways). The detailed report of the project, including physical and financial progress (as reported by Ministry of RT&H) is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

Under Road Requirement Plan (RRP), Phase-II, an Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) proposal named as LWE Roads Projects, has been formulated. The estimated cost of the project is approximately ₹ 11,800 crore for construction of 342 roads and 126 bridges/CD works. The duration of the project would be 5 years (2016-17 to 2020-21).

**Statement-I***Physical progress for the LWE districts under PMGSY*

Report upto Mar.16						
Sl. No.	Name of State (s)	District(s)	No. of roads sanctioned	No. of road works completed	Length of road work sanctioned (in Km)	Length of roads completed (in Km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	514	390	1826.34	1128.50
		TOTAL	514	390	1826.34	1128.50
1.	Bihar	Aurangabad	626	479	2049.46	1599.21
2.	-do-	Banks	428	290	1434.23	1112.47
3.	-do-	Gaya	777	358	2349.05	1344.69
4.	-do-	Jamui	422	265	1593.67	1103.34
5.	-do-	Nawada	532	261	1451.84	848.90
6.	-do-	Muzzaffarpur	742	532	2377.79	1777.49
		TOTAL	3527	2185	11256.04	7786.10
1.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	343	275	1634.03	1257.29
2.	-do-	Bijapur	20	2	88.54	18.30
3.	-do-	Dantewada	91	62	495.41	319.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Chhattisgarh	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
1.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	218	181	891.50	718.52
2.	-do-	Chatra	181	87	801.69	439.47
3.	-do-	Dumka	380	311	1229.59	1099.14
4.	-do-	East Singhbhum	475	276	1589.11	1011.61
5.	-do-	Garhwa	151	147	738.09	649.77
6.	-do-	Giridih	298	199	1311.50	952.06
7.	-do-	Gumla	262	96	1201.98	484.47
8.	-do-	Hazaribagh	265	178	1037.97	757.23
9.	-do-	Khunti	196	111	715.67	473.16
10.	-do-	Latehar	135	69	687.96	363.77
11.	-do-	Lohardaga	98	37	490.20	156.52

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Unstarred Questions



12.	-do-	Palamau	322	200	1220.19	744.31
13.	-do-	Ramgarh	80	66	338.88	259.17
14.	-do-	Ranchi	274	188	781.09	581.95
15.	-do-	Simdega	193	76	839.29	378.67
16.	-do-	West Singhbhum	298	162	1491.04	803.84
TOTAL			3826	2384	15365.75	9873.66
1.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	231	187	1046.09	710.97
TOTAL			231	187	1046.09	710.97
1.	Odisha	Malkangiri	249	89	1236.94	426.12
2.	-do-	Koraput	471	329	2010.22	1377.11
TOTAL			720	418	3247.16	1803.23
1.	Telangana	Khammam	377	347	1428.73	1338.97
TOTAL			377	347	1428.73	1338.97
GRAND TOTAL:			10810	7236	40996.57	27857.88

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Unstarred Questions

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**Statement-II***Financial progress for the LWE districts under PMGSY*

				(Report upto Mar. 2016)
Sl. No.	Name of State (s)	District (s)	Value of Projects cleared (₹ in lakhs)	Expenditure incurred (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	75564.17	36559.82
		TOTAL	75564.17	36559.82
1.	Bihar	Aurangabad	101221.78	76102.34
2.	-do-	Banka	59458.86	41542.64
3.	-do-	Gaya	96694.00	54315.99
4.	-do-	Jamui	72695.25	45510.55
5.	-do-	Nawada	64868.25	35962.91
6.	-do-	Muzzaffarpur	131031.06	98964.65
		TOTAL	525969.20	352399.08
1.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	48104.85	38286.61
2.	-do-	Bijapur	2966.14	1034.52
3.	-do-	Dantewada	12184.31	8192.85

4.	-do-	Kanker	30647.25	24392.55
5.	-do-	Kondagaon	29176.85	24319.80
6.	-do-	Narayanpur	3889.00	1150.65
7.	-do-	Rajnandgaon	56257.11	48055.56
8.	-do-	Sukma	7323.01	5161.83
TOTAL			190548.52	150594.37
1.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	26463.85	20517.16
2.	-do-	Chatra	30272.55	18562.68
3.	-do-	Dumka	46854.00	35843.00
4.	-do-	East Singhbhum	48587.14	30611.40
5.	-do-	Garhwa	19440.54	18637.11
6.	-do-	Giridih	45654.73	39638.31
7.	-do-	Gumla	31280.48	20168.30
8.	-do-	Hazaribagh	31358.80	23776.07
9.	-do-	Khunti	24482.17	16227.27
10.	-do-	Latehar	21424.50	13597.20
11.	-do-	Lohardaga	14164.55	5930.92
12.	-do-	Palamau	36709.18	27406.95

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1	2	3	4	5
13.		Ramgarh	10321.39	7774.95
14.		Ranchi	25756.55	19090.24
15.		Simdega	26844.21	14863.50
16.		West Singhbhum	47765.62	29166.73
		TOTAL	487380.26	341811.79
1.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	32809.55	21015.05
		TOTAL	32809.55	21015.05
1.	Odisha	Malkangiri	40536.86	19822.50
2.		Koraput	87193.06	67317.89
		TOTAL	127729.92	87140.39
1.	Telangana	Khammam	42229.98	30102.38
		TOTAL	42229.98	30102.38
		GRAND TOTAL	1482231.60	1019622.88

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Unstarred Questions

**Statement-III***Improvement of Road Connectivity (National Highways and State Roads) in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas*

- 26.02.2009 : CCEA approved a Road Requirement Plan (RRP) for improvement of road connectivity in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of 34 Districts in 8 States. Original RRP envisages development of 1202 km National Highways and 4363 km State Roads (total 5565 km) to 2 lane at a cost of ₹7300 crore.
- 8 States included: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.
- 20.06.2010: CCS approved the proposal for inclusion of additional works for 742.50 km length costing ₹ 950 crore against savings in RRP.
- Roads are being developed to 2-lane. However, in some stretches due to limited availability of land in forests, 680 km stretches (224 km in Jharkhand, 95 km in Madhya Pradesh and 361 km in Maharashtra) are to be developed to intermediate lane only.
- RRP now include 5453 km length (1177 km NHs & 4276 km State Roads)
- Total proposals Identified: 207 works, 5477 km length, ₹ 7300 crore
- Estimates received: 209 works, 5422 km length, ₹ 9180 crore
- Estimates sanctioned: 209 works, 5422 km length, ₹ 8585 crore
- Estimates under process: Nil Nil Nil
- Estimates under scrutiny: Nil Nil Nil
- Works awarded: 198 works, 5275 km length, ₹ 7861 crore
- Tendering in process: 11 works, 147 km length, ₹ 724 crore
- Estimates awaited: Nil Nil Nil
- Cumulative Expenditure incurred up to 31.03.2016: ₹ 5667 crore
- Cumulative Physical progress up to 31.03.2016: 3972 km
- Expenditure during the year 2015-2016 (upto 31.03.2016): ₹ 844 crore
- Length completed in 2015-2016 (upto 31.03.2016): 392 km

State	Status of tendering/ award of works								
	Works sanctioned			Works awarded			Under tendering		
	No.	Length (in km)	Cost (₹ crore)	No.	Length (in km)	Cost (₹ crore)	No.	Length (in km)	Cost (₹ crore)
Andhra Pradesh (Now Telangana)	29	620	1245	28	610	1232	1	10	13
<b>Bihar</b>	41	674	616	41	674	616	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh									
Non split up works	43	1491	2166	41	1491	2166	0	0	0
Split up works	11	497	908	179	367	282	47	130	623
	(226 parts)			parts			parts		
Chhattisgarh TOTAL*	54	1988	3074	45	1858	2451	9	130	623
Jharkhand									
Non split up works	26	699	1067	26	699	1067	0	0	0
Split up works	6	61	225	6	61	225	0	0	0
	(22 parts)			(22 parts)					
Jharkhand TOTAL	32	760	1292	32	760	1292	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	7	237	237	7	237	237	0	0	0
Maharashtra**	29	454	982	29	454	982	0	0	0
Odisha	14	615	1008	14	615	1008	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	3	74	131	2	67	43	1	7	88
TOTAL	209	5422	8585	198	5275	7861	11	147	724

Due to extremely poor response from the bidders for the LWE works mainly in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand and to encourage participation of local bidders, splitting approval of the works has been approved by the Ministry.

\* 2 no. works covering 20.0 km amounting to ₹29.00 crore have been sanctioned by Ministry *in lieu* of a 1 no. work covering 51 km road work with sanctioned cost of ₹ 96 crores in Chhattisgarh State.

\*\* 1 no. work covering 4.5 km amounting to ₹ 12.00 crore has been sanctioned by Ministry *in lieu* of a 19 km road work in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra.

*Financial and Physical Progress*

Sl. No.	State	Expenditure in ₹ crore				Total length	Length in km completed during			
		Upto 31.03.2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016 (upto 31.3.16)	Total	In km	Upto 31.03.2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016 (upto 31.03.16)	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Telangana)	822	184	97.75	1103.75	620	528	37	36.90	601.9
2.	Bihar	511	17	6.68	534.68	674	630	27	0	657
3.	Chhattisgarh	839	245	343.34	1427.34	2019	691	201	198.5	1090.5
4.	Jharkhand	562	151	169.93	882.93	760	327	104	61	492
5.	Madhya Pradesh	97	63	17.15	177.15	237	107	68	17	192
6.	Maharashtra	403	159	112	674	454	284	44	33	361
7.	Odisha	540	191	97	828	615	297	167	45.55	509.55
8.	Uttar Pradesh	39	0	0	39	74	60	7	0	67
	TOTAL	3813	1010	844	5667	5453	2924	655	392	3972

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Initiatives taken by the Ministry to implement the LWE programme:

- MORTH vide circular dated 25.08.2015 has relaxed mainly following conditions for acceptance the bids by State Government under LWE Scheme:-
  - (i) Acceptance of bids:- State Government has been authorized to accept bids up to 10% excess over cost of work based on current SOR.
  - (ii) Schedule of Rates (SOR):- If required, separate SOR for LWE areas may be adopted while preparing estimates of works under LWE scheme.
  - (iii) Awarding works on nomination basis: In the event of repeated call of bids (atleast two) have elicited no response, the award of tender may be decided on nomination basis by forming a Committee at State level on similar lines being followed for PMGSY projects under IAP.
- Clubbing and splitting of works have been permitted, where there is no response to tenders. During review meeting of Secy (RT&H) on 29.10.2013, State PWD suggested to take up road formation upto subgrade level without widening in 1st stage through local agencies (work of widening to 2 lane and provision of BM & SDBC can be taken up later for which proposal is awaited from State PWD).
- The Central Government had notified relaxation requiring general approval under Section-2 of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for construction/development of roads involving not more than 5.00 hectares of forest land in each case in LWE affected areas.
- The qualification criteria of the contractors have been relaxed by the Ministry in December 2012 to encourage larger participation of local contractors for LWE works where there is no response despite repeated call.
- Secy (RTH) on 1.3.13 requested CS, States to constitute Distt. level Coordination Committee headed by Distt. Magistrate comprised of Distt. SP, Central Armed Forces, State PWD and Contractor to plan and proceed with the Area Domination by Armed Forces for execution of works. Accordingly security has been provided wherever requested/ sought by State PWD/ Contractor. In the review meeting of Secretary (RT&H) on 29.10.2013, State CE's of PWD informed that there are no security issues requiring special attention and Joint Secretary (NMD), MHA informed that they will provide special security if such a request is made for any road/ bridge work in category III areas.



## IMPLEMENTATION

- Based on threat perception, roads separated in 3 categories, viz.
  - Category I: Roads where the agencies may be able to carry out the construction work without much security problem or threat.  
(Include 139 km NHs and 1620 km State Roads - total 1759 km)
  - Category II: roads where the agencies may face some security problem or threat and need some protection for carrying out the work.  
(Include 632 km NHs and 1629 km State Roads - total 2261 km)
  - Category III: roads where there is a high risk of security problem and execution activities need special protection from the State Govts.  
(Include 355 km NHs and 1102 km State Roads - total 1457 km)  
(The implementation of works in Category III to be done through Area Domination by Central/ State security forces)

Difficulties in implementation:

1. Poor response of contractors to the works in Bastar region in Chhattisgarh. Due to this several works could not be awarded resulting in considerable delays.
2. Slow progress of works in Bastar region in Chhattisgarh and Malkangiri district in Odisha due to naxal activities and most of the works are progressing very slow on account of security concerns and threats from naxal groups.
3. Some projects in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Gadchiroli District of Maharashtra are also affected and progress is slow.

**Issue of job cards under MGNREGA**

129. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has directed all the State Governments to issue job cards under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to all those households which have been reported deprived according to Socio- Economic Caste Census;

(b) if so, how many fresh job cards have been issued, so far, to deprived households, State-wise;

(c) what directions have been issued by the Ministry to the State Governments to tackle the problem of delayed payments under MGNREGA; and

(d) what is the current percentage of delayed payments under MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Ministry has directed to State Government to issue job cards under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to all those households which have surveyed and listed under Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) data and shows willingness to get the MGNREGA jobcards under IPPE.

(b) As per the Programme Management Information System (MIS) data entry, the number of Households shown interest in getting job cards in IPPE locations is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) In order to ensure timely payment wages, Rules have been issued for timely payment of wages under which, it was suggested that clear accountability shall be fixed on the functionaries for timely performance of specific duties leading to payment of wages. All cases of delayed payment attract compensation @ 0.05% per day of delay, which is automatically calculated and paid by the State Government. The Ministry has been advising from time to time to the States to ensure that the compensation is paid to the workers. The Ministry has also initiated Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) which directly credits wages to the respective beneficiary accounts using the core banking system.

(d) In FY 2015-16 about 59.5% of transactions were paid after 15 days of closing of Muster Rolls and out of that only 29% of transaction were paid after 30 days.

***Statement***

*Number of households shown interest in getting job cards in IPPE locations*

Sl. No.	State	SECC HHs wanting Job Cards
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48951
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3444
3.	Assam	75541
4.	Bihar	314512
5.	Chhattisgarh	59925
6.	Gujarat	118992
7.	Haryana	3747
8.	Himachal Pradesh	264

Sl. No.	State	SECC HHs wanting Job Cards
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
10.	Jharkhand	1
11.	Karnataka	212859
12.	Kerala	23721
13.	Madhya Pradesh	57071
14.	Maharashtra	163500
15.	Manipur	399
16.	Meghalaya	1973
17.	Mizoram	16
18.	Nagaland	0
19.	Odisha	19512
20.	Punjab	146
21.	Rajasthan	65644
22.	Sikkim	17
23.	Tamil Nadu	52060
24.	Telangana	0
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	173434
27.	Uttarakhand	2898
28.	West Bengal	27859
TOTAL		1426503

#### Change in employment norms unde MGNREGA

†130. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Ministe fof RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would consider the proposal for providing employment to every willing person in place of guarantee of employment for 100 days to every family under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) so that adequate opportunities of employment could be provided in villages;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the compulsion of providing employment for 100 days to only one person even if there are four adults in a family puts a question mark on the basic objective and the commitment to provide employment under MGNREGA; and

(c) if so, the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) Section 4 of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 (42 of 2005) mandates for providing not less than one hundred days of guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in the rural areas whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Thus the unit for employment under MGNREGA is household and not individual.

#### **Implementation of DDUGKY**

†131. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youth registered for skill development programme, so far, under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana (DDUGKY);

(b) the number of youth trained under DDUGKY, so far, and how many of them have been facilitated to get a job;

(c) when DDUGKY was started and the amount allocated and used therefor, so far; and

(d) the number of States/districts included under DDUGKY?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Data on youth registration for Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) courses is not centrally maintained.

(b) Under DDU-GKY, a placement linked skill development program under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), a total of 2.79 lakh candidates have been trained and 1.32 lakh candidates have been placed in jobs.

(c) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the placement linked skill development programme for rural poor youth under NRLM. The programme was announced as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) in September, 2014 with focus on building the capacity of rural poor youth to address the needs of domestic and global skill requirements.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per available information, budget allotted and the funds released for the placement linked skill development program (DDU-GKY) is given below:

Year	Budget allotted (in ₹ crore)	Funds released (in ₹ crore)
2013-14	650.00	568.97
2014-15	571.49	568.63
2015-16	587.84	579.63

(d) DDU-GKY at present covers 568 districts in 21 States.

#### **SARAS fairs**

†132. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 'SARAS Fairs' organised during the last five years in which various rural organization/people got an opportunity to display/sell their products;

(b) the details of funds spent by the Ministry on these fairs during that period and the amount received against the stalls provided to participants for taking part in these fairs; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the rural organizations/people have to bear high costs to take part in these 'fairs' and have to incur loss due to meagre sale of products?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development, under the scheme of National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), has taken various initiatives to promote marketing of rural products produced by rural BPL swarozgaries and SARAS fair is one of them. These fairs are the main outlets for the BPL families to display and sell their products on the one hand and also learn the nuances of urban marketing principles on the other hand. This Ministry releases central assistance up to ₹ 40 lakh for metro cities and ₹ 35 lakh for non-metro cities for organising regional SARAS fairs, to the concerned State Government. The stalls are provided to participants for taking part in these fairs, free of cost. During the last five years, 100 'SARAS Fairs' have been organised across the country for which funds to the extent of ₹ 42.08 crore was utilized.

(c) No instances have been brought to the notice of this Ministry where the rural organizations/people had to bear high costs to take part in these 'fairs' and had to incur loss due to meagre sale of products.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Rural Development Report**

133. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Rural Development Report has been released recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and of the basis on which it has come to the conclusion that only 7 per cent of the people in the country are in extreme poverty;

(c) whether the World Bank has proposed a new way to measure poverty;

(d) whether any assessment has been made about the rural poverty in occupational groups; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The second edition of the India Rural Development Report (IRDR 2013-14) was released in September 2015.

(b) Based on the Tendulkar Committee methodology, extreme poverty has been estimated using the NSSO unit-level data from the latest round of the Household Consumer Expenditure Survey (*i.e.*, 68th Round, 2011-12). The Report indicates that about 7 per cent of India's rural population still live in extreme poverty.

(c) The recent poverty line used by the World Bank is US\$ 1.90 a day based on the new 2011 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) data series. The previous reference poverty line used by the World Bank was US\$ 1.25 a day.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Although rural poverty levels have not been estimated state-wise for various occupational groups, however, assessment for all-India level for 2011-12 is as follows:

*Rural Poverty among Occupational Groups in 2011-12 (per cent)*

Self-employed in agriculture	Self-employed in non-agriculture	Agricultural Labour	Other Labour	Others
22.2	18.6	39.8	32.7	11.1

*Source:* India Rural Development Report, 2013-14.

**Landless and homeless people**

134. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

KUMARI SELJA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of landless and homeless people residing in rural and backward areas of the country, as on date, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the programmes/schemes being implemented to improve the conditions of landless farmers/labourers, homeless people and quantum of funds allocated and its utilization reported in this regard during each of the last two years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government has reviewed/proposes to review the performance of the said programmes/schemes; and

(d) if so, the details and outcomes thereof and the other steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Details of landless households in the country as per the National Sample Survey Organization 2003, are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing, through State Governments, different rural development programmes, namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for wage employment, National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) for employment, Scheme of Homestead sites as part of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) to provide funds for purchase/acquisition of homestead sites for those rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) households who have neither agricultural land nor a housesite. These programmes are aimed at betterment of rural livelihoods and overall development of landless farmers/labourers. The details of funds allocated/utilized under the above referred Programmes/Schemes during each of the last two years, State/UT-wise are given in Statement-II to Statement-IV (*See* below).

The Ministry of Rural Development places special emphasis on monitoring of its programmes being implemented in rural areas all over the country. The important instruments of monitoring are review by union ministers, On-line reporting through MIS, utilization certificates/audit reports, performance review committee meeting/regional review meeting, national level monitors, vigilance and monitoring committees and area officers' scheme.

***Statement-I****State-wise percentage of landless households, 2003*

Sl. No.	State	Percentage of Landless Households*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.59
3.	Assam	8.05
4.	Bihar	7.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	12.09
6.	Gujarat	13.60
7.	Haryana	9.21
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.29
10.	Jharkhand	4.80
11.	Karnataka	14.09
12.	Kerala	4.80
13.	Madhya Pradesh	12.05
14.	Maharashtra	17.66
15.	Manipur	2.68
16.	Meghalaya	6.70
17.	Mizoram	2.34
18.	Nagaland	8.02
19.	Odisha	9.56
20.	Punjab	4.57
21.	Rajasthan	5.65
22.	Sikkim	30.67
23.	Tamil Nadu	16.55
24.	Tripura	8.69
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3.82
26.	Uttarakhand	10.64
27.	West Bengal	6.15
28.	Group of UTs	40.25
	ALL-INDIA	10.04

\* As per Household Ownership Holdings in India, 2003, Report No. 491(59/18.1/4) of National Sample Survey Organization, 2006



**Statement-II**

*Fund allocation and expenditure under Mahatma Gandhi National rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)*

Sl. No.	State	Central Release		Total Expenditure	
		2014-15	2015-16 till 31.03.2016	2014-15	2015-16 till 31.03.2016
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	290314.1	307380.33	283946.01	360967.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2704.16	4395.1	3441.52	5845.28
3.	Assam	50023.46	87830.06	50310.65	62048.55
4.	Bihar	95968.24	102412.26	108170.99	160826.97
5.	Chhattisgarh	150570.49	106341.3	175421.54	124285.78
6.	Gujarat	35442.93	30598.72	47121.78	42888.10
7.	Haryana	16715.29	12470.72	21647.06	14069.42
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35542.86	39610.32	40623.27	38554.21
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	52171.08	55801.83	39159.25	71278.55
10.	Jharkhand	72433.41	97879.9	102908.13	133028.91
11.	Karnataka	171687.07	99155.27	167569.57	182362.30
12.	Kerala	158758.02	152633.8772	161696.54	148244.70
13.	Madhya Pradesh	245163.12	236732.2	280536.8	249375.10

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1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Maharashtra	79951.77	123834.73	160988.49	184960.98
15.	Manipur	21997.13	25532.29	26713.59	17871.59
16.	Meghalaya	27785.9	22182.56	30934.71	26390.15
17.	Mizoram	11141.23	28517.36	11420.13	17137.72
18.	Nagaland	11305.27	26665.95	15781.96	18955.64
19.	Odisha	103530.34	147941.05	106892.48	204254.69
20.	Punjab	18948.18	24533.37	21350	29801.66
21.	Rajasthan	297609.87	269583.23	325186.44	326112.96
22.	Sikkim	7386.41	8623.44	7734.68	8047.37
23.	Tamil Nadu	378180.33	547037.47	391954.05	538631.70
24.	Telangana	191996	182484.92	190374.75	187125.19
25.	Tripura	63662.48	135894.19	82239.49	136901.14
26.	Uttar Pradesh	251341.4	269569.44	313908.73	290695.11
27.	Uttarakhand	28636.22	45076.654	31845.33	49061.89
28.	West Bengal	374495.29	471174.2	401287.47	484394.57
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	1301.94	1035.72	904.58	224.70

30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	137.95	246.82	457.15	274.42
33.	Lakshadweep	45.06	11.85	70.5	27.45
34.	Puducherry	739.69	1292.57	650.2	916.22
TOTAL		3247686.69	3664479.70	3603247.84	4115560.15

**Statement-III**

*Fund allocation and expenditure under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2014-15				2015-16			
		Cental Allocation	Cental Release		Expenditure*	Cental Allocation	Cental Release		Expenditure* (As on 29.02.16)
			NRLM (Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II))	NRLP			NRLM (Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II))	NRLP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20301.00	8157.36	0.00	4069.20	2680.53	3289.45	1753.40	1758.55
2.	Bihar	10142.00	0.00	10909.50	58730.92	5690.71	1241.90	10503.00	35985.84
3.	Chhattisgarh	2208.00	0.00	3255.00	5441.06	1265.58	0.00	3777.78	5940.14

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Goa					153.75	75.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	1652.00	0.00	2046.00	3075.85	916.37	0.00	501.32	2298.64
6.	Haryana	1009.00	0.00	0.00	1732.78	546.41	693.66	0.00	822.05
7.	Himachal Pradesh	466.00	0.00	0.00	455.60	231.68	97.38	0.00	412.09
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4871.00	3750.00	0.00	4560.81	2031.38	4267.54	0.00	4029.92
9.	Jharkhand	3692.00	0.00	5778.87	11620.64	2143.55	0.00	9269.43	15488.25
10.	Karnataka	5606.00	601.35	829.50	3775.01	2191.83	1471.30	2639.50	3524.70
11.	Kerala	2396.00	677.17	1296.72	3447.86	977.90	829.32	2003.26	2435.33
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4719.00	0.00	10560.00	17216.17	2709.81	0.00	8641.50	9875.11
13.	Maharashtra	6732.00	0.00	1516.00	15776.32	3651.46	4101.48	5502.00	10623.74
14.	Odisha	5730.00	0.00	0.00	7738.92	2854.41	937.02	1490.00	9188.54
15.	Punjab	484.00	0.00	0.00	677.21	262.72	122.37	0.00	703.32
16.	Rajasthan	2754.00	0.00	0.00	1205.13	1417.07	0.00	495.00	3988.06
17.	Tamil Nadu	7329.00	826.00	2534.59	20508.87	2602.08	2050.22	1923.50	10570.74
18.	Telangana		6585.44	0.00	229.61	1915.71	1480.54	0.00	945.46
19.	Uttar Pradesh	14223.00	0.00	0.00	5658.06	8261.14	3575.83	2230.31	9160.43
20.	Uttarakhand	772.00	0.00	0.00	450.32	434.61	0.00	0.00	366.00

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21.	West Bengal	7028.00	2016.68	3617.25	8847.28	3221.30	3880.16	2000.00	12763.30
22.	Puducherry	350.00	135.34	0.00	0.00	475.00	150.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		102464.00	22749.34	42343.43	175217.62	46635.00	28263.17	52730.00	140880.21
<b>North Eastern States</b>								0.00	0.00
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	226.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	161.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Assam	7103.00	0.00	0.00	7997.20	4588.89	0.00	500.00	8315.98
25.	Manipur	467.00	0.00	0.00	206.71	285.71	0.00	0.00	92.08
26.	Meghalaya	467.00	0.00	0.00	22.11	319.00	0.00	0.00	163.08
27.	Mizoram	207.00	64.00	0.00	239.76	74.75	329.50	354.50	65.67
28.	Nagaland	318.00	185.00	0.00	968.35	221.66	545.22	789.50	232.88
29.	Sikkim	146.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.43	72.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Tripura	866.00	0.00	0.00	414.70	535.74	113.22	0.00	357.90
TOTAL		9800.00	249.00	0.00	9848.86	6270.00	1059.94	1644.00	9227.59
GRAND TOTAL		112264.00	22998.34	42343.43	185066.48	52905.00	29323.11	54374.00	150107.80

\*Expenditure Against Total Available Funds which also includes State share, Opening Balance and Misc. Receipts.

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**Statement-IV***Funds allocated and utilised under Indira Awaas Yojana during each of the last two years, State/UT-wise*

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16*	
		Central allocation	Utilisation	Central allocation	Utilisation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42729.15	50545.92	28818.24	1 27213.663
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1416.26	175.29	952.51	0
3.	Assam	128586.17	120627.92	86481.14	62141.311
4.	Bihar	153019.47	229093.63	103203.06	96628.461
5.	Chhattisgarh	23417.65	22028.92	15793.89	22837.698
6.	Goa	320.28	0.00	216.01	0
7.	Gujarat	18621.64	43441.22	12559.26	18075.505
8.	Haryana	18985.09	13689.52	12804.38	7971.37
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2742.50	2310.03	1849.67	1675.575
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7888.38	806.55	5320.27	372.45
11.	Jharkhand	27137.02	18307.35	18302.40	18677.509
12.	Karnataka	51867.69	111288.51	34981.86	100393.207
13.	Kerala	32247.23	30510.35	21748.95	34011.767
14.	Madhya Pradesh	62891.88	18774.43	42417.05	37779.703
15.	Maharashtra	102822.28	97972.73	69347.87	38748.977
16.	Manipur	3270.35	485.22	2199.49	30.188

17.	Meghalaya	5920.63	6779.12	3981.95	1809.787
18.	Mizoram	908.18	216.25	610.80	0
19.	Nagaland	1039.15	826.92	698.89	0
20.	Odisha	87693.07	6751.43	59144.07	155912.22
21.	Punjab	30985.91	2122.85	20898.26	0
22.	Rajasthan	55154.41	64895.10	37198.56	50565.855
23.	Sikkim	1288.12	1207.50	866.33	197.4
24.	Tamil Nadu	29172.57	22960.52	19675.27	0
25.	Telangana	36752.19	53671.63	24787.64	33700.1
26.	Tripura	5704.14	5452.93	4508.89	4635.739
27.	Uttar Pradesh	232213.43	240079.99	156614.95	150197.893
28.	Uttarakhand	6694.36	5375.78	4514.97	4402.68
29.	West Bengal	236310.75	213040.58	159378.37	285745.43
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	631.69	75.94	443.29	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	162.37	39.03	113.95	0
32.	Daman and Diu	44.28	0.00	31.08	0
33.	Lakshadweep	16.66	0.00	11.69	0
34.	Puducherry	300.00	0.00	400.00	0
TOTAL		1409955.00	1383553.14	950875.00	1154724.488

Progress as reported by States/UT's.

\*Utilisation for 2015-16 is as reported by States as on 07.04.2016.

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**Construction of toilets under MGNREGA**

135. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 27 lakh toilets in houses built under the Indira Awaas Yojana would come from MGNREGA works this year;

(b) whether Government is considering to provide funds from MGNREGA for solid waste management and waste collection;

(c) whether aligning of the scheme with MGNREGA has already begun at places in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana where the State Governments have accepted the proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The current financial year, nearly 33 lakh Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) will be constructed under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), in the houses built under Indira Awaas Yojana and other eligible houses, as targeted by the States/ UTs, in their labour budget for the year 2016-17.

(b) The funds can be provided for solid waste management under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). As per Para 4 of Schedule-I of MGNREG Act, 2005, works which are of repetitive nature cannot be taken up under MGNREGA.

(c) and (d) Individual Sanitation through construction of IHHLs, Solid waste management through construction of dumping yards and compost pits and Liquid waste management through construction of Soak pits (Individual and Community) has already commenced in the State of Telangana. During 2016-17, it is proposed to bring 1263 GPs to ODF status by construction 3 lakh IHHLs, 40,000 Compost pits, 2, 00,000 Soak pits and 4731 dumping yards in Telangana.

For the year 2016-17, it is planned to take up the IHHLs in 64,362 number of IAY houses and 1600 number of solid Waste Management Sheds are targeted for construction in Andhra Pradesh.

**Use of MGNREGA workers for solid waste management**

136. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to use workers of MGNREGA for collecting waste from households and work in solid waste management plants;



(b) whether Government is looking at ways MGNREGA workers would be used for works in all 500 villages where the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana is being implemented; and

(c) whether the officials are closely studying the implementation of sanitation schemes in Tamil Nadu that has been using MGNREGA workers to segregate and collect wastes from households, composts and send it to solid waste management plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) As per Para 4 (1) of schedule-I, of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), solid waste management, as per prescribed norms is permitted under MGNREGA. As per Para 4 (3) of Schedule-1, MGNREGA, works which are repetitive cannot be taken up. Since, collection of waste from households is a repetitive work, therefore, it cannot be taken up under MGNREGA. However, infrastructure for solid waste management such as construction of compost pit/ tank, landfills etc. can be covered under MGNREGA.

(b) Yes, MGNREGA workers may be used in all the rural areas of the country.

(c) and (d) Yes, recently a team from Ministry visited Tamil Nadu to review implementation of MGNREGS in the State. However, as stated above, MGNREGA workers cannot be engaged for collection of waste for households.

#### **Socio-economic caste census**

137. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of Socio-Economic Caste Census, 2011;

(b) by when the final version of SECC, 2011 would be released;

(c) the population of OBCs in the country according to SECC 2011, State-wise;

(d) whether the list of beneficiaries under various programmes and schemes is likely shrink in the aftermath of SECC and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government proposes to review the criteria laid down for census for better targeting of Government schemes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development launched a combined Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) in 2011 to generate a large number of social and economic indicators for ranking of households across the country for both rural and urban areas and involves the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner and the State Governments. The subject of Caste Census comes under purview of Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India. The issue of identification of beneficiary's households under various schemes in rural areas and urban areas comes under the purview of Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) respectively. The objectives of the SECC 2011 are (i) to enable ranking of households based on their socio-economic status (ii) to make available authentic information that will enable caste-wise population enumeration of the country; and (iii) to make available authentic information regarding the socio-economic condition, and education status of various castes and sections of the population. Final List of the Socio-Economic and Caste Census, 2011 for the rural areas is being used for targeting beneficiaries under various development schemes/programmes of the Government of India.

(d) The list of beneficiaries for various schemes/programmes would use automatic inclusion criteria and deprivation criteria filters and would be sensitive to fiscal space under various schemes/programmes.

(e) No, Sir.

#### **Waterways between Varanasi and Haldia**

138. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering waterway on a 1,620 kilometer stretch on the Ganga between Varanasi and Haldia and 30 water ports would be constructed there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Varanasi, Haldia and Sahibganj would be developed as multi modal hubs with roadways, waterways and railways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Under the Jal Marg Vikas Project, Government is developing National Waterway-1 (NW-1) (1620 km Haldia-Allahabad stretch) with technical assistance and investment support from the World Bank for providing an

assured depth of 2.5 to 3.0 metres in the fairway to enable safe navigation of at least 1,500-2000 ton vessels. Phase-I of the project covers the Haldia-Varanasi stretch. The project would be completed by 2020-2021 at an estimated cost of approximately ₹ 4,200 crore. The expenditure would cover strengthening of open river navigation techniques and hardware, river fairway and conservancy works, modern River Information System (RIS), Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS), night navigation facilities, modern methods of channel marking, construction of a new navigational lock at Farakka, terminals at selected locations and Ro-Ro/ ferry crossings at a few locations on NW-1.

(c) and (d) Multimodal Terminals with rail and road connectivity would be constructed at Varanasi, Haldia and Sahibganj. The details are given in Statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### ***Multimodal Terminal with rail and road connectivity***

#### **Multimodal Terminal at Varanasi**

The Project is being implemented in two Phases. Phase-I (A) is being implemented on 5.586 hectares of land at Ram Nagar, Varanasi, mainly for offshore works of the terminal. Tender process for Phase I(A) has been completed and work awarded.

#### **Multimodal Terminal at Haldia**

61 acres of land has been taken on 30 years' lease from the Haldia Dock Complex for construction of the terminal.

The estimated cost of construction of Phase-I of the terminal is ₹ 465 crore. Tender for Phase-1 of the Terminal has been published on 03.03.2016.

#### **Multimodal Terminal at Sahibganj**

The tender process for construction of Phase-I of the terminal at a cost of ₹ 292.10 crore is in progress. The requirement of land for the main terminal, rail and road connectivity, resettlement and rehabilitation of 235 households has been assessed at 241.63 acres, for which land acquisition proceedings are in progress.

#### **Sagarmala project**

139. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state what are the salient features of Sagarmala Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): To exploit the potential of India's 7,500 km long coastline, 14,500 km of potentially navigable waterways and strategic location on key international

maritime trade routes, the Government of India has embarked on the Sagarmala Programme which aims to promote port-led development in the country. The objectives of the Sagarmala Programme are port modernization and new port development, enhancing port connectivity to hinterland, port-linked industrialization and coastal community development.

The implementation of the Sagarmala programme is an ongoing process and is being done as per the concept approved by the Cabinet on 25th March, 2015. As part of the programme, a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for the comprehensive development of India's coastline and maritime sector has been prepared. A draft NPP was submitted in February 2016 and after stakeholder consultation and review, an updated NPP was approved by the National Sagarmala Apex Committee (NSAC) on 9th April, 2016.

As part of the NPP, more than 150 identified projects across the programme objectives will result in significant investment in maritime infrastructure, create employment, reduce logistics cost and boost merchandize exports over the next decade.

The implementation of these projects will be taken up by the relevant ports, Central Government Ministries, State Governments and State Maritime Boards preferably through private sector or PPP route. Sagarmala Development Company will provide equity support for the project SPVs (State/Port/Central Ministry level SPVs) and take up residual projects that cannot be funded by any other means/mode.

#### **Handling of iron ore and coal at Chennai port**

140. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any initiatives to revive handling of iron ore and coal at Chennai port;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) In pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India's order dated 4.11.2015, Empowered Committee appointed by the Hon'ble Apex Court has been directed to examine the possibility of handling coal at Chennai Port. The Technical Sub Committee constituted for this purpose on 29.01.2016 has been assigned to explore the technical feasibility to revive handling of coal at Chennai Port.

**Demands of shipping industry**

141. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the shipping industry has demanded that Government should provide them a level playing field with Government owned ports, relaxation of tariff rules, etc.;
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering to help the industry to come out of its lean period; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The tariffs of the services provided by the major ports which are administered under the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 are governed by Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP) guidelines. As far as the non-major ports are concerned, there is no regulation for fixing tariffs and hence the requirement of establishing a level playing with Government owned ports does not arise. As far as the shipping industry is concerned, there is no disparity in policy regulations between private shipping lines and Shipping Corporation of India, a Public Sector Undertaking.

(b) and (c) In order to provide support to the Indian shipping industry, Government has taken the following major steps, namely:-

- Indian shipping industry has been provided cargo support through Right of First Refusal (RoFR).
- Parity in taxation of seafarers employed on Indian flag ships *vis-a-vis* those on foreign flag ships.
- Exemption of Customs and Excise Duty leviable on bunker fuels used in Indian flag vessels for transportation of mix of EXIM, domestic and empty containers between two or more ports in India.
- Uniform abatement of service tax of 70% for transportation of goods by rail, road and sea vessels.
- Shipping enterprises based in India have been permitted to acquire ships abroad and also flag them in the country of their convenience.

**Developing inland waterways in Odisha**

142. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the updated status of action taken by the Inland Waterways Authority of

India to develop inland waterways in Odisha which has a long coastal line in the country;

(b) whether the Ministry has received any representation from the State Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the updated status of further action taken by the Central Government on the representation; and

(d) the details of funds already allocated/proposed to be allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The following six waterways in the State of Odisha have been declared as National Waterways under the National Waterways Act, 2016.

National Waterway - 5: Talcher-Dhamra stretch of Brahmani-Kharsua-Tantighai-Pandua Nala-Dudhei Nala-Kani Dhamra river system, Geonkhali-Charbatia stretch of East Coast Canal, Charbatia-Dhamra stretch of Matai River and Mahanadi Delta Rivers, with prescribed limits.

National Waterway -14: Baitarni River - The stretch between Dattapur village to confluence with Dhamra river near Laxmiprasad Dia.

National Waterway - 22: Birupa-Badi Genguti-Brahmani river system- Birupa Barrage at Choudwar to confluence of Birupa and Brahmani rivers near Upperkai Pada village including alternative route from Samaspur village to near Kharagpur village.

National Waterway - 23: Budha Balanga River - Barrage at Patalipura village to confluence of Budha Balanga river with Bay of Bengal at Chandipur Fishing Port.

National Waterway- 64: Mahanadi River - Sambalpur barrage to Paradip.

National Waterway-96: Subarnrekha River - Chandil Dam to confluence with Bay of Bengal.

NW-5 with a total length of 588 km. consists of river and canal portion *i.e.* East Coast Canal. Presently, the development of river stretch of 333 km. consisting of Brahmani, Kharsua and Delta River Systems of Mahanadi being economically viable has been taken up in two phases. The 203 km. stretch between Pankopal to Dhamra and Paradip port is being developed under Phase-I as per a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI), Government of Odisha, Paradip Port Trust and Dhamra Port Co. Ltd. Activities such as fairway

development mainly through dredging, and setting up of terminal facilities at Pankopal, Paradip and Dhamra are under progress. The 130 Kms. stretch between Talcher to Pankopal is planned to be developed in Phase-II after the detailed technical and engineering studies are completed. The development of the East Coast Canal stretch is planned to be taken up once the feasibility studies proposed through World Bank assistance are completed which are expected to commence by July, 2016.

On the remaining five National Waterways in Odisha, Stage-I study of two-stage Detailed Project Report (DPR) is in progress and draft feasibility reports are expected by end May, 2016. The 2nd stage DPR would be conducted on viable national waterways.

(b) and (c) No response or representation was received from the Government of Odisha to the proposal of the Government of India for the declaration of national waterways as mentioned in reply to port (a) above.

(d) A provision of ₹ 9.5 crore has been allocated in BE of 2016-17 for the development of NW-5. On conclusion of the two stage studies which are ongoing at present, the actual fund requirement and allocation thereof will be decided for development of the remaining five national waterways.

#### **Development of Chabahar Port in Iran**

143. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has accorded approval to provide credit from EXIM Bank for the development of Chabahar Port in Iran;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of benefits India is going to get due to development of the port; and

(d) by what time, the project is expected to be completed and become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Union Cabinet, on 24/02/2016, has approved proposal to operationalise credit of 150 million USD from EXIM Bank for development of Chabahar Port in Iran.

(c) The investment in Chabahar Port potentially provides India a reliable sea land access route to Afghanistan and more direct, Sea-road access route to Central Asia.

(d) A MoU has been signed by Ministry of Shipping with its Iranian counterpart on 06/05/2015. The MoU envisages operation of two berths which will commence within a period of maximum 18 months after providing 150 million USD line of credit to the Iranian side.

#### **Revamping of Kolkata Port and Haldia Port**

144. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government is preparing a plan to invest and revamp Kolkata port and Haldia Dock to boost industrial and commercial business in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Yes, Sir. The Government has drawn up a plan for capacity augmentation of the existing berths in Kolkata Port and Haldia Dock, setting up of new berths and jetties based on viability, as well as by way of encouraging port based investment on the land belonging to Kolkata Port.

#### **Modernisation of ports**

145. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to modernise the ports to international standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds released/spent for this purpose during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan periods, State-wise and port-wise; and

(c) if not, by when the modernisation of ports would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Modernisation and upgradation of Major Ports of the country is an ongoing process to keep the ports in tune with the new technology and also to meet the trade (traffic) requirements. All the ports prepare a Five Year perspective Plan and also Annual Plans in which various modernisation schemes are incorporated. The Ministry monitors such projects on regular basis.

The actual expenditure made in Port sector during Eleventh Five year Plan is ₹ 6904.56 crore (Government Budgetary support ₹ 1227.90 crore and Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources ₹ 5676.66 crore). The expenditure made during Twelfth Five year Plan (Upto 2015-16) in respect of Major Ports is as follows:-



		(₹ in crore)							
Sl. No	Port	Government Budgetary Support (GBS)				Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR)			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Kolkata	-	-	-	-	16.77	21.63	-	52.20
2.	Paradip	-	-	17.00	-	73.73	90.02	68.01	106.24
3.	Visakhapatnam	-	50.00	50.00	13.59	59.51	267.29	194.23	142.37
4.	Kamarajar	-	-	-	-	80.03	586.78	61.44	297.66
5.	Chennai	15.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	81.75	30.36	7.13	22.75
6.	V.O. Chidambaranar	124.63	50.00	54.44	27.00	40.84	43.90	46.05	410.77
7.	Cochin	-	-	10.00	-	23.40	35.44	16.88	8.34
8.	NMPT	-	-	-	-	45.50	50.20	69.98	86.71
9.	Mormugao	-	-	-	-	46.95	40.51	39.95	56.00
10.	Mumbai	-	49.95	75.00	-	114.29	241.37	76.58	93.98
11.	J.N.P.T.	-	-	-	-	240.83	1035.96	371.91	285.59
12.	Kandla	-	-	-	-	138.44	147.26	324.47	99.31
TOTAL		139.63	164.95	221.44	50.59	962.04	2590.72	1276.63	1661.92

A major investment in Port projects is being made through private investment. As against 27 projects with an investment of ₹ 13,195.85 crore, during the Eleventh Plan, in the first four years of the Twelfth Plan, 118 projects have already been approved/awarded with a total investment of ₹53,354 crore.

**Development of Puducherry lighthouse as tourist attraction centre**

146. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Puducherry lighthouse is one of the 78 lighthouses identified for development as a centre of tourist attraction in the country;

(b) whether any request from the prospective developers has been called to develop the above lighthouse; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Expression of Interest (EOI) was invited on 05.10.2015.

(c) The tendering process includes calling for Expression of Interest (EOI), Request for Qualification (RFQ), Request for Proposal (RFP), pre-bid meetings, Evaluation process and signing of contract after due diligence as per prescribed timelines.

**Proposal for development of Chabahar port**

147. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal relating to the development of Chabahar port in Iran is under active consideration of Government;

(b) whether it would give India a sea land access route to Afghanistan bypassing Pakistan, if this proposal is cleared by Government;

(c) what would be the cost of the project; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India's participation in Chabahar Port Project potentially provides India a reliable sea land access route to Afghanistan and more direct, sea-road access route to Central Asia.

(c) and (d) Indian Government will provide USD 85 Million to equip two berths viz. Container Terminal of 640 meter and a multipurpose Cargo Terminal of 600 meters in Chabahar Port. In accordance with Framework Agreement for Buyers Credit Facility (under the National Export Insurance Account) signed with Iranian Banks on 23.12.2014, a line of credit of USD 150 Million will be provided to the Iranian side.

**Foreign help in cleaning Ganga**

148. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some foreign countries have offered their help for cleaning river Ganga in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how far India has availed of their help in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (c) Many countries such as England, Germany, Australia, Canada, Singapore, Israel, Netherlands, etc. have expressed interest to support Ganga Rejuvenation through knowledge/technology sharing, capacity building, research and development, sharing of experiences, expertise and best practices, etc. as well as providing financial assistance for cleaning of river Ganga. This Ministry is in continuous dialogue with the relevant organizations of these countries to facilitate a fruitful involvement of foreign countries in Ganga Rejuvenation.

Recently, an MOU has been signed between this Ministry and German International Cooperation (GIZ) Agency. Another MoU has been signed between the Governments of Australia and India in the field of water resources management. A shortterm project has been initiated by Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) for 'Drain Analysis and Water Quality Scorecards' since April, 2015. The project will be funded by Australian aid.

**Cleaning of Ganga**

†149. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has sanctioned any project for cleaning of Ganga from Gangotri to Bay of Bengal;
- (b) if so, the names of institutions, which have been given work under this project and time-limit fixed for it;
- (c) the provision for expenses under this project; and
- (d) the details of works being undertaken under this project?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (d) The Central Government set up the 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) in 2009 as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority for the Ganga River, to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning. Subsequently, the Namami Gange program was approved on 13th May, 2015 as a comprehensive approach to rejuvenate the river Ganga and all tributaries under one umbrella.

Under NGRBA, 96 projects have been sanctioned in 53 towns. These include 58 projects for creation of 808.23 MLD new Sewage Treatment Capacity and rehabilitation of 1089.00 MLD existing capacity. It also involves laying/rehabilitation of 3627.15 km. sewer network. In addition, there are 25 river Front Development projects, which include creation of Ghats, Crematoria, Public and River interface and promenades. Of these, 28 schemes have been completed as on 29th Feb., 2016.

"River Surface and Ghat Cleaning" programme has been taken up initially for 12 cities namely Haridwar, Rishikesh, Garhmukteswar, Mathura-Vrindavan, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna, Sahibganj, Howrah, Kolkata and Nabadweep under the Namami Gange programme. In Varanasi, the TATAs have taken up the cleaning of the wastes flowing in the river under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme. In Varanasi, the work has been entrusted to Varanasi Nagar Nigam for ghat cleaning works at all the 84 ghats initially for a period of 1 year at an annual cost of ₹ 5 crore.

In addition, 5 Central Public Sector Units namely WAPCOS, EIL, NBCC, NPCC, EPIL have been recently engaged to execute entry level activities including cleaning of river surface in their respective river stretches in Uttarakhand, U.P., Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The other activities taken up under entry level activities include repair and modernization of Ghats, provision of public amenities, village sewage drain treatment, repair and modernization of crematoria etc.

A project "Rural Sanitation Initiatives for Ganga Rejuvenation in Jharkhand" at an estimated cost of ₹100.72 crores has been given to UNDP.

#### **Linking of Godavari with Krishna**

150. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of Government of Andhra Pradesh linking river Godavari with river Krishna within a span of one year;

(b) whether this could be taken up as motivation and quicken the process of linking of other rivers in the country; and

(c) the status of projects that are proposed to link various rivers in the country, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) The Godavari (Polavaram)- Krishna (Vijayawada) link is a part of Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. The Feasibility Report (FR) of the Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link was prepared by the Central Government and circulated on 24.11.1999. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the above project including link component as per their own planning.

(b) The Government is pursuing the Inter-linking of River program in a consultative manner. Its implementation is dependent upon the consensus and co-operation of the concerned States and upon obtaining various mandatory clearances from Ministry/Departments of Central and State Governments including statutory clearances. In order to speed up the implementation of Inter-Linking of River programme and to arrive at a consensus on the link proposals between the States, a 'Special Committee for Inter-linking of Rivers', has been constituted by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation in September, 2014. Eight meetings of the Special Committee for Inter-linking of River (ILR) have been held so far, wherein State Irrigation/Water Resources Ministers along with the Secretaries of various States attended the meetings. The Committee after considering the views of all the stakeholders in envisaging for expediting the objectives of inter-linking rivers as per terms of reference of the Committee.

(c) This Ministry has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/ areas. Based on surveys, investigations and detailed studies, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has prepared pre-feasibility reports which facilitated identification of 30 links under the NPP. The DPRs of Ken-Betwa Link Project Phase-I & Phase-II, Damanganga-Pinjal Link Project and Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Project have been completed in April 2010, January 2014, March 2014 and August 2015 respectively.

The Feasibility Reports of the all nine links under the system of Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Palar-Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar linkages have been prepared. However, to address concerns of Government of Odisha alternative proposals is being prepared for Mahanadi-Godavari link. This 9 link system covers Andhara Pradesh also. Further, the status of river links identified under NPP is given in Statement.

*Statement**Status of river links identified under NPP*

Sl. No.	Name	States concerned	States benefited	Status
<b>Peninsular Component</b>				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh.	Andhra Pradesh & Odisha	Feasibility Report Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana Karnataka & Chhattisgarh.	Telangana & A.P.	Feasibility Report Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana Karnataka & Chhattisgarh.	Telangana	Feasibility Report Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chhattisgarh.	Andhra Pradesh	Feasibility Report Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti)-Pennar link	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana & Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	Feasibility Report Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem)-Pennar link	-do-	√	Feasibility Report Completed

7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)-Pennar (Somasila) link	-do-	Andhra Pradesh	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
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai)-Vaigai-Gundar 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 (U.P. requested to be consulted during consensus building)	Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan	Feasibility Report Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Maharashtra & Gujarat	Gujarat	DPR completed in August, 2015
13.	Damanganga-Pinjal link	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

Written Answers to

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Sl. No.	Name	States concerned	States benefited	Status
16.	Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link	Kerala & Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Feasibility Report Completed
<b>Himalayan Component</b>				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan	Assam, West Bengal & Bihar	FR in progress
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar , Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	FR in Indian portion in progress
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	-do-	Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed (for Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra- Yamuna link	-do-	Uttar Pradesh	FR completed (for Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand	FR completed (for Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Haryana & Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	-do-	Rajasthan & Gujarat	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar & Jharkhand	Bihar & Jharkhand	FR in progress



10.	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	West Bengal & Odisha	West Bengal & Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar , West Bengal & Nepal	Bihar	PFR completed. FR to be taken up Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Farakka-Sunderbans link	West Bengal	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Assam, West Bengal, & Bihar	Assam, West Bengal & Bihar	Alternative to M-S-T-G Link. Not to be taken up.

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FR - Feasibility Report

PFR - Pre feasibility Report

DPR - Detailed Project Report

S&I - Survey and Investigation

MCM - Million Cubic Meters

*Written Answers to*

[25 April, 2016]

*Unstarred Questions*

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**Drive to clean Ganga**

151. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that, according to many experts, the drive to clean Ganga has remained cosmetic, so far, as there was no engineering solution in place;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that river Ganga is getting more polluted day by day and places along the river are becoming dirty; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The various types of pollution abatement schemes taken up to clean Ganga may be categorized into core and non-core schemes. Core Schemes include creation of Interception and diversion (I&D) of sewage discharging into the Ganga river and creating treatment infrastructure to treat the intercepted sewage. Non-Core Schemes include providing Low Cost Sanitation (LCS) at community and individual levels at identified locations, Installation of Crematoria (electric as well as wood based improved crematoria), River Front Development (RFD) including bathing ghats, Afforestation, protecting bio-diversity and creating Public awareness and participation.

Under NGRBA, 96 projects have been sanctioned in 53 towns. These include 58 projects for creation of 808.23 MLD new Sewage Treatment Capacity and rehabilitation of 1089.00 MLD existing capacity. It also involves laying / rehabilitation of 3627.15 Km sewer network. In addition, there are 25 river Front Development projects, which include creation of Ghats, Crematoria, Public and River interface and promenades. Of these, 28 schemes have been completed as on 29th Feb., 2016.

(c) and (d) No Sir, In fact, pollution levels, as measured by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), have shown improvement in water quality of river Ganga.

**Sewage treatment capacity in Ganga basin States**

152. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the present total sewage generation and sewage treatment capacity in the 11 Ganga Basin States;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to bridge the gap between sewage generated and sewage treatment capacity of Ganga Basin States and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the further steps taken by Government for mandatory sewage treatment in Ganga Basin States?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (c) The Consortium of IITs has estimated that 12050 mld of sewage is generated from Class-I & II towns in 11 Ganga basin States, of which about 7301 mld is generated from the 175 Class I and 102 Class II towns of 5 Ganga basin States on the main stem of river Ganga namely, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The available treatment capacity is about 2125 mld. In addition, STPs for a treatment capacity of about 1188 mld are under construction / approval, thus leaving a gap of about 3988 mld in the 5 basin States.

Proposals for rehabilitation and upgradation of existing STPs, Interception and Diversion of drains and construction of new STPs have been received from States on the main stem of river Ganga, to further minimize the gap in treatment capacity. In addition, 5 central public sector units namely WAPCOS, EIL, NBCC, NPCC, EPIL have been recently engaged to execute entry level activities including cleaning of river surface in their respective river stretches in these States.

#### **Delay in completion of sewage treatment plants**

153. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the inordinate delay in completion of sewage treatment plants along the river Ganga; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There has not been inordinate delay in completion of sewage treatment plants along river Ganga in general. However, delay in the completion of a few STPs has been noticed. The major reasons for the delay in completion of the STPs include (i) Non availability of land, (ii) Disputes on land ownership, (iii) Delay in grant of permissions for road cutting, forest clearance etc., (iv) Work stoppages due to festivals, (v) Monsoon / floods disaster, (vi) Delays in tendering process. The concerned State Governments have been requested to address these issues and expedite the completion of the projects.

**Availability of water**

154. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has expressed its apprehension over rising pressure on availability of water due to increasing population, fast increasing requirement of people and climate change along with worsening crisis of water among different States;

(b) if so, whether Government has worked out any action plan to tackle this issue;

(c) whether the Central Water Commission has launched a project regarding collection of data about water resource management with the help of National Remote Sensing Centre of ISRO; 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) The availability of water resources is limited but the demand for water is increasing due to increasing population, industrialization and urbanization as well as changing life style. As a result, water has become a relatively scarce resource in some areas of the country.

(b) Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); and scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies etc. The Government of India has also launched National Water Mission with main objective as "conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management".

(c) and (d) Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is implementing a scheme *viz.* 'Development of Water Resources Information System (DWRIS)' with the main objective of collecting the necessary data from various sources, analysis of important data and developing a robust information system on

water resources. A Web based Water Resources Information System on Geographical Information System platform, named as INDIA-WRIS has been launched by the Central Water Commission jointly with National Remote Sensing Centre.

**Recharging of ground water level in Telangana**

155. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards severe depletion of underground water level across Telangana; and

(b) if so, whether Government would take up any new water conservation programme in the State and help farmers to recharge the ground water level?

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 the ground water level monitoring data (May, 2015) of Central Ground Water Board, about 71% of monitoring wells in Telangana show fall in ground water level when compared with Decadal mean (2005-14). There are 42 'Over-exploited', 8 'Critical' and 55 'Semi-critical' Mandals in the State. Central Government has taken several steps emphasizing water conservation programmes as under:

- CGWB has prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during 2013. The Master Plan has been circulated to all state Governments for implementation. The Master Plan has identified construction of 16526 Check Dams, 2203 Percolation Tank and 20400 Recharge Shafts in rural areas and 39129 Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting Structures in Urban areas in Telangana.
- An area of 44,414 sq.Km has been taken up in the State of Telangana for Aquifer Mapping under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation by CGWB. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management Plans.
- Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 196450 water conservation and water harvesting structures have been constructed in Telangana during the 2015-16 (as on 07.03.2016).

**Agreement with World Bank for development of irrigation projects**

156. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

KUMARI SELJA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and the World Bank for development of irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details of agreements signed during each of the last two years along with the quantum of funds released/utilized, as on date, State/project-wise; and

(c) the time by which the balance funds, if any, are likely to be released and implementation of ongoing projects is completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) No agreement has been signed between India and the world Bank for development of irrigation projects in past two years.

**Research in water management and its conservation technology**

157. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is encouraging research in the fields of water management and its conservation technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made in these fields during the last three years;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up a water university; 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) Yes, Sir. This Ministry promotes research activities to address the challenges in water sector by adopting modern techniques and technologies through the involvement

of research and academic institutions pursuing research in identified/ key priority areas of water sector under its scheme "Research and Development Programme in Water Sector". Details of the research projects taken up under the scheme in the field of water management and its conservation technology are given in Statement (*See below*). The outcomes of these technologies are demonstrated/disseminated by the respective research institutes to the beneficiaries. During the last three years, the assistance amounting to ₹ 1.88crore has been provided by way of grants to academicians and experts in universities, IITs, recognized R&D laboratories and institutes, for this purpose by this Ministry.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to set up a water university as of now.

**Statement**

*Details of the research projects in the fields of water management and its conservation*

Sl. No.	Title of project	Institute
1.	Development of a Space enabled Drought Management Support system for the five drought prone districts in Kerala State, in the Wake of the Global Climate Change and the projected impacts	CWRDM, Kozhikode, Kerala
2.	Augmentation of water resources through water harvesting in hilly areas	Dr. Y.S. Parmar University, Solan
3.	Standardization of drip irrigation and fertigation schedules with and without mulchin fruits crop of Himalayan region.	Dr. Y.S. Parmar University, Solan
4.	Water use efficiency studies of Mangalam Irrigation project.	CWRDM. Kozhikode Kerala.
5.	Efficiency study of Damodar left bank irrigation system and strategies for integrated command area water management.	IIT, Kharagpur
6.	Impact of mining of water resources in Jaitia Hills, Meghalaya.	CES, N-E Hill. University.Shillong.
7.	Development of GIS based decision support system for Irrigation System Management	AFE Deptt., IIT, Khargpur.

Sl. No.	Title of project	Institute
8.	Development of an indigenous automated Micro Irrigation System.	WTC, IARI, New Delhi.
9.	Investigation on System of Rice Intensification (SRI) of water saving yield optimization in irrigated ecosystem.	Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad.
10.	Vulnerability assessment and ground water management studies in aquifers of Pondicherry	Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu.
11.	Hydro-geo-chemical impacts of shrimp farming on coastal watershed	Central Institute of Brackish Water Aquaculture, Chennai
12.	Development of Nanofiltration Membrane Technology for Drinking Water Purification and Water Reclamation for Industrial Use	Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar, Gujarat
13.	Study and Investigations on the Marble Waste material (Marble Slurry) to remove Arsenic from Ground Water	Govt. R.R. (PG) Autonomous College, Alwar, Rajasthan

#### **Prevention of polluted and toxic water flow into Ganga**

†1158. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any action plan to prevent polluted and toxic water emanating from factories etc. flowing into Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time limit by which it has to be completed;

(c) the steps being taken to set up water treatment plants under this action plan and the time by which it would be completed; and

(d) the funds allocated to achieve this target and the number of plants proposed to be set up every year?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 5 key industrial sectors namely, distillery, sugar, pulp and paper, tannery and textile as key contributors to the toxic waste being disposed into the river system.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



To control water pollution of river Ganga and its tributaries, the CPCB has formulated an action plan for implementation of zero liquid discharge, water conservation and management practices in water polluting industries. Under the Action Plan, directions for installation of online effluent monitoring systems (OEMS) have been issued to all 17 categories of highly polluting industries. In addition, directions have been issued to the Ganga basin State Pollution Control Boards for time bound action plan to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge in Tannery, Distillery and Textiles (Medium, Large and cluster based textile units).

Revised standards have been notified for Sugar sector *vide* notification dated 14.01.2016 including the treated effluent discharge limit of 200 lit/tonne of cane crushed to reduce the pollution load.

Under NGRBA, 96 projects have been sanctioned in 53 towns. These include 58 projects for creation of 808.23 MLD new Sewage Treatment Capacity and rehabilitation of 1089.00 MLD existing / capacity. It also involves laying / rehabilitation of 3627.15 Km sewer network. New projects under consideration in Kanpur are upgradation of 130.5 MLD STP at Jajmau and diversion of the Sisamau drain. NMCG has issued the work order for preparation of Detailed Project Report for 20 MLD Common Effluent Treatment Plant with Zero Liquid Discharge.

All activities will be funded through the ₹ 20,000 crore budget allocated under Namami Gange.

#### **Status of Namami Gange project**

159. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state what the present status of Namami Gange project is?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): Conservation of rivers is a continuous and ongoing process. Cleaning of river Ganga and its tributaries is being undertaken by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MOWR, RD & GR) under Namami Gange programme.

The various types of pollution abatement schemes taken up to clean Ganga may be categorized into core and non-core schemes. Core Schemes include Interception and diversion (I&D) of sewage discharging into the Ganga river and creating treatment infrastructure to treat the intercepted sewage. Non-Core Schemes include Providing

Low Cost Sanitation (LCS) at community and individual levels at identified locations, Installation of Crematoria (electric as well as wood based improved crematoria), River Front Development (RFD) including bathing ghats, Afforestation, protecting bio-diversity and creating Public awareness and participation.

Under NGRBA, 96 projects have been sanctioned in 53 towns. These include 58 projects for creation of 808.23 MLD new Sewage Treatment Capacity and rehabilitation of 1089.00 MLD existing capacity. It also involves laying / rehabilitation of 3627.15 Km sewer network. In addition, there are 25 river Front Development projects, which include creation of Ghats, Crematoria, Public and River interface and promenades. Of these, 28 schemes have been completed as on 29th Feb., 2016.

Progress Status of NGRBA Projects in the Ganga Basin States (As on 29th February, 2016) is given in Statement

***Statement***

*Progress Status of NGRBA Projects in the Ganga Basin States*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State / Organisation	Sanctioned Cost	STP capacity to be created (in mld)	STP capacity created (in mld)	Release of funds	Total Expenditure
1.	Uttarakhand (21 projects in 12 towns)	378.41	78.80	21.50	85.21	85.21
2.	Uttar Pradesh (15 projects in 8 towns)	2256.01	335.90	105.00	834.19	793.27
3.	Bihar (14 projects in 5 towns)	2155.62	218.00		175.65	141.43
4.	Jharkhand (1 project in 1 town)	99.36	12.00		8.94	0.78
5.	West Bengal (30 projects in 24 towns)	1352.51	93.53		525.16	525.16
TOTAL		6241.91	738.23	126.50	1629.15	1545.85

**Irrigation Projects in AP under AIBP**

160. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are about 10 irrigation projects taken up under AIBP in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the status of each of the above projects, project-wise;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that not even a single penny has been released to the above projects during the last three years *i.e.* since 2012-13;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) by when Government is going to complete each of the above projects at this pace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Sixteen Irrigation Projects of Andhra Pradesh (AP) had been included under AIBP. Out of which, seven projects have been completed and one was deferred by the State. Out of balance eight projects, seven projects are currently under AIBP [the status of these projects is given in Statement (*See* below)]; the remaining project namely, Indira Sagar Polavaram Project has been declared as a National Project.

(c) and (d) A sum of ₹ 600 crores has been released for the Polavaram Multipurpose Project during the year 2015-16. The Government of A.P. has not sent any proposal for Central Assistance under AIBP during the last three years.

(e) As intimated by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the remaining seven AIBP projects are planned to be completed by 2017.

**Statement***Status of seven irrigation projects under AIBP*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Districts Benefited	Year of Inclusion	Ultimate Irrigation Potential (Th Ha)	Target for IPC under AIBP (Th Ha)	Balance IP as on 30.04.2015 (Th Ha)	Estimated Cost under AIBP (crore)	Total Expenditure upto 3/2014* (crore)	Total CA released upto 3/2016 (crore)	Target Year of Completion
1.	Yerrakalva Res.	W.Godavari	2000-01	10.000	6.960	1.900	89.570	72.320	28.460	2017
2.	Tadipudi LIS	W.Godavari	2006-07	83.610	83.610	21.470	285.740	388.170	48.220	2017
3.	Pushkara LIS	E. Godavari	2006-07	75.240	71.180	16.510	196.240	416.900	47.080	2017
4.	Gundlakdamma	Prakasham	2005-06	32.400	32.400	7.010	535.720	504.680	99.350	2017
5.	Thotapally Barrage	Srikakulam, Vijayanagram	2005-06	48.560	48.560	22.660	420.940	500.370	99.730	2017
6.	Tarakarama thirtha Sagaram	Vizayanagaram	2005-06	10.000	10.000	10.000	193.500	109.130	33.010	2017
7.	Musurumilli	E.Godavari	2007-08	9.160	9.160	0.000**	183.300	149.440	85.740	2017

\* Latest available figures in CWC.

\*\* As reported by State to CWC

*The house then adjourned at three minutes past twelve of the clock.*

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*The House reassembled at one minute past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

**PROCLAMATIONS UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF THE CONSTITUTION**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to you. Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution, Shri Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary to lay.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): Sir, with your permission, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Proclamation [G.S.R. No. 341(E)], issued by the President, on the 27th of March, 2016, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttarakhand, under clause (3) of the said article.
- (b) Order [G.S.R. No. 342(E)], dated the 27th of March, 2016, made by the President, under sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation.
- (c) Report of the Governor of Uttarakhand, dated the 26th of March, 2016 to the President.
- (ii) Record of proceedings of the Supreme Court of India arising out of impugned final judgment and order dated 21st of April, 2016 in WP No. 795/2016 passed by the High Court of Uttarakhand at Nainital.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, this is what we have been objecting. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Message from Lok Sabha. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is exactly what we have been objecting. ...(Interruptions)... This Government has assaulted the Constitution and democracy ...(Interruptions)... which has been tabled just now. ...(Interruptions)...

**MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA****Motion Re. Nomination of Members to the Joint Committee on  
Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 25th April, 2016, has adopted the following motion regarding appointment of three Members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015:-

**MOTION**

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to appoint three Members of Rajya Sabha to serve as members of the Joint Committee on the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015 *vice* Shri Anand Sharma resigned from Rajya Sabha and Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar and Shri Naresh Gujral retired from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so appointed by Rajya Sabha."

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**REFERENCE BY MEMBERS — *Contd.*****Re. Inconvenience faced by Members of Parliament  
owing to Odd-Even Formula**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, what is your point of order, Mr. Naresh Agrawal?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** उपसभापति महोदय, इस सदन का सदस्य होने के नाते, यह हमारा विशेषाधिकार है कि हम सदन की कार्यवाही में भाग लें। श्रीमन्, दिल्ली सरकार ने odd-even का एक नियम लागू किया है कि आप इस दिन को odd नम्बर की गाड़ी में चल सकते हो उस दिन आप even नम्बर की गाड़ी में चल सकते हो।

श्रीमन्, अब हम हाउस में आना चाहें, तो इसके लिए हमें एक पास मिलता है, जिसे हम एक गाड़ी पर लगा सकते हैं, एक दिन उस पास पर चल सकते हैं। श्रीमन्, हम अगर इस सदन में आना चाहें, तो हमारे पास कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था नहीं है कि हम सदन की कार्यवाही में भाग लें, क्योंकि दिल्ली सरकार की जो गाड़ियां हैं, जो उन्होंने लगाई हैं, वे अंदर तो घुस नहीं सकतीं, उनको पास मिला नहीं है, सिक्योरिटी के कारण वे अंदर आ नहीं सकती हैं। दिल्ली सरकार ने तमाम लोगों को एक्जम्प्ट किया है, लेकिन मेम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट को जानबूझकर इसलिए एक्जम्प्ट नहीं किया कि उनको बेइज्जत कर सकें, उनको उनकी हैसियत दिखा सकें। तमाम कमेटीयों की बैठकें सिर्फ

इसलिए postpone हुई कि एम.पीज़. लोग आए, लेकिन वे एयरपोर्ट से या रेलवे स्टेशन से कमेटी की बैठक में भाग लेने के लिए गाड़ी में नहीं बैठ सकते थे, क्योंकि odd-even का नियम लागू है। इनके विजय गोयल जी, जो इस हाउस के मैम्बर हैं, रूलिंग पार्टी के हैं, उन्होंने जान-बूझकर चालान कटवाया, एक विरोध दर्ज करवाया। उन्होंने कहा कि हम इसका विरोध करते हैं और उनका दो हजार रुपये की जगह साढ़े तीन हजार रुपये का चालान हुआ। दिल्ली सरकार जान-बूझकर ... और यह सरकार पता नहीं क्यों खामोश बैठी है? गृह मंत्री जी पता नहीं क्यों इन सब चीज़ों से सहमत हैं? अगर आप एम.पीज़. के साथ अधिकार छीन लेंगे, कुछ *sub judice* कहकर, कुछ के बारे में odd-even नम्बर कह कर, दिल्ली सरकार कहेगी कि इस नाम का आदमी एक दिन सड़क पर चलेगा, इस नाम का आदमी इस दिन नहीं चलेगा, A, B पहले दिन चलेगा और C, D दूसरे दिन चलेगा। अगर दिल्ली सरकार यह निर्णय ले लेगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक दिन ऐसा हो जाएगा कि महिलाएं एक दिन चलेंगी और उस दिन पुरुष नहीं चलेंगे, एक दिन पुरुष चलेंगे और उस दिन महिलाएं नहीं चलेंगी, यह भी एक नियम हो सकता है, क्योंकि दिल्ली सरकार को तो नियम बनाने हैं और उनको चर्चा में रहना है। श्रीमन्, बड़ी गंभीर बात है अगर पार्लियामेंट के अधिकारों की रक्षा नहीं की गई ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप MPs के अधिकारों की रक्षा नहीं करते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think, Members have a real problem here because other Members have also submitted a protest. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): One thing, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि इस पर चेयर कोई decision ले। सरकार अपनी तरफ से कोई उत्तर दे कि हम कोई निर्णय लेते हैं, क्योंकि हम सुप्रीम हैं। अगर यहां की चुनी हुई सरकार कल लुटियन्स ज़ोन में अपने नियम लागू करने लगेगी तो श्रीमन्, फिर यह democracy नहीं रह जायेगी और पार्लियामेंट के सारे अधिकारों का हनन होगा, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर कोई निर्णय हो।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I got your point. All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, in this House - what Naresh Agrawalji has raised - the basic question is that the Parliament has reconvened today. Parliament is in Session. Now, Members of Parliament, except for 10 - 7 in Lok Sabha and 3 in this House, all other 775 Members are from outside Delhi. Many of them come in their vehicles. Any other vehicle, but for the vehicle which has been given the tag and the Parliament Security cleared parking label, cannot enter the precincts of the Parliament. Parliament does not have adequate vehicles to ferry 750 MPs even if 400 of them are affected. Now, it is coming in the way of their discharge of duties. It has happened in the Standing Committees. It has happened in Parliamentary Committees when meetings had to be aborted because MPs could not come. And it took two hours for them somehow to reach Parliament. Now, for the days when Parliament is in Session, the House should

[Shri Anand Sharma]

decide, we can say about this House, some decision has to be made. It is the National Capital of Delhi. The day when the House is sitting, how can Members be prevented from coming? How will the Members commute? Even if they hire a taxi or any other vehicle or borrow a vehicle, they cannot come inside the House. They will have to alight outside the House. So, this issue needs to be settled. When it comes to Delhi Police, that is under the Union Home Ministry. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister and the Leader of the House are also here. We urge the Government to take a call. Otherwise, hon. Chairman, in this House, and I cannot speak for the other House, this issue needs to be addressed because this will happen now in every Session.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I understood. I think, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, the only solution is that the MP label cars should be exempted. ...*(Interruptions)*... I mean a lot many people from a lot many categories have been given exemption. So, why can MP label cars not be exempted? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो सवाल उठाया है, उसके दो हिस्से हैं। मैं उसके एक हिस्से का समर्थन करता हूँ कि MPs को इस नियम से exempt किया जाए। दिल्ली सरकार ने जो यह 'odd-even number' जिस योजना के तहत चलाया है, इससे प्रदूषण का स्तर नीचे आया है, यह बात सभी संस्थाएं मानती हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: उसकी आड़ में दिल्ली सरकार को ...*(व्यवधान)*... गलत साबित किया जाए, मैं इसके पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The issue is only limited inconvenience to MPs. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: MPs के लिए exemption होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That issue we are not discussing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: आपको उनके अधिकारों की सुरक्षा करनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are not going into the merit. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not going into merit of that. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are only discussing the inconvenience to the MPs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, विदेश के कई लोगों ने इसकी तारीफ की है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: ओ.के., ठीक है, हो गया।



**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, विदेशों के कई वैज्ञानिकों ने भी इसकी तारीफ की है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Okay, okay. ठीक है, त्यागी जी। मैं आपका प्वाइंट समझ गया।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** इसलिए मैं इसके पक्ष में हूँ कि MPs के लिए exemption होना चाहिए।  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See. ...(Interruptions)... Actually, the point is, Government's duty is to facilitate the discharge of duties of the Members of Parliament, not to discourage or prevent. But, somehow or other, this has become an inconvenience for the MPs in discharging their duties because they have to come on time. It is Parliament. And as for Committees, I was told that one Committee was delayed for more than one hour because the MPs could not come. So, I think, this has to be taken up. Why not the Parliamentary Affairs Ministry take up the matter with the Delhi Government or consider the suggestion given by Mr. Rajeev Shukla, who said that MPs should be exempted? ...(Interruptions)... Either this way or that way, this problem has to be sorted out. ...(Interruptions)...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** सर, ऑनरेबल मेम्बर ने जिस बारे में सुझाव दिया है, हम उसके बारे में appropriate authorities से discuss करेंगे। हम चाहेगें कि जो MPs की ड्यूटीज़ हैं, उनमें किसी तरह की बाधा न हो।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** यह निर्णय कब तक हो जायेगा? क्या यह निर्णय सेशन के बाद होगा या सेशन के रहते होगा?

**श्री उपसभापति:** जल्दी कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Take it up immediately.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** आप सेशन में काम करना शुरू कीजिए, निर्णय हो जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even if it is for shouting ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** काम शुरू कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... काम नहीं हो रहा है, तो क्या हो रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, even if it is for disruption, they have to be here. Otherwise, ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** Disruption है, वह तो ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The LOP wants to say something.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I also wanted to associate myself with it because a lot of hon. Members of Parliament telephoned me yesterday saying it would be difficult for them to reach the Parliament. As Mr. Anand Sharma has said, even if they hire a private vehicle, that private vehicle will not enter the premises of the Parliament. It is a very important issue. At least, during the Parliament Session, the Members of Parliament should be exempted. Having permission from the Parliamentary security agencies, they should be allowed to use their cars.

**डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू** (झारखंड): उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति**: वह बात हो गई है। ...(व्यवधान)... That is over. Now, we shall take up the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2016. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, what has been done in Uttarakhand is murder of democracy. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: आप यह नहीं कर सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आज उत्तराखंड का मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तराखंड का मामला यहां रख दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... आज सवेरे से ही हम लोग उत्तराखंड के लिए कह रहे थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी**: कम से कम दलितों के बारे में तो आप लोग सीरियस हो जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... यह जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स से related issue है, कम से कम इस पर तो सीरियस होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... It is already listed in today's List of Business. यह कंसेंसस है कि हम इसको discuss करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... कम से कम दलितों, पिछड़ों, कमजोर तबकों और गरीबों के हितों पर तो ईमानदारी दिखाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have placed a resolution deploring the toppling of elected Government there. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't display it. ...(Interruptions)... Don't display this. ...(Interruptions)... Don't display placards, please. ...(Interruptions)... You give notice. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... जरा सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... My advice is that instead of shouting, you go for a discussion. ...(Interruptions)... I have not ruled out the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... The Chair has not ruled out the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you shout? ...(Interruptions)... Go back to your seats and try to initiate the discussion. What is this? ...(Interruptions)... You go back. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned up to 3.00 p.m.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**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 25th of April, 2016, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:-

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2015.	One Hour (To be discussed together)
(b) The Repealing and Amending (Third) Bill, 2015.	
(c) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation Amendment Bill, 2016.	Two Hours
(d) The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2016.	Two Hours
(e) The Indian Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 2015.	Two Hours
(f) The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015.	One Hour
2. Further consideration and passing of the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha.	Three Hours
3. Consideration and return of the Appropriation (Railways) (No.2) Bill, 2016, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	Two Hours

...(Interruptions)...

**MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA - Contd.****Re. the extension of the Joint committee on the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015**

SECRETARY - GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on The 25th April, 2016, has adopted the following motion regarding Extension of time granted to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015 by the House on the 26th February, 2016:-

**MOTION**

"That the extension of time granted to the Joint Committee On the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015 by the House on 26th February, 2016 for presentation of the Report up to the last day of the first week of the second part of the Budget Session, 2016, may be treated as extension up to the last day of the first week of the current Session".

*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2016. *...(Interruptions)...* This Bill is very important. *...(Interruptions)...*

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**MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE  
INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE, 2015**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Finance has given a notice for moving a motion regarding a Joint Committee. I am permitting the Finance Minister to move it.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I move the following motion:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint three Members to the Joint Committee on Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015 in the vacancies caused by the retirements of Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar and Shri Naresh Gujral and resignation of Shri Anand Sharma respectively from the Rajya Sabha and communicate to Lok Sabha the names of the Members so appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee and resolves that Shri Anand Sharma, Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita and Shri Naresh Gujral be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancies."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am requesting you, hon. Members, *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan, this is an important Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* Why don't you allow it? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह आज नहीं लगेगा, यह कल लगेगा। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want to discuss Uttarakhand, let us do that. ...(Interruptions)... or, if you want to discuss this Bill, we will do that. ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, we are for this Bill and we will definitely pass this Bill. My Party is very concerned about this Bill. But no Bill can be passed when the House is not in order. As and when the House will be in order, we will definitely pass this Bill, but not now. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, this Bill is very important. यह बिल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। यह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स से संबंधित बिल है, उनके हितों से संबंधित है। हम चाहते हैं कि हाउस ऑर्डर में हो। अगर लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन चाहेंगे, तो अभी एक मिनट में हाउस ऑर्डर में हो सकता है। हमारा यह अनुरोध है कि जो महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे हैं, आप उन महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर डिस्कशन कीजिए। आप उत्तराखंड में राष्ट्रपति शासन पर डिस्कशन करना चाहते हैं। आपने देश में सौ बार राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाया, सरकारें बरखास्त कीं, तो आपने उन पर इस सदन में कितनी बार डिस्कशन किया है? ...(व्यवधान)... अगर आप गवर्नर के कंडक्ट पर डिस्कशन करना चाहते हैं, तो उसके लिए नियम के तहत प्रावधान है। आप उस नियम के तहत चर्चा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है।

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि इस तरह से प्रधान मंत्री जी को लेकर नारेबाजी करना ठीक नहीं है। नारे लगाना हम भी जानते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... यह उचित नहीं है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करता हूं कि आप अपनी बात कहिए, लेकिन शालीनता के साथ कहिए। अगर शालीनता भंग होगी, तो यह उचित नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 26th April, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at ten minutes past three  
of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday,  
the 26th April, 2016.*